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# SELECTIVE SERVICE



Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1, 1941

Number 1

## Teamwork Vital, Director Dykstra Tells State Officials at First National Conclave

### Continued Unity Urged by Hershey

#### Importance of Local Board Freedom of Operation Outlined in Talk

Wholehearted teamwork throughout the entire Selective Service, with State and local units maintaining unequivocal freedom of action, was urged by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of the Selective Service System, at the recent convention of State officials in Washington.

General Hershey, welcoming State directors and other executives to the assembly, told them that they had had a "rather rare, a rather unusual opportunity," by being given the chance to witness all phases of Selective Service operation.

#### Discusses Interlocking Duties

Discussing the duties of National Headquarters in relation to the work of State and local units, General Hershey said:

"National Headquarters exists here to transmit to you, as best we may, the laws and the interpretation of those laws as we see them.

"It is our business in our small way to try to obtain to the greatest extent possible some supervision and some uniformity. But we at headquarters—at National as well as State—must always remember that perhaps the integrity of the least of our units is most important, and we must be very, very careful that we never in any condition begin to restrict your liberty and freedom of action in your field."

General Hershey pointed out that problems might arise from time to time in Selective Service operation but said that there should be no severance of coordination.

### GREETINGS AND A MESSAGE

THE PURPOSE of this publication is to be a medium for interchange of information, advice and suggestions between National Headquarters and State Directors—and through them with local boards and other State and local officials.

With this initial issue, National Headquarters sends you New Year Greetings and expresses gratification because of your splendid work for the procurement of the Nation's great peacetime army. How well you have functioned is best commended in the words of Secretary of War Stimson quoted on another page. Let it be sufficient for us to say: **We are proud of you and proud to work with you.**

It is our hope that this publication will do much to coordinate our cooperation in the future. For that reason, we urge you to use its columns and to keep its issues on file.

### January Quota Plans Discussed

#### Local and State Problems Ironed Out to Attain Unity of Action

Stressing the importance of maintaining local Selective Service Boards as "determining policy-making units," Director C. A. Dykstra urged State Selective Service officials meeting in Washington last month to continue "teamwork" for the better building of the Nation's peacetime army.

The conference, which was attended by more than 150 State Directors, procurement officers, and other State officials, was the first assembly of its kind. It was called to review and profit by the experience obtained in classifying and selecting trainees for the first State quotas called in November and to prepare for the larger quotas which will be filled during this month. Preliminary estimates of the January quotas indicate that a total of around 150,000 trainees will be required.

#### All Phases Discussed

All phases of the Selective Service program were discussed at the sessions which began in the morning of December 12 and continued until noon on December 14. So well pleased were the State officials in attendance and National Headquarters officers with the results obtained at this conclave toward uniformity in operation and policy, that similar meetings probably will be held from time to time.

Welcoming the State officials, Director Dykstra urged them to continue the spirit of local-board autonomy, but pointed out that uniformity of operation, insofar as possible, also is necessary so that "there will not be 6,200 different Selective Service policies."

(Continued on page 4)

### Only Physically, Mentally Fit Trainees Acceptable To Army

A citizen army of physically and mentally qualified soldiers who will be fit for the rigors of 1 year of military training and 10 years in reserve "storage" as well, is essential for National Defense.

Stressing this theme, medical officers of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, and the War Department told the recent assembly of State Selective Service officials in Washington:

"We want men who are physically fit, who can stand the training for a year without having to run to the hospital to get fixed up after they have been in the camp for a week or so. A year is not too much time to train a soldier."

#### Colonel Spruit Urges Caution

Lt. Col. Charles B. Spruit, former medical advisor of Selective Service now assigned to the War Department General Staff, pointed out that in some instances prospective trainees had been rejected at induction centers after having been passed by local board physicians. He urged that utmost caution be used by local board

examiners and suggested that they make full use of medical advisory boards when in doubt concerning the qualifications of registrants.

The "first run" of Selective Service inductions has been completed, Colonel Spruit pointed out, and said he was certain that the experience would be profitable.

Colonel Spruit also urged local board physicians to make every effort to prevent induction of borderline psychiatric cases—those whose morale is likely to break down when they are moved from their customary environment. Such men are particularly troublesome in military service, Colonel Spruit declared. He said:

"These cases are the biggest nuisances in the Army. They disturb morale and discipline. They spend most of their time in hospital beds while in the Army and after they are out of the service. The Government has to take care of them and they cost the public huge sums of money."

Lt. Col. William C. Porter, chief of the neuropsychiatric unit of Walter Reed General Hospital, also stressed the need for "weeding out" the mentally unfit.



## Local Boards Must Solve Own Problems of Classification

National Headquarters,  
Washington, D. C.,

C. A. DYKSTRA,  
Director.

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Volume I

JANUARY 1, 1941

Number 1

### A Chat With the Director of Selective Service

Administration of the Selective Training and Service Act has definitely entered a new phase.

Registration Day is long past. It is long past, that is, as we measure time in terms of past accomplishments.

We have spoken proudly and with sound justification of the Nation's magnificent response and we have gratefully given credit to the splendid organizations in the respective States for the dispatch with which registration was completed, to the general goodwill with which it was greeted, and to the universal acceptance of the Selective Service principle as the most democratic way of raising manpower to meet the needs of our national defense.

The day of the national lottery likewise is past.

The vanguard of our citizen army already has been inducted into the military service. A first contingent of nearly 20,000 of America's elite have begun their year of military training as citizen soldiers.

A magnificent job has been done—the more magnificent when it is considered that only a few short months have passed since the law was enacted.

Without detracting one iota from the luster of these accomplishments, we are looking toward the future—not to the past. It is vastly more important for us to keep in mind that this new vista—this new phase in the administration of the Selective Service Act—requires an even greater concentration on details. It demands the application of even keener thought to problems that at times seem to multiply themselves beyond reason. More than that—if a figure of speech may be permitted—hard, backbreaking, arduous work.

There is little of the spectacular to this work of recruiting a great peacetime army, and there isn't much of what is commonly called glory connected with the task. But there IS the satisfaction of attacking a tough job with determination to do a GOOD job. And there is the knowledge that we are giving our best to a great patriotic enterprise—an enterprise which is a greater contribution to our national safety than words can ever express.

And that is glory enough!

"The head and the heart must work together," Maj. Gordon Snow, of the Manpower Division, National Headquarters, suggested to State officials, at their recent conference in Washington, as a general rule for the decision of dependency cases by local boards. He also emphasized that, under the law, local boards alone can and must decide classification problems.

The gist of Major Snow's presentation of the subject to the conference of State officials follows:

"The two horns of the dilemma that plagues the local boards appear to be what to do with married men when economic dependency is not clearly established, and what to do with men recently married. Regarding the first question, a sharp difference of thought exists.

"Some local board members believe that the law and the regulations require that dependency in fact, dependency upon the earned income of the registrant expressed in dollars and cents and without any other consideration whatever, must exist before deferment can be made. Others take the position that the definition of dependency has a wider application, especially in the case of the head of a family.

#### Regulations Do Not Conflict

"National Headquarters does not intend to convey any ruling or policy designed to govern local boards in deciding these difficult cases, but the feeling is general that there is much more to the question than is admitted in the first view.

"Why do you suppose paragraph 354 of the regulations, volume 3, was written, asking local boards to approach the question of dependency deferment with sympathetic regard for the registrant and his dependents? If the question is simply one of cool definition of the meaning of support, there would have been no need to write so prayerful an admonition.

"It is believed here that the definitions of dependency contained in paragraph 355 should be read only in the light of the qualifications contained in paragraph 354. These two parts of regulations are not to be considered as in conflict, but rather as supplementing each other. In construing them the local boards should hold in mind first the national good, and then determine whether the national good requires the preservation of the family unit in each particular case.

"Does the law forbid deferment when economic dependency is clearly absent? Many boards and some State directors have indicated their belief that it does. To me it seems clear that so meager a reading of the law misses the whole spirit of what we seek to do through Selective Service—to raise an army for national defense with the least necessary disturbance of the national good.

"To say that a man is to be called because his wife and children will not starve while he is in the Army is to deny that a wife and children are dependent upon the husband and father

for any other thing than his pocket-book. It denies his moral leadership of that family. It denies that he is the head and protector of that family in the most ancient and valid sense of protection and leadership.

"Local boards also seem to be finding a puzzling problem in connection with the status of men recently married. Many boards appear under the impression that the law suspended the biological urge and the marital status that usually derives from it. Fortunately, that is not so. 'Love Marches On.'

"No rule will help local boards decide such cases. Their heads and their hearts must work together. The one thing to be held steadfast in mind is the national good. Is it served best by taking this man or leaving him to his newly assumed responsibilities?

The problem of dependency outside the marital state, such as sons of aged parents or brothers of helpless younger children, does not appear to be bothering the local boards too much. Few requests for advice on these cases have reached National Headquarters from either the local boards or from State headquarters.

"One other problem has risen enough times to indicate that the local boards will have to do some thinking on it. It is the question of how many boys should be taken at one time from the same family. The law and the regulations say nothing that would guide the local board specifically in dealing with such cases, but it is believed that the spirit of the law here again is clear—'A fair and just selection'.

"Local boards might well rely upon that phrase to guide them in difficult or doubtful cases. Fair and impartial selection, as the local board sees it, in the light of what they understand Selective Service seeks to do."

#### Extra Copies

Members of local boards and all other officials connected with local and State administration of the Selective Training and Service Act may obtain extra copies of each issue of *Selective Service* from the Public Relations Officer of their State headquarters. However, it should be kept in mind that only a limited number of copies of each issue are published and that they are not for general distribution.

The purpose of *Selective Service* is the interchange of information and experience among the various components of the Selective Service System. All officials of State and local administrative bodies are requested, therefore, to contribute to its columns. And for the same reason, it is urged that they keep every issue on file.



# State Selective Service Officials Attend National Conference



More than 100 State directors, procurement officers and other State Selective Service officials attended a 2½ day conference in Washington, D. C., December 12, 13, and 14. The conference was called by National Headquarters to discuss all phases of the Selective Service program with the objective of obtaining uniformity in policies and procedure.

In the center of the first row in the above photograph is C. A. Dykstra, Director of Selective Service. On his right is Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director, and on the left is Col. William H. Draper, Jr., General Staff, U. S. War Department. About them are grouped the State officials and members of the National Headquarters staff of the Selective Service System.

## Press Relations Highly Important

### "Open Door Policy" Urged By Capt. Culligan in Talk to State Officials

Pointing out that "every American family" is interested in the operation of Selective Service, Capt. Ernest M. Culligan, public relations officer at National Headquarters, urged State directors at their meeting in Washington to maintain "an open-door policy" with the press.

#### Use All Facilities

Stressing the importance of disseminating full information concerning the Selective Service program, Captain Culligan asked the directors to make every effort to use all facilities of the press and radio in their individual States.

Selective Service regulations make it incumbent upon local boards to release various facts and figures to the newspapers, Captain Culligan pointed out, and he urged that members of all units cooperate with the press.

"Only through the cooperation of the press and radio has it been possible to tell the American people the facts concerning Selective Service," Captain Culligan said.

## No Board Member Can Be Paid Clerk

A member of a local board may act as clerk of the board but he cannot receive pay as clerk while he is a member of the board.

Any board member who wishes to retain a salary as clerk must resign from membership on the local board.

State officials who registered at National Headquarters were:

ALABAMA: Gen. Ben M. Smith, State Director; Lt. Col. T. R. Boroughs, Procurement Officer. ARIZONA: Maj. Gen. A. M. Tuthill, State Director; Maj. Rolin W. Shaw, Procurement Officer. ARKANSAS: Brig. Gen. Daniel B. Byrd, State Director; Maj. Neil G. Romich, Procurement Officer.

CALIFORNIA: Brig. Gen. R. E. Mittelstaedt, State Director; Lt. Col. John F. Shernburn, Procurement Officer. COLORADO: Brig. Gen. Harold H. Richardson, State Director; Maj. George A. Irvin, Assistant State Director. CONNECTICUT: Col. Ernest Averill, State Director; Capt. George P. Kane, Procurement Officer; Capt. Frederick E. Phelan, Public Relations Officer; Maj. Thomas G. Shaffer, Advisor on Occupational Deferments; Capt. William P. Averill, Appointing Authority; Maj. Vernon Morehouse, Induction and Quota Officer.

DELAWARE: Brig. Gen. William Berl, Jr., State Director; Maj. Harry B. Van Seiver, Procurement Officer. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Col. C. A. Dravo, Assistant Executive; Peyton G. Nevitt, Procurement Officer; Maj. F. F. Bernsdorff, Staff; Commander A. C. Flather, Personnel and Liaison Officer; Second Lt. Albert L. Cox, Jr.; Ensign E. J. Clarke, Assistant to Procurement Officer. FLORIDA: H. P. Baya, State Director; W. B. Cone, Procurement Officer. GEORGIA: Brig. Gen. Marion Williamson, State Director; Maj. Leroy Cowart, Procurement Officer.

IDAHO: Brig. Gen. M. G. McConnell, State Director; Maj. Russel S. Clore, Procurement Officer. ILLINOIS: Lt. Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director; Lt. Col. Louis A. Boening, Assistant Director; Maj. William A. Roger, Procurement Officer; Lt. Baird Helfrich, Legal Advisor. INDIANA: Lt. Col. Robinson Hitecock, State Director; Lt. Col. J. D. Friday, Procurement Officer. IOWA: Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, State Director; Lt. Col. James E. Thomas, Procurement Officer; Harry B. Grind, Chairman, Local Board.

KANSAS: Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, State Director; Maj. Ray-

mond F. Montgomery, Assistant State Director. KENTUCKY: Frank D. Kash, State Director; Lt. Col. Joseph M. Kelly, Procurement Officer. LOUISIANA: Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, State Director; Lt. Col. W. D. Shaffer, Administrative Assistant. MAINE: Brig. Gen. J. W. Hanson, State Director; Capt. George C. Ross, Procurement Officer. MARYLAND: Lt. Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Executive; Maj. Francis Petrott, Procurement Officer. MASSACHUSETTS: Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, State Director; Lt. Col. Frank J. Killilea, Procurement Officer; Maj. Malcolm B. Boynton, Chief Supply Division. MICHIGAN: Col. E. M. Rosecrans, State Director; Lt. Col. Roy J. Sindlinger, Procurement Officer; Maj. Arthur A. Holmes, Assistant Procurement Officer; Lt. Col. E. Fred Thornton, Chief, Wayne County Selective Service. MINNESOTA: Lt. Col. Joseph E. Nelson, State Director; Lt. Col. R. A. Ross, Procurement Officer. MISSISSIPPI: Brig. Gen. Thomas J. Grayson, State Director; Lt. Col. H. J. Dolton, Procurement Officer. MISSOURI: Lt. Col. Claude C. Earp, State Director; Capt. R. Mullinix, Procurement Officer. MONTANA: Capt. E. F. Bullock, State Director; Maj. F. A. Lange, Procurement Officer.

NEBRASKA: Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, State Director; Lt. Col. W. E. McConaughy, Procurement Officer. NEVADA: Capt. Norman C. Brown, Executive Officer; Capt. Michael E. Norton, Procurement Officer. NEW HAMPSHIRE: Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Director; Lt. Col. George W. Morrill, Procurement Officer. NEW JERSEY: Brig. Gen. William A. Higgins, State Director; Lt. Col. E. N. Bloomer, Assistant Director; Lt. Col. S. H. Barlow, Procurement Officer; Lt. Col. Donald W. McGowan, Assistant to Adjutant General; Capt. Francis A. Ziegler, Procurement Officer. NEW MEXICO: Col. C. R. Charlton, State Director; Martin E. Riley, Procurement Officer.

NEW YORK: Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, State Director; Col. Arthur U. McDermott, Director of Selective

(Continued on page 4)

## Coordinators To Aid Boards

### Aides to State Directors Will Help to Solve Local Problems

To ensure uniformity of operation throughout the Nation, Selective Service coordinators are being appointed in every State. The coordinators, who are named by the State Director, will advise local boards on matters of policy and assist them in the solution of particular problems.

The coordinators work out of State headquarters and maintain close contact with the local boards in areas to which they are assigned. Their specific duties include "assisting local boards by expediting actions, exchanging information, and assisting organization and procedure with board clerks." They also will make recommendations to State Selective Service Directors on the basis of the information they receive concerning local board operation.

#### Function is Important

When advising State headquarters concerning the appointment of coordinators, Director of Selective Service Dykstra pointed out that the men have a "very important" function to perform. He said:

"They should possess the following minimum qualifications: They must have passed their thirty-sixth birthday, have a high-school education, complete knowledge of regulations, good personality, and the ability to express themselves."

Coordinators are under the direction of chief coordinators in special divisions of the various State headquarters. In some States, regular State headquarters staff personnel is assisting in this work.

# Stimson Praises Service Program

## Secretary of War, Staff Chief Laud Selective Plan of Training Men

High praise of the work being done by Selective Service officials throughout the Nation was expressed by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in talks at the recent conference of State officials.

"The smoothness and efficiency with which you are functioning have given me a profound sense of relief and security," Secretary of Stimson said. "It is a great tribute to American citizenship that you men are willing to give of your time, energy, and experience to this work."

Paying tribute to "the fine spirit and efficiency with which the first functions of the Selective Service System have been carried out," General Marshall declared that the general public does not yet appreciate "the very remarkable coordination and cooperation that is represented by the work of all the various directors and members of State Selective Service staffs."

Secretary Stimson and General Marshall also referred to the careful planning by the joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, which preceded the enactment of the Selective Service Law, as basically responsible for the efficiency with which it is being operated.

## Selective Service "On the Air"

Four evenings of each week, over Nation-wide hook-ups, officials of National Headquarters are "on the air," explaining the purpose, policies, and procedure of Selective Service.

Tune in at 7:15 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday on the following:

Mutual Broadcasting System: Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:15 P. M. (E. S. T.).

National Broadcasting Company (Red Network): Monday and Saturday at 11:30 P. M. (E. S. T.).

These radio talks, which are of 5 minutes' duration each, are primarily for the information of the general public. Check your local stations for coverage in your States.

# Manpower and Equipment Equal Needs, Says Battley

Training of military manpower and steady procurement of equipment, other essential supplies, and housing them are two closely correlated and most vital tasks of the national-defense program, Maj. Joseph F. Battley, occupational adviser of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, points out.

"It is the function of Selective Service to select the men for training without disrupting the procurement program by taking keymen for training before their places in production can be filled by men equally competent," he told the recent conference of State Selective Service officials.

The normal economic life of the community, as distinguished from productive activities directly related to national defense, must be disrupted as little as possible, Major Battley said.

### Must Maintain Harmony

The maintenance of harmonious operation of military and civilian endeavors was the purpose for which the office of Occupational Advisor was set up at National Headquarters, he declared.

His office, Major Battley explained, must maintain close liaison with the office of the Assistant Secretary of

War and other agencies of national defense to disseminate full information concerning the supply of skilled labor and technical and specialist experts. It also endeavors to keep industry and labor informed on Selective Service problems, he said.

State occupational advisors, maintaining liaison with National Headquarters, have the responsibility of keeping the Secretary of War informed at all times of the personnel situation with regard to industrial and matériel mobilization, Major Battley pointed out.

### Personnel Problem Important

Citing the National Defense Act of 1920, which provides that one of the duties of the War Department is "the assurance of adequate provision for the mobilization of matériel and industrial organizations essential to wartime needs," Major Battley said:

"The status of personnel engaged in matériel production is a vital factor in industrial mobilization. Therefore, it is essential to the proper discharge of this mandate that the Secretary of War be kept fully advised at all times of the personnel situation in the field insofar as industrial and matériel mobilization is concerned."

## Officials at National Meeting

(Continued from page 3)

Service, New York City; Lt. Col. A. H. Thompson, Procurement Officer; Col. Herbert T. Spooner, Second Corps, Liaison Officer; Henry Eptstein, Coordinating Advisor. NORTH CAROLINA: Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, State Director; Capt. Charles R. Jonas, Legal Division; Lt. Col. Gordon Smith, Procurement Officer. NORTH DAKOTA: Heber L. Edwards, State Director; Maj. Henry L. Roquette, Procurement Officer; Capt. G. L. Spear, Administrative Officer.

OHIO: Adj. Gen. Gilson D. Light, State Director; Lt. Col. C. W. Coble, Procurement Officer. OKLAHOMA: Don Welch, State Director; Maj. Robert W. Johnson, Procurement Officer. OREGON: Lt. Col. E. V. Wootton, State Director; Capt. William H. Adams, Procurement Officer. PENNSYLVANIA: William Mather Lewis, State Director; Benjamin F. Evans, Assistant State Director; Capt. Bernard E. Coleman, Procurement Officer. RHODE ISLAND: Lt. Col. Edward J. Noons, Executive Officer; Maj. John C. Wall, Procurement Officer.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Brig. Gen. H. B. Springs, State Director; Lt. Col. John F. Moore, Procurement Officer. SOUTH DAKOTA: Col. Edward A. Beckwith, State Director; Maj. J. F. Wethe, Procurement Officer. TENNESSEE: Brig. Gen. Thomas Frazier, State Director; Capt. P. B. Simmons, Procurement Officer.

TEXAS: Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, State Director; Col. H. J. Weiler, Procurement Officer. UTAH: Maj. H. A. Rich, Acting State Director; Capt. Wayne F. Carbis, Procurement Officer. VERMONT: Charles N. Barber,

State Director; Maj. F. Whitney Harrington, Procurement Officer. VIRGINIA: Lt. Col. Mills F. Neal, State Director; Lt. Col. William W. LePrade, Procurement Officer.

WASHINGTON: Lt. Col. John E. Lawlor, Procurement Officer; Lt. Comdr. E. B. Erickson, Industrial and Occupational Officer. WEST VIRGINIA: Brig. Gen. W. L. Hornor, State Director; Maj. O. C. Darnewood, Procurement Officer. WISCONSIN: Col. Walter J. Wilde, State Director; Lt. Col. John F. Mullen, Assistant Director; Col. G. C. De Heus, Procurement Officer; Bentley Courtenay, Legal Advisor. WYOMING: Col. Rhodolph Esnay, State Director; Maj. Phil L. Rouse, Procurement Officer.

## Status of Students

Status of students enrolled in night law schools is determined by the nature of the courses taken and does not merely revolve around the question of whether the student attends his classes in the night or day time.

An excerpt from a letter by the legal division of National Headquarters on the subject states:

"No attempt has been made to distinguish between day students and night students of colleges and universities; there is no such difference. The test is in the nature of the courses taken and not the time when the work shall be done. If the student meets all the conditions specified in paragraphs 347 and 348 of the Selective Service Regulations, he is entitled to deferment, even though his attendance at such college or university is at night."

# TEAMWORK VITAL, DYKSTRA ADVISES

(Continued from page 1)

Discussing the problem of keeping responsibility and initiative in the hands of the States and still achieving a degree of uniformity throughout Selective Service, Director Dykstra pointed out that it is the same problem that Americans faced 150 years ago in setting up their Federal Government.

"At that time," he said, "there also was erected a Supreme Court, the original job of which was to bring uniformity into the decisions that had to be made on both State and national laws. Now we have that same problem in the administration of the Selective Service Act, but we do not have a Supreme Court, so we have to work it out together as best we can. We cannot operate smoothly and efficiently with 6,200 different interpretations of the act, and through association, conference, negotiation, and understanding interpretation of rules, it is our joint responsibility to try to have some real semblance of uniformity."

### Admirable Work

"The rules and regulations were set up in a comparatively brief time. The men who worked on them did, I think, an admirable piece of work. From time to time, however, as questions arise and there are cross currents in administration, there doubtless will be necessities—as there have been necessities—to make a slight shift or change in a regulation or rule. That will continue, I assume, through the months ahead."

"We need your help and cooperation in suggesting where these rules may be pointed up; where they may be made a bit more definite; where difficulties have arisen in your own particular States, and we will do the best we can to meet them in those changes in regulations which probably have to come."

The importance of "teamwork" throughout Selective Service also was stressed by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director, and other officers of National Headquarters, whose talks are outlined in other articles appearing in this issue. Also emphasized by these speakers was the fundamental principle of Selective Service that its administration must be conducted with sympathetic understanding.

### Common-Sense Rule

This principle was epitomized by Lt. Col. Victor J. O'Kellier, chairman of the Advisory Council at National Headquarters. He said:

"It is just the rule of common sense, which, with sympathetic understanding, must be applied to the entire administration of Selective Service. In cases where anyone is found to have been delinquent under the law because of failure to understand it, we must have charity and be practical."

At the concluding session, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, complimented the State officials for the "smoothness and efficiency" with which they have been functioning.





Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1, 1941

Number 2

# Careful Classification Urged by Dykstra To Prevent Retarding Defense Production

## High Morale Army Needs Aid of All

### Cooperation of Residents Of Towns Near Camps Urged by Draper

Asserting that "an army with high morale can do the impossible," Col. William H. Draper, Jr., liaison officer between the War Department and National Headquarters, Selective Service System, recently urged all citizens to do their utmost to maintain the highest possible esprit de corps among the Nation's armed forces.

Not only is it highly important to train men to bear arms for their country, Colonel Draper declared, but it is equally necessary that they be returned to their homes thoroughly satisfied with their period of service. Therefore, he urged all citizens, and particularly the residents of towns near military camps, to make every effort to provide men inducted by Selective Service and other members of armed forces with "the best in leisure-time activities." In this connection, he pointed out that the War Department will operate welfare and recreational facilities in the camps themselves.

#### Must Return Satisfied

Commending the trainees and their families for their splendid response to their Nation's call, Colonel Draper added:

"If, when the 12 months of military training are over, the boys go home from the camps enthusiastic and sure that they have improved physically and mentally, and that they have enjoyed the comradeship and the outdoor life, and even the discipline that goes with being a soldier, then they and their mothers and fathers, and the public generally, will continue to be

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

### "Three of a Kind" from Tennessee



Sgt. Alvin C. York, outstanding World War hero and chairman of the Selective Service Board of Jamestown, Tenn., bids two "trainees," John Shelby Crabtree and Tom Watson Rich, "God-speed" as they depart for an Army reception center.

## Today's Defenders of Democracy Selected by Hero of World War

Sgt. Alvin C. York will go down in history of the World War as one of its greatest individual heroes. Lone-handed, he "encircled" a machine-gun battalion, and his feat of killing 25 Germans and marching 132 others back behind the American lines as captives will be remembered as long as people read and talk of war.

What is York doing now? Maj. G. H. Butler of Tennessee's State Selective Service Headquarters answers briefly and effectively with the above photograph. York, as chairman of the Selective Service Board of Jamestown, Fentress County, Tenn., is shown congratulating two young mountaineers who have been selected for military training.

Fentress County, deep in the heart of the Cumberland Mountains, is

"strong for Selective Service," says York, and he is proud of the fact, for he was reared in those mountains. But he is thinking in broader terms also.

"York," says Major Butler, "realizes the complexity, and the delicacy, of each problem that comes before his board. He is applying sound common sense in answering them, with a full understanding of the fact that no two individual cases are alike.

"York isn't a lover of war. He hates war. But one may well imagine, as he wishes 'Godspeed' to the boys his board has selected to train for the defense of their country, that there's one deep-rooted confidence in his heart. He knows those boys will acquit themselves well—in training or in war, if war should come."

## Men and Matériel Required Equally

### Must Maintain Production For Defense Needs Says Director

Extreme care in the selection of men for military training so that production by defense industries will not be hampered is urged by C. A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service, in an appeal to state directors.

Pointing out that in providing for the defense needs of the Nation, the provision of supplies and matériel goes hand in hand with the provision of military manpower, Mr. Dykstra emphasized that the present bottleneck is the need for skilled construction and production workers. For that reason, he declared, local boards should keep constantly in mind that provision of Selective Service Regulations which provides:

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

### "My Bees Need Me." Selectee Pleads

Law and regulations seek to make plain the reasons for which registrants may be deferred from Selective Service training on grounds of "dependency" or "occupation." But occasionally a request for deferment would seem to stretch these definitions somewhat beyond the limit of elasticity.

For example, a selectee recently wrote:

"I believe I should be given a deferred classification. I own an orchard and some bees. The bees require my close attention at all times."



National Headquarters,  
Washington, D. C.,

C. A. DYKSTRA,  
Director.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. Material for Selective Service should be addressed to Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets, NW., Washington, D. C.

Volume I

FEBRUARY 1, 1941

Number 2

## A Chat With the Director

In the first issue of Selective Service the director suggested that there is more work ahead of us than behind us. By the same token more problems will plague us. The impact of classification and inductions upon American homes and communities is beginning to make itself felt. Pressures for deferment for what appear to be and many times are good reasons will be exercised upon local boards.

At such times boards become juries and must sift the evidence patiently and carefully. The Army needs men and so does the production army which does not go to camp. A nice balance must be struck here and boards will differ in attitude and a philosophy in connection with what appear on the surface at least to be like cases. We will have more complaints about our "evident lack of uniformity."

Such a situation was inevitable for the time at least. We were beginners, we were just mastering the regulations, we were sometimes impatient and in a hurry, we hoped the Appeal Boards could handle the tougher cases, perhaps, and so it went.

We are more certain than ever at Headquarters that the very heart of our administration is the local board—that our entire success depends upon how it does its work.

If one board defers an interne in a hospital or a senior medical student because it sees a large demand in the near future for physicians both in the Army and in the local communities and the board in the next county resolves this problem in an exactly opposite way, National Headquarters is sure to be asked for rulings in the premises. We continue to indicate that such a decision is a matter for local board decision.

We are now deluged with questions dealing with the status of married men. On the subject we can only point to the Act and indicate what our instructions from Congress are. Close decisions will be made by local boards in this field. But close decisions are made by courts also. There is bound to be variance and we can only hope there will not be too much.

On many questions local boards can get real and effective help from local welfare agencies. This help should be sought and used.

All of our boards have plenty to do and they do this at some sacrifice, sometimes great sacrifice. It costs something in effort and time to be a citizen of a democracy. But this effort makes us stronger and makes us surer that our way of life is worth what it costs.

The alternative has little attraction for Americans. We have seen that way illustrated on another continent.

## Classification of Each Registrant Should Be Carefully Considered

Classification of registrants is one of the most important and exacting duties devolving upon Local Boards and therefore must be discharged with all possible uniformity and scrupulous consideration of each individual case.

Stressing that fair and equitable classification is a vital consideration for the success of Selective Service as an American institution, Major Guiton Morgan, executive assistant to Director C. A. Dykstra, also emphasized that it is an important consideration not only for the registrants and their families, but also for their employers and in its relation to the social and economic welfare of their communities and the entire Nation.

### Local Board Responsible

In this connection, he pointed out:

1. Each registrant's classification is a matter distinctly for determination by his local board.

2. Each registrant may have only one classification at a time and that must be the lowest for which basis is established.

Outlining the general procedure for local boards, Major Morgan first succinctly defined the four classes which have been established by Selective Service Regulations.

### Classes Defined

Class 1—includes those men available for general military service or those available for limited military service, members of the land and naval forces of the United States and certain other classifications.

Class 2—consists of those men necessary in industry, agriculture, business, and who for other occupational reasons involving questions of the national welfare should be temporarily deferred.

Class 3—includes men who are deferred from military service because they have families dependent upon them for their support and their induction into the Army would necessarily cause social problems in their communities, which manifestly would be detrimental to the welfare of the Nation.

Class 4—consists of men who have served for a certain specified time in the regular Army Reserves or the National Guard, those deferred by law and those unfit for military service.

### Procedure Outlined

"The procedure of the local boards after receiving a man's questionnaire," Major Morgan pointed out, "is first to determine if for any reason he should be placed in Class 4. If they do not find any reason for this, they next determine whether or not he belongs in Class 3. If he does not belong in this deferred classification, the next consideration is his occupational status to see if he belongs in Class 2.

"Having determined that the man does not belong in Class 4, 3, or 2, the board then notifies the man to report for physical examination, and in the event he is found to be acceptable according to physical requirements and regulations of the Army, the board then places him in Class 1. If he is not a student, as defined by the Selective Service Act, and does not request deferment for this reason which would place him in Class 1-D or 1-E, or if he is not a member of Land or Naval forces, as defined in the Act, which would place him in Class 1-C, and if he does not make claim to being conscientiously opposed to military service, the board places him in Class 1-A as being available for general military duty."

### Extra Copies

Members of local boards and all other officials connected with local and State administration of the Selective Training and Service Act may obtain extra copies of each issue of *Selective Service* from the Public Relations Officer of their State headquarters. However, it should be kept in mind that only a limited number of copies of each issue are published and that they are not for general distribution.

The purpose of *Selective Service* is the interchange of information and experience among the various components of the Selective Service System. All officials of State and local administrative bodies are requested, therefore, to contribute to its columns. And for the same reason, it is urged that they keep every issue on file.

### All Articles Herein Purely Informative

While the purpose of this publication, *Selective Service*, is to serve as a practical medium of information between National Headquarters and the various other components of the Selective Service System, Director Dykstra desires that it be clearly understood that nothing contained in its columns may be accepted as modifying or enlarging the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Nor is it designed to modify any other acts, the provisions of which some articles will explain.

It is hoped, Director Dykstra points out, that this publication will enable its readers to obtain a quicker, as well as a more comprehensive, grasp of the operations of the Selective Service System and thereby be better equipped for the fair and effective discharge of their duties.



# Rookies Parade In Veteran Style

## Marching Draws Applause of Million Inaugural Spectators

Officials at National Headquarters are saying some highly complimentary things about the good judgment of local boards these days.

When the President Roosevelt Inaugural Parade moved up Pennsylvania Avenue on January 20 to be reviewed by the Commander in Chief of the Army, a company of Selective Service men marched in formation with a precision that drew continuous applause from the million people who lined the broad boulevard.

The men were from Fort Dix, N. J., and were among those inducted into the Army in November. They had had only two months of training, but they marched like veterans. Military men and civilians agreed to that.

One Washington newspaper said of them:

"Enthusiastically applauded, these helmeted young soldiers paraded with the snap and precision of veterans."

## High Morale Army

(Continued from page 1)  
rooters for the Army and for Selective Service."

Colonel Draper pointed out that the Secretary of War has announced the appointment of a War Department Committee on Education, Recreation, and Community Service. Appointment of this committee, he declared, is in itself "a recognition by the War Department of its responsibility to leave no stone unturned in the building up of the soldier's morale and in providing the best possible facilities and opportunities for the soldier's leisure time."

### Members of Committee

The committee as announced by the Secretary of War has as its chairman Frederick H. Osborn, of New York City, chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Selective Service. Also included in its membership are C. A. Dykstra, director of Selective Service; Wayne Coy, of Indianapolis, Ind., Assistant Administrator of the Federal Security Agency; Robert Sherwood, dramatist of New York City; Charles P. Taft, member of the City Council of Cincinnati, Ohio; Lt. Col. H. F. Thompson, of the personnel division of the War Department General Staff; and Col. L. Kemper Williams, of New Orleans, La., of the Morale Division of the Office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

This committee will serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of War to provide the soldier with suitable educational and recreational facilities and a healthy environment.

# Selective Service Won't Trace Missing Persons, Says Dykstra

"As a matter of policy, the Selective Service System strictly opposes using the Selective Service System for the purpose of locating missing persons."

The foregoing is the opening sentence of a letter written by C. A. Dykstra, Director of Selective Service, in response to a request that Selective Service machinery be used as a "missing persons" bureau."

The letter continues:

"There have been thousands of letters received from mothers and fathers looking for sons, from wives looking for husbands, from creditors looking for debtors, from attorneys attempting to locate defendants for the purpose of instituting suit, and many other situations in which the reasons of the person seeking information are either friendly toward the registrant or unfriendly.

### Right of Secrecy

"The men who registered for Selective Service did so for one particular purpose; namely, to make themselves available for military service. These men did not register for the purpose of enabling a deserted wife, a law en-

## "FIND CONSCIENCE THEN MEASURE IT"

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, recently asked to give "an official definition of conscientious objectors," made the following reply:

"It is not possible to pronounce such a definition. Conscience is an undiscernible something hidden in the heart and head of man. Each case must stand on its own foundation. The law has given the local boards (and the boards of appeal when appeals are perfected) the power and function to decide this unusual issue in each case. They are the judge and the jury. Those of us in National Headquarters and also in State Headquarters should be careful not to encroach upon their peculiar province.

"About the only thing we can do is to give the local boards a lantern, which together with the law and regulations on the subject may enable them to locate the conscience and then measure the extent of its objection to the military service."

## Only 49 of 79,000 Appeal in Oklahoma

With only 49 appeals noted out of 79,000 registrants classified, Oklahoma is claiming a record for careful and conscientious work by its local boards, according to Don Welch, State Director of Selective Service.

No comparative figures on appeals are available at National Headquarters, so Mr. Welch's claim for Oklahoma's praiseworthy record remains unchallenged.

forcement officer, or a creditor to locate them. The men who have left their families may have good motives or bad motives. Almost without exception these men desire to keep their whereabouts unknown.

"It is not the function of Selective Service to correct the morals of the United States, to collect alimony from delinquent husbands, or unpaid debts from delinquent debtors. While these results may be favorable, the results are inconsistent with furnishing manpower for military purposes. The registrants themselves resent such disclosures of information by the Selective Service System. To use the system for locating missing persons will render it unpopular with many men who registered for military service in good faith, and with no thought of exposing themselves to relationships which they had left on their own free will.

### Carefully Considered

"While some instances would result in the benefit of all concerned, other instances would cause great unpopularity of the Selective Service System. For these reasons, it is felt that the Selective Service System should be operated for the purpose of furnishing military manpower and not for locating missing persons. These conclusions have been reached after a careful analysis of the inquiries received by the System."

## TRAVEL EXPENSES TO BE REIMBURSED

Selective Service officials who work without pay may be reimbursed for travel expenses incurred in discharge of their official duties, the Comptroller General has ruled.

Persons who are eligible for reimbursement must first apply to the Governor, who may in his discretion, grant a travel status.

## Only Declarant Aliens Inducted

Advising State Selective Service directors that some local boards were selecting aliens for military training, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, cautioned them that nondeclarant aliens are precluded from service.

Under Section 3 of the Selective Training and Service Act an alien who has not made a declaration of intention to become a citizen (first papers), or who has withdrawn his declaration of intention, is not liable for training and service. Such an alien should not be delivered to the Army for induction but should be placed in Class IV-C.

Declarant aliens, those who have taken out the first papers, are eligible for service.

# Plan Seminars On Psychiatry

## Physicians to be Instructed How to Sort Registrants By Personalities

Plans for sorting out registrants mentally unsuited to military training are rapidly being formulated, Dr. Harry Stack Sullivan, psychiatric adviser to the Selective Service System, announces.

A basic feature will be a series of seminars for medical examiners to the 6,401 local boards and psychiatrists on the around 600 medical advisory boards, which will be arranged by National Headquarters. The first was held in Washington last month for the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina and the District of Columbia. Dates for seminars in other sections of the country will be announced in the near future.

At these seminars, the physicians will be instructed in the special demands of the military vocation and given opportunity to review the more obvious neurological and behavioristic signs of mental handicaps so that registrants displaying them may be referred to the medical advisory boards on which there should be at least one qualified psychiatrist.

As a general proposition, Dr. Sullivan said, local board medical examiners should refer to their medical advisory board psychiatrist all individuals who seem out of the ordinary in mental makeup. This will best serve the interests of the registrant, the community, and the Nation.

## Mother as a "Utility" Puzzles Langston

Here is one that gave pause for cogitation to Col. John D. Langston, of the Advisory Council, National Headquarters, as he conned reports of examinations conducted by local boards to classify registrants.

"What public utilities furnish services in your home?" the wife of a registrant in New York City was asked by a member of his local board.

"My mother," she replied. Colonel Langston still is trying to conjecture what utilities the respondent had in mind.

"Possibly transportation, as mothers are quite often 'beasts of burden,'" muses the veteran mentor. "Or possibly communications—as a substitute for telephone service—a la back fence conversations. I prefer to picture her, however, as the warmth and light of the home."

## MEN AND MATÉRIEL REQUIRED EQUALLY

(Continued from page 1)

"352 b.—In determining whether a registrant is a 'necessary man,' the local board shall give due consideration to those registrants engaged in any activity which is essential to the national health, safety, or interest in the sense that a serious interruption or delay in such activity is likely to impede the defense program."

### World War Experience

He also called to attention that in the World War, according to figures published by Secretary of War Baker, for every 13 men in the armed forces there were 87 workers producing the things needed to maintain these forces and the civil needs of the Nation. Today, he said, with the tremendous increase in the mechanization of war and the consequent shift of importance from military manpower to military matériel, that ratio is greatly increased.

"It is the purpose of Selective Service," Director Dykstra declared, "to preserve the proper ratio between trained fighters and trained workers. That is the purpose that the name 'Selective Service' implies. It means not only the selection of those registrants who are best fitted for military training, but also the selection of those best fitted to maintain the armed forces by continuing to perform their civilian tasks.

"This does not mean that all skilled workers should remain in civilian life, nor does it mean that all the unskilled should be picked out for military training. It means merely careful and intelligent selection by the local boards with the thought always in mind that both skilled fighters and skilled workers are essential to our Nation's safety."

### No Group Deferments

While this need for skilled workers—particularly in defense industries—is great, Director Dykstra added, it cannot be met by any group or class deferments, but solely by the intelligent judgment of the members of local boards when classifying the individual registrants. He said:

"The law provides deferment for certain individuals and it permits the deferment of other individuals. It definitely prohibits the deferment of individuals as a class.

"The Selective Training and Service Act and the Regulations provide the framework within which a local board must reach a decision in each individual case. The decision must be based primarily on the law and the regulations, and secondarily on the facts in the particular case. Each registrant must be given individual attention and consideration, for no two situations are identical."

With more than 6,400 local boards applying a rule as broad as that governing occupational deferments under Selective Service, Director Dykstra said, there are bound to be a certain lack of uniformity and some mistakes. However, he pointed out, the Government appeal agents and the State ap-

## Former Navy or Marine Corps Service Entails No Exemption

Former service in the Navy or Marine Corps does not exempt a man from military training under the Selective Service Act.

However, Captain B. S. Killmaster, Naval Advisor to National Headquarters, points out that a registrant who has served in the Navy or Marine Corps can enlist in the Naval Reserve Corps or the Marine Corps Reserve up to the time he is called for one year's training under the Selective Service Act.

The reason why men of former Navy or Marine Corps service were not given the same exemption provided in the Selective Service Act for men who have served three or more consecutive years in the Army, Captain Killmaster explains, is that these men are needed in the reserves. Voluntary enlistments only are depended on in the naval expansion program, and technical activities of the naval service require more than one year of basic training to produce a capable seaman.

There are around 16,000 men who have completed enlistments in the Navy and Marine Corps. The present addresses of many of these men are unknown, therefore it is desired that they enlist in the Naval and Marine Corps Reserves so that the Navy and Marine Corps will have records of their addresses and physical condition for use in an emergency.

An ex-service man who joins the Naval or Marine Reserves is not required to serve the 12-month Selective Service training period, and he is subject to call in time of war just as he would be as a member of the Selective Service Reserve.

peal boards, and the State directors have the power and the duty to correct and adjust such situations.

Further emphasizing the need for care and discrimination in the selection of skilled workers for military training, Director Dykstra cited the statement by General Crowder, Provost Marshal General who administered the World War draft, that in the Spring of 1918 there was an alarming curtailment of production in certain fields because local boards were too strict in their construction of the term "necessary enterprise." Those boards, General Crowder said, were "overcareful in finding a registrant not 'necessary' to a 'necessary enterprise' as these terms were used in the regulations."

### Must Not Repeat Mistakes

"We must not repeat our mistakes of the last war," Director Dykstra declared. "In 1918 it was necessary to furlough certain men from the armed forces who were indispensable in agriculture and industry to allow them to return to their civil pursuits to prevent a breakdown of supply. Today we must bend every effort to see that such essential men remain on the job of producing the things needed by our armed forces and civilian population."

Previous service in the armed forces is a basis for deferment from the 12 months of Selective Service training only under certain conditions, as follows:

1. Any man who has served satisfactorily for at least 3 consecutive years in the Regular Army may request and obtain deferment of Selective Service training if he establishes to the satisfaction of his local board the fact that he has had the required service.

2. Any man may be deferred at his own request if he proves to his local board that as a member of the active National Guard he satisfactorily served for at least 1 year in the active Federal service in the United States Army and subsequent thereto for at least 2 consecutive years in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard.

3. A man may be deferred on the basis of 6 consecutive years of satisfactory service in the active National Guard, provided he was in the National Guard on the day of Selective Service Registration.

4. A man may be deferred on the basis of 6 consecutive years of satisfactory service in the Officers' Reserve Corps, provided he was in the Reserve Corps and on the eligible list on the day of Selective Service Registration.

National Guardsmen and former members of the Reserve Corps who claim deferment on the basis of 6 years of previous service must have been in those forces on Registration Day. Otherwise, such claims cannot be allowed under the Selective Service Act.

## Integrated Opinions Now Being Issued

Seeking uniformity in the interpretation of the Selective Service Act and the regulations issued thereunder, National Headquarters is issuing a series of integrated opinions of National and State headquarters. The first issue has been sent to State directors and others will follow from time to time.

For the convenience of State directors, the mimeographed copies of these opinions will carry consecutive numbers in their headings. At the end of each opinion, there will be a file reference indicating the subject matter and the section of the law or the paragraph of the regulations to which it refers. The file reference is to enable filing of opinions according to subject matter as classified by National Headquarters and includes a roman numeral and a key word.

It may be found desirable to note in the margin of the law or regulations reference to these opinions by their numbers. This can be done by placing in the margin, or beneath the section or paragraph construed, a small circle with the opinion number enclosed. If this is done, it would be advisable to keep one set of opinions in numerical order for ready reference.

## Boards Warned Of Bogus Agents

### Notice by Mail Precedes All National Headquarters Representatives

Posing as inspectors, coordinators, or as other official representatives of the Selective Service System, certain individuals have been making improper and unauthorized inspections of local board records, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, warns.

Cautioning State and local units to be on the lookout for spurious "agents", Maj. Gareth N. Brainerd, chief of the Field Section of National Headquarters, said:

"All field representatives of National Headquarters carry identification cards, and all representatives of State Headquarters should have similar cards or letters of identification officially issued by the State Director and countersigned by the representative.

"No local boards or State Headquarters should make records available to anyone unless and until the person making the request has identified himself as an official of the State or National Selective Service System."

Field representatives from National Headquarters are usually preceded by a letter to the State Director advising him of the name of the visiting officer and the approximate date of his arrival in a particular area, Major Brainerd said.

### Registrant May Obtain Duplicate Certificate

Instructions regarding the issuance of duplicate registration certificates to registrants who have lost their original certificates are contained in Amendment No. 7 to Selective Service Regulations.

The amendment reads:

"A duplicate registration certificate may be issued to a registrant by the local board having jurisdiction of the registrant upon written application, made on DSS Form 14, and the presentation of proof satisfactory to the local board that the registration certificate of the registrant has been lost, mislaid, stolen, or destroyed and that the registrant has made a diligent search for the certificate and has been unable to find the same. If the local board issues a duplicate registration certificate to the registrant, it shall mark the same 'Duplicate' and note the issuance of such certificate upon the application, which shall be filed in the registrant's cover sheet."

### Kindly Draft Registered

Kindly Draft is the name of a young man registered for Selective Service training in Aiken County, S. C.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1, 1941 Number 3

## Local Medical Examiners Reject 32 Percent As Unqualified for General Military Service

### Local Boards Win Public Good Will

**Registrants and Friends Express Appreciation Of Their Courtesy**

Many letters from registrants, their families, other dependents, and friends, in appreciation of helpful courtesies received from local boards are being received at National and State Headquarters.

Expressing gratification over this reaction to the administration of the Selective Service System, Director Dykstra emphasized its importance, inasmuch as the local boards are the direct contact of the Selective Service System with the public. He said:

"The Selective Service System can be successful only through the good will of the public. It is based on democratic principles and must be conducted accordingly.

"All persons connected with the Selective Service System, and particularly with the local boards who come in direct personal contact with the individuals affected by its operation, must keep that basic fact constantly in mind. We, as agents of a democratic government, are the people's servants. That is the difference between the agents of democracies and of dictatorships. We are working with them in a common effort for common welfare.

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

### First in War; First in Peace

The first boy born in New York City on Armistice Day, November 11, 1918, was Arthur V. Christman.

Time flies, Christman is 22 now. He's been inducted by the Bogota, N. J., local board and has begun his year's training under the Selective Service Act.

### Headquarters Checks Quota Accuracy



Home address cards for every man in the armed forces are being checked at National Headquarters, Selective Service System, to obtain an accurate count of the number each local board area has furnished. Selective Service quotas are fixed on the basis of this information. Above, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director, inspects the sorting.

### Cards for Men in Armed Forces Determine Local Board Quotas

Selective Service local board areas are being given credit for every man in the armed forces of the United States on the basis of the individual's residence at the time of enlistment.

Cards showing the home address of every member of the land and naval forces are flowing into National Headquarters at the rate of about 75,000 a week. They are then checked so that a proper accounting may be given to each local board in determining the number of men it will be required to furnish under the Selective Service System.

Maj. Robert H. Owens of National Headquarters, Manpower Division, explained that an accurate count of the land and naval forces is necessary to compute all quotas to be assigned the various States and each local board. He also pointed out that local communities will be interested in receiving compiled lists of their men who are in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard, of some of whom they may have lost track.

An estimated 850,000 cards, which are officially known as Form 166, al-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

### Defective Teeth Major Obstacle

**Ten Main Disqualification Causes are Announced By Medical Chief**

Selective Service physicians have rejected as physically unfit for general military service 32 percent of the registrants given physical examinations thus far, Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, chief of the medical division of the Selective Service System, has announced.

Of the men passed as "physically fit" by Selective Service examiners, about 12 percent have been disqualified at induction stations by Army Medical Corps examiners, Colonel Rowntree asserted.

(Continued on Page 4, col. 1)

### Selective Service "On the Air"

A weekly "Selective Service" broadcast, over a Nationwide hook-up has been arranged by National Headquarters through the patriotic cooperation of the Washington Junior Board of Commerce and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Complete details concerning the nature and purpose of the program are contained in an article on page 3 of this issue.

The program will be broadcast every Tuesday from 8:15 to 8:30 p. m., E. S. T., from Station WOL in Washington, D. C.

Please check your local Mutual stations for coverage in your State.



National Headquarters,  
Washington, D. C.,

C. A. DYKSTRA,  
Director.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume I MARCH 1, 1941

Number 3

## A Chat With the Director

The front line of Selective Service is the local board. And it's the local board that stands the fire.

Its members apply the Act and the Regulations to the facts in the classification of a registrant. The Act and the Regulations provide a framework within which the local boards may exercise discretion.

The classification of many registrants is fixed by law, but it is the responsibility of the local board to identify them.

Probably most registrants are subject to immediate classification under provisions of the Act and Regulations. Doubtful cases constitute the problems—create the headaches.

But after all is said and done, these individual problems must be solved by the local boards. They alone have the three factors for solution of these problems: The Act; the Regulations; the facts.

The Act is fundamental; the Regulations are general; but the facts must be studied and dealt with in detail.

These data must be gathered by the local board with the assistance of the registrant, his dependents, the advisory board, and other interested persons.

Facts—not conjecture, or wishful thought, or selfish claims—must be the basis for efficient and intelligent classification. They must be relevant and they must be complete.

Local boards determine questions of dependency. This must be in accordance with the Act, but it must be personalized on the basis of the facts in each individual case.

It cannot be presumed that each married man has a dependent, but registrants who contribute substantially and properly to the support of other resident Americans are entitled to very serious consideration, regardless of whether or not the dependent could exist without such support.

Local boards face a continuing demand for special occupational consideration from registrants.

Some in all occupations are vital; many are not. Some occupations are less essential than others. The relative importance of many occupations and of many professions are controversies local boards must resolve.

It is a difficult task, an important task, but a task that the local board, and the local board only, can perform. No other agency has all of the three essentials for a personalized solution of classification—knowledge of the Act; knowledge of the Regulations; and, most essential of the three—knowledge of the facts.

## Headquarters Staff Reorganized Into Two Major Divisions

Major reorganization of the various divisions and sections of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, has been ordered by C. A. Dykstra, Director of Selective Service, for the purpose of coordinating and directing the function of the several units.

The new set-up creates the "Operations Group" and the "Administration Group" under which most of the units will operate.

### Executives Named

Under the new arrangement, Lt. Col. Carlton S. Dargusch is Operations Executive and Maj. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., is Administration Executive.

In the Operations Group are the Field Division, the Manpower Division, the Medical Division, the Re-employment Division, and the Division of Research and Statistics.

In the Administration Group are the Headquarters Division, the Division of Finance and Supply, and the Division of Appointments and Personnel.

### Duties Defined

In issuing the reorganization order, Mr. Dykstra prescribed that:

"The Operations Executive shall coordinate and direct the Operations Group and the Administration Executive shall coordinate and direct the Administration Group."

The Planning Council, the Liaison unit, the Legal Division, Public Relations Officer, and the Racial Relations unit function as separate offices clearing with the Executives and the Director's Office.

New assignments include:

Maj. Gulton Morgan as Chief of the Manpower Division.

Maj. George H. Baker as Chief of the Division of Appointments and Personnel, with Lt. Col. George A. Bonnet as Chief of the Civil Service Section, and Capt. Edmund H. Jones as Chief of the Commissioned Personnel Section.

Maj. Joseph B. Mitchell as Chief of the Division of Finance and Supply, with Capt. John L. Newbold as Chief of the Procurement Section.

Maj. William Hart as Chief of the Headquarters Division.

Maj. William K. Jealous as Assistant Liaison Officer with the War Department.

Capt. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., to the Office of the Operations Executive. Capt. Glenn P. McAtee to the Field Division.

Lt. Gilbert E. Bursley to the Division of Finance and Supply.

## METHOD OF SHIPPING SUPPLIES OUTLINED

Detailed instructions on the method of transporting Selective Service supplies have been given to all State Procurement Officers for Selective Service, according to Capt. C. T. Caldwell, of the Division of Finance and Supply.

The supplies are to be shipped on Government bills of lading, chargeable to Procurement Authority DSS 6-001, PI-0700, A 0400-12. These Government bills of lading, when presented by the common carrier, will be paid by the Finance Officer, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

## Misdirected Letters Flood Headquarters

Hundreds of letters are flowing into National Headquarters every day from individuals asking questions which can only be answered by their respective local boards. These letters must be forwarded to the proper State headquarters for transmission to the local boards concerned.

For this reason, Maj. Richard P. Davidson of the Manpower Division, which is receiving the bulk of these misdirected letters, urges that all State Headquarters impress upon their local boards that it is impossible for National Headquarters to deal with individual problems of registrants. The information thus would be spread to the registrants, themselves, he suggests.

"Much time and trouble and waste motion would be saved," Major Davidson points out, "if every State Headquarters would send out a bulletin to its local boards emphasizing this fact; for while National Headquarters is sympathetic with each individual case, it is powerless to act upon individual cases. Only the local boards can do that. That's basic and any other procedure would be in direct violation of the Act and Regulations."

## Alien Inductees Paid

Declarant aliens inducted under the Selective Training and Service Act may be legally paid during their year's period of training, the same as other selectees. This has been definitely established through a ruling by the Legal Division of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, which was concurred in by the Chief of Finance and the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

## Extra Copies

Members of local boards and all other officials connected with local and State administration of the Selective Training and Service Act may obtain extra copies of each issue of *Selective Service* from the Public Relations Officer of their State headquarters. However, it should be kept in mind that only a limited number of copies are published and they are not for general distribution.



## New Radio Program Broadcast Tuesdays

### Selective Service Officials And Potential Selectees To Participate

Earnest attention of all persons connected with the Selective Service System is urged for a series of Nationwide broadcasts to be made every Tuesday from 8:15 to 8:30 p. m., E. S. T., from Station WOL at Washington, D. C., as a public-service feature of Station WOL and the Mutual Broadcasting System.

The broadcasts will be of the nature of round-table discussions, or forums, in which executives of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, will answer questions propounded by young business and professional men between 21 and 36 years old, or in the Selective Service age bracket.

The interrogators for each broadcast will be selected by the Washington (D. C.) Junior Board of Commerce, which is patriotically cooperating with National Selective Service Headquarters and the Mutual Broadcasting System for the better information of the public with regard to the need for Selective Service training and its objectives. Because of their personal interest, inasmuch as each interrogator will be a potential selectee, the questions they will ask should bring out sharply pointed information that is desired by men of like ages and status throughout the entire country.

The program is sponsored jointly by the Washington Junior Board of Commerce, which has 600 members, and its parent organization, the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, which has more than 1,000 local affiliates with memberships totaling around 150,000 young business and professional men. Selective Service officials in every State, therefore, should be able to obtain readily the co-operation of local organizations to promote public interest in these broadcasts and also are urged to check with their local radio stations in the Mutual Broadcasting System to make sure of full coverage in their States.

### Pay For Witnesses Or Police Banned

National Headquarters has ruled that process servers and witnesses will not be paid fees or mileage. An official statement says:

"It is our hope and belief that witnesses and police officers will cooperate fully in carrying out the purposes of paragraph 325 of the Regulations without compensation for their services."

### No Volunteers Over 36

A registrant who has passed the age of 36 since registration day is subject to classification, selection, and induction, but may not volunteer, National Headquarters ruled.

## Selectees Civil Rights Protected While Serving in Armed Forces

The major provision of The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 for the protection of the civil rights of men in Selective Service training is the wide discretionary power given to all courts in the country with regard to the enforcement of the judgments as well as for the protection of defendants when suits are entered and heard.

Important specific general provisions of the Act are:

1. No default judgment can be obtained against any man of military age unless the court first is informed by affidavit of his military status. The penalty prescribed for making a false affidavit is imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both.

2. Generally, no judgment can be collected against any man in military service unless a bond is posted to indemnify him should the judgment be reversed after he has finished military service.

3. The court may extend the time for payment of a judgment not exceeding 3 months after completion of military service, or may arrange for its payment in installments over a longer period.

4. No man in military service may be sued unless he is represented in court. If he is not represented by his own attorney, the court will appoint an attorney to act for him—but he is not bound by the action of an attorney so appointed.

#### Provisions Summarized

A summary of the Act reads:

**General relief.**—Persons in the military service are granted an extension of time to apply to any court which has entered certain judgments against them, while they were in service. Other relief in connection with legal proceedings is also provided.

**Rent, installment contracts, and mortgages.**—The courts are allowed to be more lenient in certain cases of nonpayment of rent for the dwelling place occupied by the wife, children, or other dependents of a person in military service. Where an automobile, tractor, clothing, furniture, or other personal property has been purchased under an installment or deferred payment contract, prior to October 18, 1940, and the purchaser has entered the military service and thereby becomes unable to make the payments, the property cannot be repossessed by the seller without a court order.

The court may stay the proceedings as provided in the Act, or may make such other disposition of the case as may be equitable to conserve the interests of all parties to the contract. The court may order all or any part of the deposit or installment payments to be refunded to the purchaser before the seller can resume possession of the property, or the court may adjust the payments to the financial ability of the person in military service, or it may arrange for payments to be completed after the period of military service.

The Act provides that the purchaser and seller can change or cancel the

contract on such terms as they mutually agree upon in writing or they can make a new contract if they so desire. Similar relief is provided for real-estate contracts and mortgages.

**Life insurance.**—Persons in or entering the military service may secure through the military and naval authorities information as to how they may apply to the Veterans' Administration for the benefits of the Act to safeguard their life insurance. Premiums for not more than \$5,000 worth of life insurance in one or more policies on the legal reserve plan, under certain conditions will be advanced in full or in part by the Government. The amount of premiums paid by the Government remain as a lien against the policies unless the individual pays the company within 1 year after he has left the military service.

**Taxes.**—The payment of any taxes or assessments, general or special, falling due during the period of military service in respect to real property owned and occupied for dwelling, agricultural, or business purposes by a person in military service or his dependents may be postponed until 6 months after the termination of the period of military service, by filing the prescribed affidavit with the collector of taxes. If the property has been sold or forfeited for taxes it may be redeemed within 6 months after the termination of military service, by the payment of the amount of back taxes together with 6 percent interest. Other penalties are to be waived.

**Public lands.**—The Act provides for the protection of rights and allows certain credits to persons in the military service who have made application for homestead entry, desert-land entry, or are claimants of mining locations under permit or lease.

### Local Quotas Set By Checking Cards

(Continued from page 1)

ready have been received and are being processed at the rate of about 10,000 a day.

There is another card filled out when a man leaves the service which subtracts from the State and local board credits.

Home Address Reports, No. 166, and Report of Separation, No. 167, will continue to be sent to National Headquarters and the current credit and debit will be kept for States.

The individual forms are prepared under the direction of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard. From there they are sent to National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Information compiled from them is then sent to the various State Headquarters on special forms. The State Headquarters, in turn, use their transmittal forms to send to their local boards information concerning their exact credits for local men in the land and naval forces, on which data their quotas are fixed.

## Registrant's Card Not Transferable

### Must Remain With Board Which Has Original Jurisdiction

A local board of original jurisdiction may transfer some of its duties to another local board temporarily—BUT there is no such thing as a "transfer of registration." Every registrant must be called for training as part of the quota of the local board at which he was registered October 16, 1940, and all requests for changes of address on registration cards must be denied.

This is the gist of a series of statements recently issued by National Headquarters. These statements point out that:

When a registrant is so far away from his local board that reporting there for classification, physical examination, or delivery for induction would be a hardship, that local board may authorize another local board to conduct any or all of these processes for it. But upon the completion of any or all of the processes for which the temporary transfer of authority was made, the complete record will be returned to the board of origin without delay.

#### Transfer of Delivery

Commenting that some misapprehension seems to exist with respect to the delivery of a selectee who has been granted a transfer of delivery, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, in a memorandum to State Directors, states:

"Paragraph 425 of the Regulations provides that if any selected man is so far from his local board that reporting to his local board for delivery would be a hardship, he may go to any local board and ask that board to send him to an induction station. The paragraph further prescribes certain steps which shall be taken by the board to which the selected man makes request for transfer.

"Upon transfer of delivery, transportation requests (plus meal and lodging tickets where required) may be issued only for travel between the local board to which transfer of delivery has been made and the induction station for such local board."

### Address All Letters To The Director

Letters to National Headquarters on official business should not be addressed to individuals or divisions. Such practice may lead to delay if the individual addressed has been transferred to other duties. All such correspondence should be directed to: "The Director of Selective Service, National Headquarters, Washington, D. C."

# Selective Service Doctors Find 32 Percent Physically Unfit

(Continued from page 1)

In the first analytical official announcement relating to rejection of registrants on physical grounds, Colonel Rowntree, said that the majority of disqualifications were made because of defective teeth.

Announcing the major causes for rejection of registrants because of physical disabilities, Colonel Rowntree analyzed the reasons for disqualification, and urged Selective Service examiners to make every effort to equalize the existing difference between Selective Service and Army rejections.

The 32 percent rejections by Selective Service physicians, Colonel Rowntree pointed out, are divided into two categories—20 percent of the men examined were disqualified as being physically unfit for any form of military service while 12 percent were said to be fit only for limited military duty. He said:

"The cases of registrants rejected on the basis of examination by local board physicians and medical advisory boards may be considered as follows: (a) Those qualified for general military service, 68 percent; (b) those qualified for limited military service, 12 percent; (c) those disqualified, 20 percent."

## Ten Major Causes

Pointing out the 10 major causes for rejection, and giving the percentages of disqualification by Selective Service examiners and the percentages of those rejected by the Army at induction stations, Colonel Rowntree listed them as follows:

Cause	Percent of Total Rejections	
	Sel. Serv. Percent	Army Percent
Teeth.....	17	22
Cardiovascular system.....	13	7
Musculo-skeletal defects.....	10	4
Eyes.....	9	13
Genitalia, includ- ing venereal....	6	5
Mental and nervous.....	6	10
Ears, nose, and throat.....	6	9
Hernia.....	5	6
Feet.....	4	4
Lungs.....	3	6

Because of the large percentage of rejections for defective teeth, Colonel Rowntree said, National Headquarters is contemplating:

1. A special chart illustrating the dental requirements, which will be distributed sometime in the near future;

2. Services of a dentist for every board desiring it.

A Dental Advisory Committee for National Headquarters, Colonel Rowntree announced, also has been organized. The members are: Dr. C. Willard Camalier, chairman of the National Committee on Dental Preparedness; Dr. J. Ben Robinson, dean of the University of Maryland Dental

School; and Dr. William N. Hodgkin and Dr. Sterling V. Mead, both of whom are members of the Legislative Committee of the American Dental Association. Brig. Gen. Leigh C. Fairbank, chief of the Army Dental Corps, will advise with the committee concerning Army standards.

With regard to the high percentage of rejections because of defects in the cardiovascular system and the discrepancy between Selective Service and Army rejections, Colonel Rowntree said:

"Registrants, under examination by the local boards are frequently in the hands of a familiar medical examiner and are subject to no stress or strain, so pulse and blood pressure consequently are normal.

"In opposition to this it is apparent that a registrant is under stress and strain of a very serious nature on presenting himself for examination by the Army induction board."

## Suggests Ten Rules

The Colonel, commending the local board and medical advisory board physicians for their sacrifice and co-operation, suggested that certain rules are very essential to a high degree of success in the examination and selection of registrants. Perhaps the most important of these, he said, are:

1. Know, adhere to, administer intelligently all regulations.
2. Insist on adequate equipment and personnel.
3. Review each record for physical, mental, and moral defects.
4. Procure all information available from family physician and "social agencies."
5. Consider medical group examination and hospital affiliation.
6. Complete examination—record entry in each blank, including optional, pulse, blood pressure.
7. Avoid extraneous influences, personal, political, and emotional.
8. Study Army rejections.
9. Locate, contact, and work with the Medical Advisory Board.
10. Accept or reject only if certain, otherwise refer to the Medical Advisory Board.

## Advisory Boards Important

Stressing the importance of the function of the Medical Advisory Boards, Colonel Rowntree urged all local board physicians to make full use of their facilities. He said:

"They were created to aid the local board physicians. They were organized to protect the interests of the registrant and the public as a whole. Use them, whenever doubt exists in your mind."

He added:

"If you will accept these suggestions in the spirit they are given, follow them with the sincerity of your profession, then there can be little doubt that you will have done your job well and that you will have served this Nation to the fullest in its time of need."

## Day With Dentist; Day On Duty

William John Day, 24 years old, of Garwood, N. J., did not choose to wait until his Selective Service order number was called, but volunteered. Then he ran into dental trouble.

When his local board physician told him he had barely enough teeth to satisfy Army requirements, provided all were in perfect shape—which they were not, that did not stop William John.

Day spent days in the dentist's chair. He paid dentistry bills approximating at least 2 months' pay for a trainee. But he passed with flying colors and clashing teeth.

Now he is one of Uncle Sam's boys—ready for any eventuality, including Army "chow."

## LOCAL BOARDS WIN PUBLIC GOOD WILL

(Continued from page 1)

Its success depends on mutual understanding of its purposes and needs."

Typical of the letters being received commending the courtesy and helpful services received from their local boards, is the following addressed to Local Board No. 4 of Seattle, Wash.:

"I want to thank you for the fine treatment and helpfulness that I received while passing through Board 4. I cannot say too much about this friendly atmosphere that abounds in your offices in Seattle. It is, of course, the first contact a man has with the Army under the Selective Service Act and therefore leaves a permanent impression with him.

## Rigorous and Healthy

"I find soldiering, thus far, a rigorous as well as healthy proposition. Have not received my permanent assignment, but expect it today.

"Thank you again for your consideration of my problems."

This is only one of numerous communications of similar tenor that have reached National Headquarters since inductions under the Selective Training and Service Act were begun. The fact that they are being received so early and that indication that they will continue to arrive is a most heartening outlook for the success of the Selective Service System, Director Dykstra declared.

## Indiana Board Classifies 1,328 Without an Appeal

Local Board No. 4 of St. Joseph, Ind. (South Bend), believes that it has established something of a record. By February 18, the board had classified 1,328 registrants and had yet to have an appeal from classification.

## Hershey Defines Student Policy

### Both Student and School Must Meet Provisions Fixed by Law

Responsibility for determining classification of individuals attending various kinds of schools and colleges rests with local boards.

The first essential, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, points out, is for the local board to ascertain that the university, or college, in which the student is registered, complies with the requirements of the Selective Service Regulations.

Secondly, the student, himself, must meet these requirements as a student substantially in full-time attendance.

"The local board, in determining the second qualification," General Hershey said, "must necessarily be guided somewhat by the requirements of the school or university itself, as some operate on a semester basis and others on the basis of the number of hours of class work or the number of courses which the student is carrying. Most, if not all, of the universities and colleges have definite standards as to part-time or full-time status."

Sometime prior to July 1, 1941, the General pointed out, the case of each student who is classified in Class I-D or I-E should receive further study by the local board to determine the class in which the registrant should be placed after July 1, 1941. At this time consideration should be given to any change in status which may have taken place since the registrant was originally considered for classification. In certain instances it may be found that the registrant is a "necessary man" defined in paragraphs 351 and 352, in which event, deferment (Class II-A) is authorized.

## "Wonderful Life" Avers Virginian

"It's a wonderful life and wonderful training for a young man," writes Charles F. Capehart, first Selective Service volunteer from Henrico County, Va., after 3 months at Fort Meade, Md.

Capehart, who left a job last November 28 to "do his bit," although his Selective Service order number probably will not come up before next summer, writes to his Local Board, No. 21 of Henrico County, as follows:

"Gentlemen, I can sincerely say from the bottom of my heart I advise any young man to enter the Army. They teach you things that's wonderful to know in case this country should go to war. Even if the country doesn't go to war, you get a physical training that you wouldn't trade for anything else in the world. You also get a balanced diet that means an awful lot. To sum it all up, it's a wonderful training."





Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1, 1941

Number 4

# Must Protect Registrants' Right to Appeal Board Classifications, Declares Hershey

## Needed Seamen May Be Deferred

### Class II Classifications In Individual Cases Authorized

Seamen coming within the Selective Service definition of "necessary men" may be placed in Class II-A whenever their local boards determine that they are required to permit a ship to sail, according to a ruling of National Headquarters.

In addition, local boards may grant seamen registrants permits to depart from the United States for specified periods of time, regardless of their classification, when they are needed to expedite ship sailings.

The ruling by National Headquarters follows an announcement by the United States Maritime Commission that it anticipates a growing shortage of certain skilled personnel as a result of the rapidly expanding national shipbuilding program. It does not relax the prohibition against group

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

### Director and Driver Bow Out Together



"Good luck, Bob," says C. A. Dykstra, who has resigned as Director of Selective Service to become chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, bidding farewell to Robert E. Pates, his chauffeur at National Headquarters. Pates also is leaving National Headquarters as a selectee from Maryland.

## Board Head Takes Off Coat To Aid Selectee

Bernard D. Myers, chairman, Local Board No. 1, Martinsburg, W. Va., takes a fatherly interest in his board's selectees. Literally speaking, he is ready to take off his coat to see that they are properly cared for. And he did just that the other day.

When a Berkeley County selectee, wearing only a thin jacket, hitchhiked fifteen miles last month to report for induction, Myers took off his own overcoat and presented it to him to wear on the 400-mile bus trip to the Army induction station.

## DYKSTRA LEAVES SELECTIVE SERVICE TO HEAD DEFENSE MEDIATION BOARD

Concluding 6 months' service as Director of Selective Service, C. A. Dykstra resigned on April 1 to accept appointment by President Roosevelt as chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board.

As Director of Selective Service, Mr. Dykstra proved himself not only an able administrator but also earned hearty commendation of the general public and the press as well as throughout the Selective Service System because of the fair, square, and sympathetic manner in which he discharged the difficult duties of his

office. He now brings these same qualities of heart and mind to the task of mediating between employers and workmen to speed the production of arms and equipment.

Typical of Mr. Dykstra's close touch with his co-workers in the Selective Service System and his sympathetic interest in them, was his pause from the discharge of strictly official duties during his last day in office to bid farewell to Robert E. Pates, who was his chauffeur at National Headquarters throughout his 6 months

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

## All Claims Merit Sympathetic Aid

### Plan Regulations to Extend Period Allowed For Making Appeals

Education of all Selective Service registrants in the full details of classification appeal procedure, so that there will be no possibility of denial of appellants' privileges, was urged this week by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director.

Pointing out that "there is an obligation upon all who come in contact with the registrant to make certain that he understands, not alone that he has the privilege of appeal, but also when he must do it and how he must do it," General Hershey declared:

"The Selective Service System cannot afford to permit registrants who want to appeal to lose their opportunity merely because they do not understand the what, when, and how of so doing."

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

## Tardy Trainee Wants Bus for Buddies

The following communication from a selectee who "missed the bus" was received recently by a local board in Georgia:

"I am very sorry if I caused any delay by not reporting to the Army camp with the other boys from our county. I had a little setback but am feeling fine now and am ready to report.

"Please send a good-size Army bus because there are some of my buddies who insist on going with me."



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

## How To Transport Selectees Detailed

### National Headquarters SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume I

APRIL 1, 1941

Number 4

## Good-bye and Good Luck!

Since last October the undersigned has had the responsibilities of the directorship of Selective Service. Beginning April 1, I am relieved of this duty to undertake a different kind of obligation.

Mine has been a happy privilege with Selective Service. It is a great organization and it is carrying on an indispensable service in a most creditable way. To be sure things are not 100 percent. Perhaps they never will be. We have our local troubles and knotty cases. Good will and intelligent application to current problems will solve most of them. Some few difficulties may persist, but constant application and sane action will whittle these down to a minimum.

As I take leave of my associates in the Selective Service System I want all of those who work in the States and in local communities to know what faith I have in the integrity and loyal singleness of purpose of this national staff. You may count upon them every day and at all times. They will not let you down. I know! I have worked shoulder to shoulder with them.

I send my grateful thanks to all of you in every corner of this great country. Let us all give everything we have to bring our Nation's momentous venture of this year to a successful conclusion. Let's put the square pegs in the square holes in the interest of national defense.

Some will have to stay home who may want to go. They will be needed to back up the line. Some will wish to stay who ought to go. Our duty is plain. We must work in the national interest in the most generous and unselfish way. It is of supreme importance that we do not slow down any defense effort or interrupt necessary training for defense posts. It is also just as important that we fill our military manpower quotas regularly.

I leave you knowing that you will continue to perform magnificently. My abiding interest will follow everything you do.

Faithfully,

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

March 20—(I-28) Subject: Reports of Physical Examinations. Pertains to statistical work in States relative to reports of physical examinations. Cautions all Selective Service officials to notify National Headquarters of requests by others for data from Selective Service records.

March 20—(I-29) Subject: Report of Physical Examination (Form 200). Advises State Headquarters to instruct local boards to append certain information regarding physical examinations to Form 200 pending reprinting of the form.

March 18—(I-24) Subject: Rejections at Induction Stations. Suggests steps to be taken to prevent undue hardship to registrants rejected at Army induction stations.

March 17—(I-26) Subject: Selectees Who Are Also CCC Enrollees. Pertains to classification, physical examination, induction, and discharge from the Civilian Conservation Corps of CCC enrollees as well as their reinstatement in the Corps in the event of rejection at reception centers.

March 15—(I-23) Subject: Classification of Seamen. Discusses permits for departure of seamen and their classification as "necessary men."

March 15—(I-22) Subject: Status of Coast Guard Reserve. Points out members of Coast Guard Reserve not required to register and are exempted from training and service under Selective Service.

March 13—(I-20) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Examining Physicians. Discusses Amendment No. 12 to the Regulations providing for local board medical and dental examinations.

March 12—(I-18) Subject: Registrant Candidates for Commissions and for Enlistments as Flying Cadets. Authorizes temporary deferment for candidates for commissions and enlistment as flying cadets under certain circumstances.

March 11—(I-16) Subject: Effective Date of Amendment No. 15, Nepotism. Gives notice that local boards have until April 15, 1941, to employ new clerical assistants to replace workers related to board members.

March 7—(I-21) Subject: Conscientious Objectors. Notifies appeal boards to refer all conscientious objector cases to Department of Justice in care of United States district attorney of the jurisdictional area in which the appeal board is located.

March 7—(I-12) Subject: Supplement to Memo. (No. 10)—Classification of Registrants in Training or Preparation. Authorizes temporary deferment for registrants required to take State professional and technical examinations after July 1, 1941.

March 7—(I-19) Subject: Defense of Civil Suits and Proceedings Where-

An eight-page mimeographed bulletin containing detailed instructions concerning transportation requests for sending selectees to induction stations has been issued by Maj. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., administrative executive, National Headquarters. The bulletin was prepared by the Division of Finance and Supply for distribution to State headquarters.

Transportation forms listed are:

D. S. 1028—Cover of the Transportation Request Book;

D. S. 1029—Tabulation sheet in Transportation Request Book preceding each five requests;

D. S. 1030—Transportation Request (original of green paper);

D. S. 1031—Transportation Request (memorandum on green paper).

There has been a large demand for these bulletins from local boards, but sufficient copies are not available for such distribution. However, facsimile copies of the transportation request, demonstrating in detail exactly how it should be marked, are available to local boards from their State headquarters.

The bulletin outlines the rules and procedure in detail for the issuance of transportation requests and emphasizes that they should not be issued for local busses or streetcars or for travel in private conveyances, such as taxicabs, hired cars, star mail route carriers, etc.

In Local Boards or Personnel of the Selective Service System are Designated Parties in their Official Capacities. Points out that the Department of Justice has authorized United States attorneys to represent the Government in such cases and advises officials to notify the United States attorney in the event of proceedings involving the Selective Training and Service Act.

March 7—(I-10) Subject: Classification of Registrants in Training or Preparation. Discusses classification of students after July 1, 1941.

March 7—(I-11) Subject: Cadets, Advanced Course, Senior Division, R. O. T. C. Discusses classification of R. O. T. C. members who have enrolled in the advanced course, senior Division, but who have not started training.

March 7—(I-14) Subject: Induction of Class I-B men. Points out it is not the present intention to call Class I-B men for induction so long as there is an adequate supply of Class I-A men.

March 5—(I-8) Subject: Conscientious Objector Reports. Pertains to forms for reporting conscientious objectors and registrants classified in Class IV-E.

March 4—(I-9) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Nepotism. Notices of amendment to regulations prohibiting local board employment of any person related to a board member closer by blood or marriage than a first cousin.



# Boards May Defer Potential Officers

Registrants who are candidates for commissions in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps, or those who have applied for enlistment as flying cadets in these services, may be temporarily deferred from Selective Service training pending action on their applications by military authorities.

Pointing out to State directors recently that some local boards have inducted men whose applications for commissions or enlistment were being considered, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, said that 60- to 90-day deferments are justified.

Local boards should not grant these temporary deferments, however, the general said, unless they have formal statements from the proper authorities that the registrants involved are being considered by the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps for commissions or enlistment in the flying cadets.

In the event that boards grant candidates temporary deferment on the ground that they are in preparation for a service necessary to "the national health, safety, or interest," and their applications are disapproved, "the registrants then should be classified in the same manner as other registrants," General Hershey said.

## Legion Post Presents Flags

A fully equipped United States flag will be presented to each local board in Fall River, Mass., by Frank Allen, Wilcox Post 126, American Legion. Appropriate exercises attend each presentation.

## "Tongue-Twisters" For "Top Kicks"

Tongue-twisting names are not unusual in Uncle Sam's armed forces, because of the many races blended in our citizenry, and the registration of some 16,000,000 men for Selective Service training could be expected to add to them.

However, it is among the sons of American aborigines that some of the most picturesque are found, as witness the following Navajo Indian registrants in New Mexico:

"Kin-yah-ah-nih Bega," "Haska-ith-no-pah," "Haska Da Yah," "Chee."

Picture the "top kick" struggling with these at roll call, and then add to his worries with the following:

"Whiskey Boy," "Mud Kid," "Mud Kid's Nephew," "Fast Horse's Son," "White Horse," "Yellow Hair," "John Short Hair," and "Repeat."

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

Hollis Kent Powers, a registrant with Local Board No. 2, Klamath Falls, Oreg., drew the low-order number 24, and hoped to be one of the first selectees from Klamath County.

Examination, however, revealed that he had a hernia and must be rejected. Six weeks thereafter, Powers again reported to his local board headquarters and requested another physical test. Five weeks previously he had consulted a doctor who cured the hernia.

Now Powers is ready for the next call.

## MERCHANT SAILOR SHORTAGE FEARED

(Continued from page 1)

deferments and the case of each individual seaman must be judged on its merits, National Headquarters said.

In a memorandum to State directors, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director, said there are many questions addressed to National Headquarters regarding the classification of seamen. These questions, he said, are typified by the following:

1. Is the Merchant Marine an activity essential to the national interest, in the sense that a serious interruption or delay in such activity is likely to impede the National Defense Program \* \* \* ?
2. Is there a present or anticipated national shortage of qualified Merchant Marine personnel?
3. When is a seaman a "necessary man" within the provisions of Selective Service Regulations.

With respect to the first question, General Hershey said he believed it to be "a matter of common knowledge" that our Merchant Marine is an essential activity; that in times of emergency it bears a direct relation to the national defense and that it is being expanded at this time because of the existence of emergency conditions.

With regard to the second question, General Hershey asserted that the Maritime Commission had announced an anticipated shortage of certain skilled personnel.

As for the third question, he said that a seaman could be considered a "necessary man" in his calling only when he came within the Selective Service definition, applicable to all men, which provides that the man is, or but for a seasonal or temporary interruption would be, engaged in such activity; he cannot be replaced satisfactorily because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications, and his removal would cause a material loss of effectiveness in such activity.

# Right of Registrants to Appeal Must be Protected, Says Hershey

(Continued from page 1)

Under the present Selective Service Regulations, the time limit allowed for making appeals is 5 days unless additional time is granted by the local boards. General Hershey said it has become evident that this limitation should be extended for all cases. Plans for the extension of this limit are nearing completion, he asserted.

Although there have been comparatively few appeals from local board classifications, General Hershey said, National Headquarters will continue to look with complete sympathy upon legitimate claims for an adjudication of decisions considered unjust. He declared:

The Naval Occupational Advisor to National Headquarters and the Director of the Division of Maritime Personnel of the United States Maritime Commission, after a joint study of factors involved in probable specific cases of occupational deferment of seamen, have announced that only certain classes of merchant marine personnel would be involved in the anticipated shortage.

Shortages are likely to occur, they said, in the grades of firemen and higher ratings in the engine department; in the deck department in the grades involving able seamen and higher ratings, which include boatswains and quartermasters; in the steward's department in the grades of chief stewards, marine cooks, and bakers, and among licensed officers and radio operators.

Ordinary seamen, wipers, mess men and mess boys would not ordinarily meet the requirements of the definitions pertaining to "necessary men," it was said.

### Time at Sea Counts

In addition, the Naval Occupational Advisor and the Maritime Commission's Director of Maritime Personnel said that they are of the opinion that "even though a seaman comes within one of the groups wherein shortages are contemplated, he is not a 'necessary man' unless he has actually worked at sea for not less than an average of eight months per year in the last two years."

Local boards may obtain information regarding a seaman's service from his discharge papers, or from affidavits checked with the Bureau of Marine Inspection, Department of Commerce.

Seamen deferred in individual cases because of the anticipated shortage in the merchant marine will be placed in Class II-A but the period of deferment should not exceed six months unless renewed under justifiable circumstances, General Hershey said.

The General emphasized that in applying these broad provisions there must be no deviation from the clear statutory prohibition against group deferments.

"The initial classification of a registrant is the duty of the local board. Congress intended in the Selective Training and Service Act to decentralize and personalize the selection of registrants who will serve in our armed forces. It was realized by Congress that boards are not infallible and that individual rights are best protected when checks are provided. Appeal boards were created to provide an agency to which the registrant could carry his case should he be dissatisfied with the classification which he received from the local board.

"Regulations provide a time limit after which appeals need not be considered. This time limit was not fixed to prevent any registrant from appealing if he so desired. It was fixed to insure an expeditious administration of the act."

General Hershey also pointed out that the present Regulations make dependency claims the only grounds for appeal to the President. Because of evidence that some other cases should be appealed under certain circumstances, the Director of Selective Service and State directors have been given authority to make these additional appeals, he said.

It is particularly important, General Hershey asserted, that conscientious objectors be advised of their privileges of appeal. He said:

"A special procedure in relation to their appeals has been provided. Due to the fact that their claims are somewhat unusual in character, local boards must be most careful that every opportunity be afforded them to appeal their classifications. It is not the province of the local board to decide that all of these individuals must serve in the armed forces—the law provides otherwise."

While National Headquarters does not want the appeal machinery clogged up with claims made by those who merely seek to delay their induction, it is equally important that no registrant be inducted until all his legal rights have been protected, the General said.

In addition, General Hershey declared, dependents and other associated with the registrant should be thoroughly acquainted with the appeal machinery so that all concerned will have every opportunity to receive fair and equitable treatment in the operation of the Selective Service System.

## Declarant Alien Defined

The Judge Advocate General has concurred in the opinion of the Legal Division, National Headquarters, that a declarant alien who has permitted his declaration of intention to expire after 7 years without filing a petition for naturalization remains a declarant alien within the meaning of the Selective Training and Service Act.

# Plan Recreation and Education to Build up Selectees' Morale

Unexcelled facilities for recreation, education, and related activities soon will be provided for Selective Service inductees, and all other members of the Nation's armed forces, according to Col. William H. Draper, Jr., of the President's Advisory Committee on Selective Service and of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation.

Colonel Draper, who recently presided at a conference attended by Army and Navy morale officers and members of the joint committee, bases his prediction on reports made at the conference. Every effort to promote morale by the provision of recreational, educational, and like facilities, he declares, is being made by the Army and Navy and also by civilian agencies, with consideration for the welfare of the men not only on reservations but while they are off military posts as well.

Recalling that when the conference began, Frederick H. Osborn, chairman of the joint committee, pointed out that the most efficient Army or Navy is the one having the highest morale, and that Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, declared that an army may have the best possible equipment but that means little if it does not have high morale; Colonel Draper foresees an ever-increasing esprit de corps in our military organizations.

## Ulio Outlines Plans

Brig. Gen. James A. Ulio, assistant adjutant general, who has been named chief of the morale branch of the Army, told the conference that the War Department is developing weekend recreation camps on the Gulf Coast area for men from nearby reservations and indicated that similar facilities would be established elsewhere.

The American Red Cross has announced that it will donate \$1,000,000 for purchase of athletic and other equipment as an emergency expenditure to help expedite the program for recreation, Colonel Draper pointed out, saying that was one of a number of plans for increasing morale.

Charles P. Taft, assistant coordinator for community services in defense areas, advised the conference that initiative and imagination should be used when dealing with men in the armed forces and the general public in communities adjacent to military reservations on questions of morale improvement. Colonel Draper said that if the Army and Navy handle the morale program on reservations and outside agencies carry on the work off reservations as is expected, there could be little doubt that men in the Military Establishment would be afforded the best possible recreational facilities.

"We are convinced," he said, "that if the men are given ample opportunity to participate in wholesome

recreation on and off reservations there will be very little tendency on their part to participate in unwholesome leisure-time activities."

The vast program for recreation, Colonel Draper said, would in no way conflict with the necessary military training of the rapidly expanding Army and recalled that Col. H. H. Pfeil, of the War Department Morale Division, had told the conference that hard work and thorough training would do more to build morale than any "entertainment spree."

## Disease Prevention

On the subject of disease prevention, the conference was told by Dr. Earl Moore, chairman of the Subcommittee on Venereal Diseases of the National Research Council:

"One of the necessary measures in developing an efficient and high-morale Army is the vigorous repression of prostitution, commercial or clandestine, especially in areas close to military or naval concentrations or in communities to which such personnel may go on leave.

"Segregated districts and isolated brothels should not be tolerated and flagrant solicitation on the streets, in cabarets, dance halls, and honkey tonks by 'trailer girls' should be vigorously repressed."

Mr. Osborn, urging stringent control of commercialized vice, declared that it was the duty of the Military Establishment in the present emergency to prevent disruption of the public's confidence in the Army's ability to train young men in a most wholesome environment.

## Selective Service "On the Air"

The weekly Selective Service broadcast, arranged by National Headquarters, the Washington Junior Board of Commerce, and the Mutual Broadcasting System is being received throughout the country with much interest and commendation. Please check your local Mutual stations for coverage in your State.

The program is broadcast over a Nation-wide hook-up every Tuesday from 8:15 to 8:30 p. m., E. S. T., from station WOL in Washington, D. C. It is of the nature of a round-table discussion or forum, in which executives of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, answers questions propounded by young business and professional men in the Selective Service age bracket.

## "No Life for Sissies But We Like It," Says Trainee

K. Lorne Christopherson, 23 years old, was the first man in San Francisco, Calif., to volunteer for Selective Service training. He volunteered on October 24, 1 week after the national lottery in which his number, 295, was the 5,429th drawn, and was sent to an induction center on November 18.

With more than one-third of his year of military training completed, Christopherson may be considered a veteran trainee. What does he think of his military experience? Here's what he tells Local Board No. 81, of San Francisco, in a letter detailing his experiences:

"Army life is not a life for a sissy, but a man who is really a man will enjoy it tremendously—plenty of exercise, fresh air, good food. As an illustration: We arose one morning to find it pouring rain. Do you think we rolled over in our beds and went back to sleep? We did not! We walked out into the hills and woods and deployed ourselves in defensive battle formation as previously scheduled. The order was given to 'dig in,' supposedly under fire. Not possessing trenching tools, we used our mess-kit covers as shovels and were down out of sight in no time. And a bit more information—we all liked it."

## Faith Gave North Dakota First Volunteer Inductee

Faith, N. Dak., is not strong in population, with only slightly more than 500 inhabitants, but it is strong in patriotism and therefore proud that the first North Dakota inductee was one of its sons, Karl H. Nygaard, and that he volunteered.

## An Impatient Registrant

Down in Calhoun County, Ga., there is a registrant who is afraid he will be overlooked. Although his order number has not been reached, he is demanding his questionnaire. In a letter to his local board he states his attitude thus:

"I have received my No. but not my questionnaire book. Everybody here has got their questionnaire book and class card but I still have got neither one. I don't want no trouble with this Army business. Look my book up."

## Coast Guard Reserves Not Required to Register

Permanent members of the Coast Guard Reserve are not required to register under provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act and are relieved from liability for training and service as long as they remain members of the Coast Guard Reserve.

# CCC Enrollees' Exams Expedited

## Ruling Permits Physical Tests by Boards Near Camps

Members of the Civilian Conservation Corps who have been classified for Selective Service training and tentatively placed in Class I prior to their enrollment and assignment to a CCC camp, may request that they be given their physical examination at the local board nearest their camp, states a memorandum sent by National Headquarters to State directors.

The memorandum, which reviews a recently enunciated policy of the War Department forwarded to all corps commanders, points out that "if a CCC selectee has been classified and placed in Class I by his local board prior to enrollment, but has not received notification to report for physical examination until after he has been assigned to a CCC camp, upon receipt of the notice to appear for physical examination, the registrant may communicate with his local board and request permission that he report to the board nearest his camp for the required physical examination."

The War Department also has ruled that CCC enrollees summoned to appear before a local board will be granted leave of absence with pay for whatever period of time deemed necessary by the CCC company commander.

Should a CCC enrollee be passed by a Selective Service board and discharged from the CCC, but subsequently be rejected at an Army reception center, he may be reinstated in the CCC camp from which he was discharged upon application made within 15 days of the date of his rejection.

## DYKSTRA RESIGNS TO TAKE NEW POST

(Continued from page 1)

of service as Director of Selective Service. Director and driver thus bowed out of National Headquarters together, for Pates was leaving to report for induction as one of the selectees from Local Board No. 3, Chevy Chase, Md.

Incidentally, Pates, who is 22 years old and resides at No. 7 Leland Street, Chevy Chase, Md., is the third employee at National Headquarters to be called for Selective Service training. McHenry Rush, Negro, was called on February 19 by his board in South Carolina, and Herbert G. Cople, assistant to the chief of the supply section, was called by his board in Illinois on March 5. Six other National Headquarters employees have been classified and are expecting calls to training in the near future.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1, 1941

Number 5

## Deferment of Students in Specialized Fields Sanctioned to Meet National Defense Needs

### Prehabilitation Program Planned

**Seek Cure of Registrants'  
Defects Prior to Board  
Examinations**

Inauguration of a Nation-wide "prehabilitation" program, to increase voluntary correction of remediable physical defects among registrants prior to their examination by local board physicians, is announced by National Headquarters.

Working with the American Medical Association, the medical division of Selective Service System plans for the operation of the prehabilitation program in conjunction with a physical rehabilitation plan for men rejected for Selective Service because of physical disabilities.

The prehabilitation program is designed for direct aid in Selective Service. It calls for education of registrants on the physical standards of the Army. It asks voluntary effort on their part, as patriotic Americans, to have remediable defects corrected with the help of their personal physicians or dentists, or other competent practitioners, before physical examination for Selective Service military training. The rehabilitation plan intends that men who learn, in local board examinations, of defects will have them corrected whenever possible.

*(Continued on page 3, col. 3)*

### Edison's Grandson Selected

John Edison Sloane, a grandson of the late Thomas A. Edison and a nephew of Gov. Charles Edison, is one of the recent selectees in West Orange, N. J. He is 22 years old and was graduated from Yale last year.

### Medical Advisory Council Appointed



Seated (left to right): Dr. Thomas Stephen Cullen and Dr. Harvey Brinton Stone, of Johns Hopkins University, members of the Council; Dr. Francis X. McGovern, State chairman of the Committee on Medical Preparedness, American Medical Association, chairman of the Council; Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

Standing (left to right): Lt. Col. Richard H. Eanes, Medical Division, National Headquarters; Dr. Henry C. Macatee, former president, and Theodore Wiprud, executive secretary, District of Columbia Medical Association, members of the Council; Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, head of Medical Division, National Headquarters; Maj. Robert A. Bier, secretary of the Council and liaison officer, and Lt. Col. Albert N. Baggs, Medical Division, National Headquarters.

### OUTSTANDING MEDICAL MEN COOPERATE TO SOLVE PROBLEMS OF PHYSICAL TESTS

Organization of a Medical Advisory Council to cooperate with National Headquarters on problems relating to physical examination of registrants, as well as their prehabilitation and rehabilitation, has been announced.

The Council is composed of men who are outstanding in American medicine and who for years have worked for improvement in national health. The members are: Dr. Francis X. McGovern, chairman, chairman of the executive board of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and State chairman of the Committee on Medical Preparedness of the Amer-

ican Medical Association; Dr. Henry C. Macatee, past president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and a delegate to the American Medical Association; Dr. Thomas Stephen Cullen, professor emeritus of gynecology, Johns Hopkins Medical School and a trustee of the American Medical Association; Dr. Harvey Brinton Stone, associate professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins University and a member of the Committee on Medical Preparedness of the American Medical Association; Dr. Robert A. Bier, secretary of the Medical Ad-

*(Continued on page 4, col. 2)*

### Eight Professions Facing Shortages

**Nine Others See Demand  
Exceed Normal Supply  
In Near Future**

Occupational deferments for students in certain specialized professional fields, "which have a definite and direct relationship to the National Defense Program," is announced as a national policy for the Selective Service System by a memorandum to State directors recently issued by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director.

These deferments will be made individually under the "necessary man" provisions of Selective Service Regulations and will include those students who have been placed in Classes I-D and I-E for deferment only until July 1, 1941, as well as those students who are still to be classified. Those found to be "necessary men" will be placed in Class II-A which is a deferment

*(Continued on page 3, col. 1)*

### Radio Broadcast Time Changed

The weekly Selective Service broadcast over the Mutual Broadcasting System network on Tuesdays will be heard hereafter from 7:15 to 7:30 p. m. E. S. T. It has been moved back 1 hour because of the change to daylight saving time in various sections of the country.

The program, which is arranged by National Headquarters and the Washington Junior Board of Commerce, is broadcast from Station WOL in Washington, D. C.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume I MAY 1, 1941

Number 5

## A Necessary Man

What is a necessary man?

The answer to this question is the solution of the No. 1 Problem of Selective Service.

The primary purpose of the Selective Service System is to procure men for military training, but these men must be obtained in a manner which will cause minimum interference with our national life and especially that part of it engaged specifically in providing means for national defense.

Men for the land and naval forces we must have. They must be procured in adequate numbers and in time to be trained. However, these men cannot be trained and equipped without guns, without tanks, without airplanes, or without ships.

Our mobilization of men for military training has proceeded in a manner which creates hope and optimism. The machinery of production of supplies and defense materials has begun to turn, but the fabrication of weapons cannot be accomplished as rapidly as men can be mobilized.

Production must proceed full steam ahead. America faces not alone the problem of production for her own rapidly growing forces—she must bear the production load for the other democracies of the world.

The Selective Service System has a distinct and vital responsibility in this problem of production. The administrative agencies of this system must be informed and alert to the end that no act of the System obstructs in the slightest the production which this Nation must have.

It is our job today in the local boards, in the advisory boards, among the Government appeal agents, in the appeal boards, in the State Headquarters, and in the National Headquarters to ensure that necessary men are left on the industrial and agricultural front.

It is the job of management, of labor, and of our citizens in general to see that facts essential for classification are known in time to be of value.

Local boards make the initial classification, but advisory boards and employers make possible intelligent classification by assisting the registrant to include pertinent information in his questionnaire.

Government appeal agents play their part by carrying to appeal boards the cases they believe susceptible to change in classification.

It is the duty of the appeal boards to classify intelligently those cases sent to them—they are not an agency created to support necessarily the local boards.

National and State Headquarters must supervise, disseminate information, educate, and, where and when necessary, take appeals.

To answer the question "What is a necessary man?" gives us all a duty, a task, a responsibility.

It must be answered by all of us in a manner which will assist to the maximum the production of guns, and tanks, and airplanes, and ships.

These implements of defense must be provided, for without them we cannot protect ourselves on land, on sea, or in the air.

*Jewis B. Hershey.*

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.*

April 17—(I-59) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Eliminating Classification of Coast Guard in Class IV-B. Coast Guardsmen omitted from the classification of officials deferred by law.

April 15—(I-56) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Forms. Pertains to the requirement of completing forms.

April 11—(I-55) Subject: Reclassification of Conscientious Objectors. Relates to the reclassification of men placed in Class IV-E into other classifications before the issuance of the Order to Report for Work of National Importance.

April 11—(I-54) Subject: Wearing of Uniforms by Officers Connected with the Selective Service System. Revokes prohibition against wearing of uniforms at State Headquarters and in the field.

April 10—(I-53) Subject: Supposide Issued by New York City Headquarters. Relates to unauthorized issuance of a memorandum pertaining to seamen by subordinate employee in the New York office.

April 10—(I-40) Subject: Volume of Appeals. Request for information on number of appeals.

April 9—(I-52) Subject: Cooperation of the American Red Cross. Relates to plan of the American Red Cross for furnishing information regarding dependents.

April 7—(I-45) Subject: Welfare Agencies. Pertains to possible assistance to registrants by welfare and health agencies.

April 5—(I-47) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Late Registration. Clarifies mandatory provisions for late registration.

April 5—(I-46) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Extending Time for Reporting and Providing for Postponement. Allows at least ten days for reporting for induction and gives local boards authority to extend the time to 60 or more days in certain cases.

April 4—(I-50) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Inmates of Institutions. Relates to registration of persons discharged from insane asylums, jails, penitentiaries, and similar institutions.

April 4—(I-49) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Registration Certificate. Makes possession of registration certificate mandatory and requires registrant to exhibit it on demand of proper officials.

April 3—(I-44) Subject: Conscientious Objectors. Relates to claims of improper classification or induction of conscientious objectors.

April 1—(I-43) Subject: DSS Forms 166. Pertains to the distribution of home address cards.

March 31—(I-39) Subject: Dissemination to Local Selective Service

Agencies by State Headquarters of Copies of National Headquarters Memoranda. Requests complete distribution to local Selective Service agencies of copies of memorandums relating to their work.

March 28—(I-38) Subject: Delinquent Registrants. Relates to procedure for local boards in the case of delinquent registrants.

March 27—(I-37) Subject: Amendment to Regulations. Amends Regulations providing for reception of selected men at induction stations and payment of transportation and subsistence for men rejected at induction stations.

March 27—(I-33) Subject: Psychiatrists for Medical Advisory Boards. Urges psychiatrists on Medical Advisory Boards.

March 25—(I-32) Subject: Commissioning of qualified physicians and surgeons subject to induction. Points to the lack of wisdom in inducting qualified physicians and surgeons who might obtain commissions in the Medical Corps Reserve.

March 24—(I-32) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Property. Relates to responsibility and accountability for property.

March 24—(I-30) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Oaths. Authorizes administration of oaths by certain officials.

March 24—(I-34) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Appeal to President. Extends time for appeals and increases grounds for appealing.

March 21—(I-41) Subject: Manual of Information for Local Board Clerks. Orders discontinuation of use of Manual of Information for Local Board Clerks because of document's obsolescence.

## New Bulletin Gives Meal Request Rules

A field bulletin released by the Division of Finance and Supply of National Headquarters contains rules and regulations concerning Government requests for meals or lodging for civilian registrants. Included is a facsimile showing in exact detail how meal and lodging requests are filled out.

Copies of the facsimile may be had on request at State Headquarters.

## Boards Cannot Merge

Selective Service Regulations prohibit the combining of two local boards. A recent memorandum of National Headquarters points out:

"When two or more local boards are housed in the same building with the same clerical help operating more or less as a pool, with at least one of the assistants definitely assigned to each local board, care must be taken that each board acts independently on all classification matters."



# Needed Students May Be Deferred

## Reclassification to Meet Defense Emergencies Is Sanctioned

(Continued from page 1)

for a period of 6 months, with provision for extension by periods of 6 months so long as they continue to be in preparation or training as necessary men in activities necessary to the national defense.

This announcement was made following conferences between National Headquarters, Selective Service System, and the Office of Production Management which followed studies made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor. These studies showed that in eight specialized professional fields, for which student deferments are urged, the supply of manpower for national defense is "dangerously low," and that in nine others there are indications of a shortage in the near future.

Urgent recommendation is made for individual occupational deferment of students, so long as they continue to be in preparation or training as necessary men in activities necessary to National Defense, in the following courses: Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Mining and Metallurgical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Medicine, and Dentistry.

Concerning these professions, it is stated that the Bureau of Labor Statistics' studies have revealed a "dangerously low level of manpower." For this reason, it is suggested that all representatives of the Selective Service System give immediate attention to the problem of preventing any unnecessary increase of these shortages.

In nine other professional occupations, also, authorities foresee shortages although the Bureau of Labor Statistics has not completed its studies. They are: Agricultural Engineering, Sanitary Engineering, Pharmacy, Physics, Biology, and Bacteriology, and four branches of Geology (Geophysics, Meteorology, Hydrology, and Cartography).

In these fields, it is said, there is complete agreement among representatives of industry, colleges, and universities, and practicing professional groups that the present and future demands of the National Defense Program for college-trained scientific personnel will exceed the normal supply of graduating students available to industry at the close of an academic year.

In calling attention to these needs for student deferment, General Hershey stressed that:

"The local board has full authority and responsibility, subject to appeal, for deciding whether or not a registrant is a necessary man and whether he should be selected or deferred. It must consider all the evidence sub-

# Plan to Prehabilitate Registrants Before They Take Physical Tests

(Continued from page 1)

All public and private health and social service organizations are expected to cooperate.

Pointing out that local board physicians have been rejecting 32 percent of the registrants examined as physically unfit for military service, and that an additional 13 percent of those approved by local board examiners are turned down at Army induction stations, National Headquarters said that it was hoped "prehabilitation" would materially reduce these percentages.

The prehabilitation plan provides: (1) That registrants familiarize themselves with the physical standards of the Army; (2) that registrants apply to their local physicians and dentists if they think they are short of stipulated Army standards, and (3) that family physicians and dentists cooperate to correct remediable defects of registrants.

Success of the program depends upon thoroughly educating registrants as to the wisdom of knowing their own physical condition, and upon the complete cooperation of the registrant and his family doctor or dentist. To enable this cooperation, it is planned to disseminate information to registrants and to all members of the medical and dental professions so that they will be familiar with Army standards for obtaining men of the highest physical caliber. Being acquainted with these standards, the registrant and his doctor or dentist then may work to correct any remediable defect.

The machinery for carrying out the program will include: (1) An appropriate committee in each State; (2) National Advisory Committee to guide the movement, and (3) the proposed educational program.

Local physicians and dentists hold a position which makes them invaluable in working out the program, according to National Headquarters viewpoint. Being familiar with the registrant's background, they are best qualified to determine treatment for remediable defects whether it be received from them or through agencies especially equipped to care for persons who cannot afford the services of private practitioners.

## Rejected Men Get Jobs in Kentucky

Of the 345 Kentucky registrants who were rejected at Army induction stations in the first four calls, 100 were employed at the time of their call. On the return of these rejected men to their homes, 147 were reemployed and 30 obtained new jobs, making a net employment gain of 17.

Commending the Kentucky Selective Service officials and Kentucky employers generally for this constructive record, National Headquarters announced that there have been no reports of discrimination against rejected Kentucky registrants. It also was pointed out that many of the men who were employed when called were part-time workers.

# OPM Data Aids Selective Service

## Liaison Guards Against Inducting Men Needed By Industry

While recruitment of a large peacetime Army is essential to the protection of this Nation, production of necessary material must be maintained by equally vital men remaining at their jobs in factory and field.

With this in mind, National Headquarters, Selective Service System has completed arrangements for liaison and cooperation with officials of the Office of Production Management, and other agencies to guard against shortages of workers. Information and data will be obtained promptly from these other sources and distributed to local boards through State Headquarters in an effort to prevent any delays in the National Defense, Agriculture, Munitions, and Shipbuilding programs.

In addition to its cooperation with the Office of Production Management, National Headquarters is working with representatives of the Departments of Agriculture and Labor, the Army, the Navy, the Maritime Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the Department of Commerce, and various other Federal agencies.

The announcement by National Headquarters that students in training for vital work and now deferred until the end of their academic year may be reclassified and given occupational deferments was one of the first results of the increased liaison and came after conferences between Selective Service representatives and officials of the interested agencies.

## Mothers Urge Board To Select Sons

Mothers in Ohio are becoming keenly appreciative of the physical and moral benefits of Selective Service military training, according to Local Board No. 2 of Sandusky. Many are urging that their boys be accepted for induction regardless of minor physical handicaps.

"We have been receiving nice reports from our inductees," the board announces.

"Now we are receiving calls from mothers who insist upon their boys being accepted for induction regardless of minor ailments. When we ask them why they insist, they reply: 'It will do the boys good to get discipline, training, and exercise of the proper sort.'"

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

Jake Robert Anderson, 24 years old, of Gaines County, Texas, volunteered for the first Selective Service quota, but was rejected because of a physical disability resulting from an injury sustained while playing football several years before.

Anderson was told by the Medical Advisory Board that this disability could be removed by a surgical operation. He spent 10 days in a hospital and about \$70 and now he has been inducted.

mitted in connection with each individual case and must decide each case on its particular facts."

Concerning procedure on student deferments, General Hershey said:

"Local boards should approach the immediate problem of reclassification of those students whose order numbers have been passed over because of the temporary student deferment provided for in paragraph 345 of the Regulations and the problem of original classification of those students who are now receiving their questionnaires, with due regard to the national policy.

"To assist local boards in applying the broad provisions of the above policy and general findings of fact to individual cases, a suggested procedure for presenting detailed facts to local boards having jurisdiction of cases of individual students has been prepared by the American Council on Education and concurred in by National Headquarters of Selective Service System. This procedure is set out in detail in the American Council on Education's Bulletin No. 10, sufficient copies of which are being forwarded to State Headquarters, under separate cover, to allow for a distribution of one per local board.

"In brief, this procedure provides for getting into the hands of the local board a 'Student Statement of Information' presenting the student's statement of his status and plans, and an 'affidavit of the College or University' in which the college officials testify as to the student's standing, courses, and occupational objectives, together with a general evaluation of the student as a 'necessary man.' This information should be considered by the local board in the same manner as a Form 42 in other occupational deferment cases."

General Hershey also requested that State directors cooperate with the colleges and universities in their respective States so that uniformity of operation as outlined in Bulletin 10, American Council on Education, may be attained.

# Selectees Given 10 Days Notice

## Amendment Extends Time For Adjustment of Personal Affairs

Amendment of Selective Service Regulations so as to increase the time allowed selectees for adjustment of their personal affairs prior to induction and thus prevent undue hardships, has been announced by National Headquarters.

The amendment increases to 10 days the present 5-day minimum which must elapse between the date of mailing of the notice to report for duty and the date of induction. It also authorizes local boards to allow a registrant 60 or more days in which to clear up his private affairs prior to induction in particular cases.

The amendment states:

"The time specified for reporting shall be at least 10 days after the date the order is mailed: Provided, in any case where unusual individual hardship will otherwise result, the local board may, whether or not the order to report for induction has been mailed, postpone the time when such registrant shall so report for a period of not to exceed 60 days from the date of such postponement, subject, however, to further postponement upon good cause therefor being shown."

The new amendment gives local boards full authority to afford individual registrants an opportunity to make adjustments in their business affairs and make other arrangements in their private lives before entering the armed forces.

## CITIZENS ORGANIZE TO AID INDUCTEES

The Twentieth Ward of Pittsburgh, Pa., in which is located Local Board No. 20, is proud of its boys who are "Selected for Service"—so proud that its citizens have organized to honor them when they leave for camp and to aid them while they are in training.

The organization is known as the "Our Boys' Association of the 20th Ward" and is comprised of civic, fraternal, patriotic, and social organizations cooperating with the local board. It was formed the first week of last December, under the auspices of the local board. Regular meetings are held, and funds are raised by popular subscription.

Prior to the departure of each quota of inductees, a public reception is held for them, including a flag presentation. After the formal ceremonies there is a luncheon and dancing. Each inductee is presented with a Bible or a prayer book and either a carton of cigarettes or a pipe and a pound of tobacco. Then, when he has been inducted, each boy is presented with a billfold upon which his name has been embossed in gold.

## "Better Man Already" Inductee Avers After 1 Week

"Even 1 week of military training makes a selectee a better man physically," declares William W. Dean, formerly a division head in a Tucson, Ariz., department store, writing to his local board from an Army reception station. In a letter to D. J. Maye, a member of the board, he says:

"It is an entirely new life and naturally we all have to make adjustments just as we would into any other new thing we went into. The boys get out of it what they put into it. It all depends on the boy's attitude. If he wants to get something out of the Army, he—sure as the devil—can get plenty. In the Army—like civil life—the advantages are to be gotten by those who go after them."

Telling of his experience at the reception station, Dean writes:

"We take things as a matter of course and do our bit—and believe you me—even 1 week makes the selectee a much better man. Good food, regular hours, and plenty of sunshine with exercise straighten them up noticeably. They are sun tanned and have lost their pasty complexions and within a few weeks they will have generally gained some 10 to 20 pounds."

## Archie's A One-Number Man

Archie A. Baker, one of 3,514 registrants with Local Board No. 1 of Twin Falls, Idaho, has serial number 732 and likewise holds order number 732. Announcing this coincidence, the Twin Falls board asks if a similar one has occurred in any other local board area.

## Faith in South Dakota

The town of Faith, which was given mention in our April issue as the home of Karl H. Nygaard, the first volunteer in his State, is in South Dakota. Through error, the item in the previous issue gave its location as North Dakota.

## Medical Advisory Council Appointed

(Continued from page 1)

visory Council and liaison officer between the Council and National Headquarters; and Theodore Wiprud, executive Secretary of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia and Secretary to the Committee on Medical Resources of the District Medical Society.

The chief purpose of the Medical Advisory Council is to provide liaison between National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, the American Medical Association and the medical profession at large, and to determine and meet medical needs for the most efficient administration of Selective Service.

# Selective Service Act Protects Civilian Jobs of All Inductees

All persons who volunteer for induction under the Selective Service Act are entitled to and should receive the same job protection as men who are actually called to service.

The Selective Service Act provides that a man inducted into training shall be given a certificate of merit if he

completes his training to the satisfaction of his superior officers. The act then specifies that:

"In the case of any such person who, in order to perform such training and service, has left or leaves a position, other than a temporary position, in the employ of any employer and who (1) receives such certificate, (2) is still qualified to perform the duties of such position, and (3) makes application for reemployment within 40 days after he is relieved from such training and service—

"(A) if such position was in the employ of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay;

"(B) if such position was in the employ of a private employer, such employer shall restore such person to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it unreasonable or impossible to do so."

The act also provides that persons restored to their jobs shall not lose seniority and shall be considered as having been on leave or furlough. It further stipulates that persons so restored shall not lose their jobs without cause for at least 1 year.

As it has been suggested that an employer or agency might not consider men who volunteer for induction as eligible for job protection, National Headquarters has stated:

"The act does not differentiate in this regard, and men who volunteer for induction and are inducted into the armed forces are entitled to the same job protection as men actually called up by their local boards."

## Local Boards Aided By American Legion

In the State of Illinois American Legion Veterans of the World War—who know a thing or two about Army life themselves—are acting as counselors to men inducted for training under the Selective Service Act. The program was announced in Chicago by Maj. Howard Wade, of Hinsdale, chairman of the department citizen's military training committee.

Major Wade explained that his committee will award a special trophy to the Illinois American Legion Post which shows the best record of cooperation with the inducted men and with Selective Service personnel. Judging will begin next June.

"The judging," Major Wade explained, "will be based on the efforts of posts to create community interest in building the defense forces, the number of volunteers from their areas, the extent of active service given by Legionnaires to local boards and the development of a program assuring reemployment."

## OPEN FIRST CAMP FOR OBJECTORS

With the assignment of 50 men, who represent 15 religious sects and societies, to Patapsco Camp, Baltimore County, Md., on May 15, the first camp for conscientious objectors in the Selective Service age bracket will be opened.

These 50 men—34 from New Jersey, 9 from Pennsylvania, 4 from Maryland, 3 from Delaware—are the first to be assigned from among around 800 throughout the United States whose order numbers have been reached. They will work under direction of the National Park Service, U. S. Department of the Interior.

The Patapsco Camp is one of eight that have been authorized for conscientious objectors. Others are: Onekama, Manistee County, Mich.; San Dimas, Los Angeles County, Calif.; Grottoes, Rockingham County, Va.; Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colo.; Lagro, Wabash County, Ind.; Magnolia, Columbia County, Ark., and Marietta, Ohio.

Instructions for procedure together with forms to be used in assigning Class IV-E objectors have been sent to all State Headquarters for distribution to local boards. The instructions include:

Physical examination in Class IV-E should be made as near as possible to the date of assignment to a camp. Where a physical report is more than 60 days old, the registrant should be reexamined before the order to report for work is issued.

Limited service registrants in Class IV-E (those whose physical tests would place them in Class I-B or I-B-O were they not opposed to both combatant and noncombatant service) will not be assigned to work until or if Class I-B registrants are called for military training.

Upon receipt of new evidence, local boards may reclassify Class IV-E registrants before an order to report for work is issued. When a Class IV-E registrant presents new evidence as a basis for reclassification into I-A or I-A-O, the local board should have him make a signed statement.

The time allowed a conscientious objector to report to a work camp is the same as allowed for induction into the Army—10 days.

In the case of a registrant whose claim to be a conscientious objector is not sustained, the local board will call the registrant to appear in person and inform him of its decision and of his rights with respect to appeal.





Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1, 1941

Number 6

# Physical Status of American Youth Shameful Says Hershey, Calling for Corrective Action

## Aid for Morale Program Urged

### Members of All Boards Asked to Support Civic Agencies

All Selective Service System members, national, State, and local, are requested by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, to give their full support to the program of the United Service Organizations recently set up to contribute to the morale of defense forces and communities in which they are located.

While the Selective Service System itself has little or no direct connection with the morale of armed forces following their induction, General Hershey pointed out that success of the present recruitment program depends to a large degree upon the spirit of the men in the military establishment and their families and friends.

Consequently, the Deputy Director said, individuals associated with Selective Service should assist the United Service Organizations which will work throughout the Nation to "serve the religious, spiritual, welfare, education, and social needs of men in the military service and workers in defense industries."

The United Service Organizations, recently given the strong endorsement of President Roosevelt, is a nonprofit organization which unifies much of the work of six national agencies in their effort to build military and civilian morale.

The six agencies are: The Young

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

### What's in a Name?

In South Dakota there is the town of "Wounded Knee," and one of its registrants, an Indian, is known as "Charlie Shot In The Chest."

Nevertheless, Charlie passed his local board physical test.

## Registration of 21-Year-Old Men Ordered on Next July 1

Proclaiming a second registration of men available for military training in the interest of National Defense, President Roosevelt has designated July 1, 1941, as the date when all eligible men who have become 21 years old since October 16, 1940, must register.

This registration of an estimated 750,000 eligibles will be conducted solely by local boards in their headquarters or in places designated by them. Outside agencies and organizations not included in the Selective Service System will have no part in the actual registration.

Acting under the authority of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, which empowers him to "fix the day or days of registration," the Chief Executive on May 26 announced:

"Whereas a second registration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 is required in the interest of National Defense:

"Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, do proclaim the following:

"The second registration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 shall take place in the United States, the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Territory of Alaska on Tuesday, the first day of July, 1941, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

"Every male citizen of the United States, and every male alien residing in the continental United States or in the Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Territory of Alaska (other than persons excepted by Section 5 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or by Section 2080 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941), present himself for and submit to registration before a duly designated registration official or selective service local board having jurisdiction in the area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that day if—

"Such person on or before July 1, 1941, and subsequent to October 16, 1940, has attained the twenty-first anniversary of the day of his birth, and has not heretofore been registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940."

Insofar as possible the men will be registered in local board headquarters, but where facilities are such that it would be difficult for registrants to appear at local board offices, the board chairman, with the approval of the State Director, may designate other public offices as places of registration.

Detailed instructions for local boards are being prepared at National Headquarters.

## One-Third Unfit For Full Service

### Physical Tests Reveal Definite Need For Rehabilitation

The physical condition of this country's youth is something of which "we nationally should be thoroughly ashamed," and constitutes a "dangerous" situation which only immediate and vigorous measures will correct.

Such is the view expressed by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, in a recent speech when he pointed out that 380,000 registrants out of 1,000,000 given physical examinations have been found unfit for general military service.

Emphasizing the need for corrective measures, General Hershey declared that registrants not yet classified "owe a duty to their Government for service."

"That obligation," he asserted, "calls for the service of a whole man—a man entirely alive—a healthy, strong, well-developed man. It is the duty of the

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

Bernard J. Tomardy, 22 years old, a registrant with Local Board No. 15, Washington, D. C., was among the National Capital selectees inducted last month. He made the grade with the aid of his dentist.

When called for physical examination, Tomardy was told his teeth were faulty. He hied to his dentist and parted with five of them and had seven filled.

Tomardy was a dry goods salesman, and his employers also set an example for others by not only assuring him of his job when he returns to civilian life but also giving him a \$50 bonus check.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume I

JUNE 1, 1941

Number 6

## A Tribute Well Deserved

On June 20, 1940, a Gallup poll showed that 50 percent of the voters favored 1-year compulsory service for all able-bodied young men.

One year later the same poll shows that 93 percent of our people believe that the draft has been fairly handled in their communities. It is noteworthy that no section of the country has less than 91 percent favorable.

These results, in the words of Dr. George Gallup, are "a remarkable tribute to the work of the thousands of draft boards throughout the Nation."

This is well-deserved praise. It is praise that precedes by a brief moment the issuance of a request for these same boards to assume another task—a task that will add to their labors, to their already sizeable burden. But it is a task that in all probability will also add to the tributes they have earned.

The Chief Executive—the Commander in Chief of the Army—has asked for the registration of the eligible young men who have come of age since October 16, 1940, when more than 16,000,000 potential trainees enrolled for possible military service.

This second registration will be carried out for the most part by the local boards. The President and National Headquarters has implicit faith that they will do the job well. Otherwise the task would not have been entrusted to them.

The trust thus placed upon the local boards in no way detracts from the well-merited confidence bestowed upon the State Directors, their staffs, the Appeal Boards, the Registrants' Advisory Boards, Medical Examiners, the Medical Advisory Boards, and the Government Appeal Agents. Nor does it detract from these important agents of the Selective Service System to say that to the Local Boards must go the major praise for the high degree of success which Selective Service has attained.

The Local Board is the keystone of the entire System. To it, and rightly so, large powers have been delegated. We have confidence that this authority will not be abused in the selection of men in the midst of whom the members live.

Local Board members serve for no other reward than that they may have the knowledge that in an hour of need, they give of their time and of their efforts to do well a difficult task for their country. They have solved the problems of selection on the basis of the facts and the best interests of the Government as they have seen them.

The operation of the Selective Service System indicates that the principles upon which it is based are sound. These principles should not be ignored in charting the future course.

Independent judgment of the Local Board must be encouraged and protected. There is no place for complicated formalism in this System. Its strength is in its personalized and decentralized administration.

Local Boards must not yield their powers to avoid responsibilities, nor should these powers be usurped by opinions of Appeal Boards or suggestions from National or State Headquarters.

Congratulations to the Local Boards for their achievements! We look to them to hold fast, to keep the Selective Service System honest, flexible, and decentralized. We look to them to maintain the integrity which has brought us the confidence of the vast majority of our people.

*Lewis B. Hershey.*

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

May 24—(I-105) Subject: Physical Examination of Students. Pertains to procedure for physical examinations of students in college and away from their local board of original jurisdiction.

May 23—(I-103) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Signing Official Papers. Relates to the signing of official papers by members of local boards and appeal boards, or clerks of such boards.

May 23—(I-104) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Office Repairs. Authorizes State Directors to approve certain improvements in local board offices, but limits such repairs to \$50 unless additional approval is given by the Director of Selective Service.

May 22—(I-106) Subject: Quotas and Credits. Pertains to the readjustment of gross quotas and necessity of preventing any local board from furnishing a disproportionate share of men to the armed forces.

May 17—(I-100) Subject: Effect of Entry into the Military Service upon Civil Service Employment, Eligibility for Civil Service Employment, and Related Matters. Relates to rights of Civil Service employees inducted into the armed forces, etc.

May 14—(I-102) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Determination of Registrants' Educational Qualifications. Pertains to amendment in keeping with War Department policy on education requirements for inductees.

May 13—(I-101) Subject: Selective Service Personnel. Prohibits Selective Service personnel, except State Directors, from serving as officers or enlisted men of a State Guard.

May 12—(I-99) Subject: Occupational Deferment of Dentists and Dental Students. Relates to the individual deferment of qualified dentists and dental students and commissions in Dental Corps Reserve.

May 12—(I-98) Subject: Occupational Deferment of Veterinary Doctors and Veterinary Students. Pertains to individual deferment of veterinary doctors and veterinary students and their chances of receiving commissions in the Veterinary Corps Reserve.

May 12—(I-96) Subject: Determination of Educational Qualifications and Classification Based Thereon. Relates to procedure concerning registrants without proper educational qualifications.

May 9—(I-97) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Additional or alternative Physical Examination. Authorizes examinations, under certain circumstances, by Examining Board of the armed forces in lieu of, or in addition to, local board physician's examination.

May 8—(I-95) Subject: Dental and Veterinary Corps Reserve. Relates to

commissioning of qualified dentists and veterinarians inducted into the armed forces.

May 7—(I-94) Subject: Pennsylvania Experiment—Medical Examination. Pertains to change of procedure for the medical examination of registrants in Pennsylvania and suggests that other areas may follow the plan.

May 6—(I-93) Subject: Errors on DSS Forms 140. Outlines procedure for filling out DSS Forms 140.

May 2—(I-91) Subject: Occupational Deferment of Doctors, Internes, and Medical Students. Pertains to individual deferments and commissioning in the Medical Reserve Corps.

May 1—(I-90) Subject: Distribution of DSS Form 205. Outlines procedure for distribution to State Headquarters and local boards.

May 1—(I-89) Subject: DSS Form 140 Revised. Pertains to distribution and return of this form to National Headquarters.

April 30—(I-92) Subject: Procedure with Respect to Form 166. Outlines procedure of local boards.

April 28—(I-84) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Salaries of Civilian Personnel. Relates to salaries and classification of civilian employees.

April 28—(I-81) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Employment in Accordance with Civil Service Rules and Regulations. Relates to employment of office assistants.

April 26—(I-88) Subject: Aliens—Proof of Declaration of Intention. Cautions against acceptance of aliens without proof of filing of declarations of intentions.

April 26—(I-79) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Making Employment of Clerk of Board of Appeal Permissive and Fixing Maximum Classification for Clerk and Additional Assistants.

April 26—(I-78) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Clarifying the Right to Employ and Rates of Pay for Intermittent or Part-Time Services to Local Boards.

April 26—(I-75) Subject: Employment of Substitute Clerks during Absences of Regular Local Board Clerks.

April 26—(I-74) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Deferment of Physically, mentally, or Morally Unfit. Changes Regulations pertaining to deferment of persons considered morally unfit.

April 26—(I-73) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Elimination of Third Copy of Form 159. Relates to preparation of Form 159.

April 26—(I-72) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Elimination of Provisions for Replacements. Eliminates necessity of replacements.

April 26—(I-71) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Telegraphic or Telephonic Report to Commanding Officer of Induction Station. Outlines procedure for local boards upon departure of men for the induction station in certain cases.

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)



# Farms Need Men, Wickard Warns

Serious consideration of individual claims of men engaged in agricultural pursuits for occupational deferment from military training has been asked of State and local board officers by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, in the interests of National Defense production.

General Hershey made his request in a memorandum to State Directors following receipt of a letter from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, who warned of a possible shortage in various areas of needed farm workers. Secretary Wickard said:

"Let me urge that, to the greatest extent possible, the Selective Service System give very careful consideration to the workers urgently needed for production of the foods vital to defense, so that the agricultural industries producing food for defense will have an adequate supply of labor."

In his memorandum, General Hershey pointed out that in the National Defense Program the importance of agriculture cannot be overlooked.

## Official Notices

(Continued from page 2)

April 26—(I-70) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Procedure with Respect to Transfer for Delivery and Elimination of Substitutions and Replacements. Relates to transfer of registrants for delivery in instances where reporting to his own local board would constitute a hardship.

April 26—(I-68) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Use of Notice of Call; Extending Time Allowed for Reporting; and Delaying Induction in Appealed Cases. Provides 10 days for reporting so that men will have 10 days in which to wind up their affairs.

April 26—(I-67) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Procedure for Volunteers Other Than at Own Local Board. Relates to classification and procedure regarding volunteers.

April 26—(I-65) Subject: Rate of Classification. Eliminates restriction on rate of classification by local boards.

April 26—(I-63) Subject: National Defense Projects—Newfoundland, Trinidad, Alaska, and Other Army and Naval Bases. Relates to local board procedure for men sent by the Government or private concerns to new bases.

April 22—(I-64) Subject: Furnishing Information on Missing Registrants. Advises against furnishing information regarding missing registrants.

April 21—(I-66) Subject: Annual and Sick Leave Laws and Regulations for Government Employees. Advises of distribution of pamphlets relating to sick and annual leave of Government employees.

# Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians Deferment Requested by OPM

Deferment from military training of medical, dental, and veterinary doctors, and students who give promise of becoming acceptable practitioners, to meet a growing national need has been recommended by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service.

In memorandums to State Directors, the General has cited reports from the Office of Production Management and the War Department which reveal "over-all shortages" in these professions.

The shortage of physicians and surgeons affects both the Nation's armed forces and the civilian population. Local Boards, therefore, are urged to see that while no practicing doctor whose services are needed in his community is called for military training the requirements of the armed forces also are met. But it is emphasized that where doctors, including internes, are found eligible for military service they should be encouraged to apply for Medical Reserve Corps commissions. Internes who are commissioned will be deferred from active duty by the War Department to complete 1 year's internship.

## Dental Needs Stressed

The Army now has sufficient dental and veterinary officers to meet current requirements, the War Department has reported. But the OPM has found shortages in both professions for services to the civilian population. In this connection, General Hershey also points out that dental defects are the greatest physical cause for rejection of Selective Service registrants.

Concerning veterinary doctors, the OPM survey showed that the number of practicing veterinarians in the United States has been virtually static for 10 years—that the graduates from veterinary colleges have been only barely sufficient to offset deaths and retirements. About 80 percent of the practicing veterinarians are engaged in the protection of livestock and the other 20 percent is engaged in the inspection and safeguarding of foods of animal origin.

Commenting on the situation in these three important professions for the protection of public health, General Hershey stressed that depletions of their memberships can be met only by graduates who enter these professions each year, and he said:

"There are no replacements for medical, dental, and veterinary students who are withdrawn from school. Consequently, if the supply of students who are to be graduated into these professions is reduced through their induction into military service in a nonprofessional capacity, an aggravation of the increasing national over-all shortage will result. It is of paramount importance that the supply be not only maintained but encouraged to grow, and that no student who gives reasonable promise of becoming a qualified medical, dental, or veterinary doctor be called to military service before attaining that status."

General Hershey also called attention to his memorandum to State Directors under date of April 22, prescribing procedure for deferment of individual students in a number of specialized professional fields which were suggested by the Office of Production Management, and stressed that under the Selective Training and Service Act no group deferments can be made, but that each case must be considered individually.

The procedure suggested would present local boards with detailed facts concerning individual students. It was prepared by the American Council of Education and concurred in by National Headquarters of the Selective Service System, and is set out in detail in a bulletin (No. 10) issued by the Council. Sufficient copies of this bulletin have been forwarded to all State Headquarters to allow for a distribution of one per local board.

As set forth in the American Council of Education bulletin, the procedure provides for getting into the hands of the local board a "Student Statement of Information" concerning his status and plans, and an "Affidavit of the College or University" in which the college officials testify as to the student's standing, courses, and occupational objectives, together with a general evaluation of the student as a "necessary man." This information should be considered by the local board in the same manner as a Form 42 in other occupational deferment cases.

# Gallup Poll Shows 93% Nation Praise Selective Service System

Virtually unanimous approval of the administration of the Selective Service System in all sections of the country has been revealed by the famous "Gallup Poll," conducted by Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

The survey, conducted in cities, towns, and rural areas, showed 93 percent of the people lauding the work of their local boards and the entire Selective Service System and only 7 percent adversely critical.

Reporting the results of the survey for the press, Dr. Gallup said:

After watching the operation of the Selective Service draft for nearly 7 months, the American public, in a Nation-wide survey of opinion, has passed an overwhelmingly favorable verdict upon it. The sentiment of the people is almost unanimous that the first peace-time draft in the history of the country has been handled fairly in their communities—a remarkable tribute to the work of the thousands of draft boards throughout the Nation.

Fewer than 1 in every 10 persons interviewed in the survey said they thought the draft had not been fair, and their objections were largely based on personal grounds rather than on over-all

# Aid For Morale Program Urged

(Continued from page 1)

men's Christian Association, the National Catholic Community Service, the Salvation Army, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the National Travelers' Aid Association.

While the Army and Navy will be responsible for morale on their own reservations, the United Service Organizations, realizing the necessity of providing adequate off-reservation activities for the men, will set up 300 service clubs to supplement the present facilities offered by many communities, the General asserted.

Discussing the program with Frederick Osborn, chairman of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation, and Col. William H. Draper, Jr., chief, Welfare and Recreation Division, Morale Branch, War Department, General Hershey said:

"While development and maintenance of morale on military reservations is of major importance, it is equally important that there be no letdown of spirit in civilian and community life. When men of the armed forces are on leave from camps and stations it is essential that they have proper recreation and guidance."

"The program of the United Service Organizations calls for development of these off-reservation facilities, and we in Selective Service should do our part to make the program a success."

## policies or basic principles.

The survey, conducted among a cross-section of persons in cities, towns, and farms throughout the Nation by the American Institute, put the following issue to a vote:

"Do you think the draft has been handled fairly in your community?"

Only about 1 person in every 10 (11 percent) expressed no opinion on the issue. The rest with opinions divided as follows:

Think Draft Has Been Handled Fairly .....	93%
Think It Has Not Been Handled Fairly .....	7%

Most of the people who advance these criticisms have some specific case in mind.

It is significant, however, that virtually no one interviewed in the poll thought the draft boards were not trying to do an honest or conscientious job.

Approval of the draft system is universally high in all sections of the country. Everywhere the vote is more than 91 percent favorable. Among men of draft age taken as a group, the vote is 90 percent favorable, only 10 percent unfavorable.

# One-Third Unfit For Full Service

## Physical Tests Reveal Definite Need For Rehabilitation

(Continued from page 1)

registrant faced with this responsibility to use every means available to make himself fit to serve."

Through prehabilitation of registrants—a plan calling upon all men registered to seek advice of their family doctor or dentist for correction of any existing physical defects prior to local board physical examinations—National Headquarters expects to bring about a reduction in the number of men rejected as physically unfit for general military service, the Deputy Director said.

Each registrant, whether through his own choice or because of the pressure of public opinion, should take the required steps leading to prehabilitation, he added.

Insofar as registrants already rejected for service after physical examinations are concerned, General Hershey pointed out that a vast rehabilitation program is essential. He said:

"This group numbers somewhere in the neighborhood of 400,000, with about one-half rejected for any military service and the remainder judged satisfactory only for limited military service. Of course, every effort should be made to correct every correctible defect in this group, but the 200,000 who are fitted for limited military service create a special problem.

### Rehabilitation Needed

"They are known in their communities as individuals capable of performing physical labor, or of participation in activities that require a reasonable amount of physical proficiency. With this group will be an increasing number of individuals who have been rejected for mental deficiencies."

General Hershey said he does not believe the American people will continue indefinitely to accept avoidance of military obligations by this class. If this assumption is correct, he asserted, there is necessity for rehabilitation for the members of this group where it is possible to better their physical condition and attempt to discover an efficient place in National Defense for those with uncorrectible disabilities.

Pointing out that some of these registrants would seek to have their defects corrected on their own initiative and that others would do so with persuasion, General Hershey said that others would be satisfied to continue as they are. Of this group, he said: "I believe that it will be necessary to place the responsibility for the rehabilitation of these individuals directly upon the Government."

"America needs whole men, not half-men," he said, and called upon every citizen to help in the task of bettering the physical standard of the Nation's youth.

## One-Number Man Story Brings Avalanche Of Worry

"Help! Help! We're snowed under," writes Local Board No. 1 of Twin Falls, Idaho, which started the whole thing with the announcement that it had a "One-Number Man." And National Headquarters echoes.

Announcing this coincidence of serial and order number, the Twin Falls board inquired whether it had occurred elsewhere.

To date, National Headquarters has heard from approximately 200 local boards, all of which duplicate the experience with from one to six registrants having the same serial and order number.

As we go to press the laurel rests on Local Board No. 14, of Miamisburg, Ohio, which has six registrants each of whom had his serial number duplicated by his order number.

Then follow three boards where such duplication occurred five times: Local Board No. 2, Ada, Okla.; Local Board No. 1, New Castle, Pa.; Local Board No. 2, Healdtown, Okla.

In the "fours" class were nine boards: Local Board No. 227, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Local Board No. 1, Savannah, Tenn.; Refugio County (Texas) Local Board; James City County (Va.) Local Board; Keith County (Neb.) Local Board; Walsh County (N. Dak.) Local Board; Local Board No. 2, Yazoo, Miss.; Coos County (Oreg.) Local Board No. 2, and the Local Board of Juana Diaz, Puerto Rico.

Space limitations prohibit further identification, for a score of local boards reported 3 cases each; approximately 50 had 2 cases each, and more than 100 matched the Twin Falls board with 1 each.

And every mail brings a dozen or so more.

## Four Served Same Board in 1917-18

When a "record" of one kind or another is claimed by some local board, the "shattering" of that record usually echoes from every corner of the country.

Nevertheless and notwithstanding, Local Board No. 64, Newcastle, Ky., issues a new challenge.

Chairman Clarence Harrison, Board Member J. L. Williams, Examining Physician Dr. Owen Carroll, and Clerk Myrtle Sullivan all served in the same capacities on the Newcastle local board in the World War.

### "Armistice Baby" Inducted

As the first Armistice Day was being celebrated on November 11, 1918, Frank Swingel was born in Spring Valley, Ill. Last month, Frank, now 22 years old, was selected by Bureau County Local Board No. 2, Depue, Ill., and inducted for 1 year of Selective Service military training.

## "Buck Passing" Employers Permit I-A Classification of Needed Men

Vigorously attacking the problem of effective classification of the manpower of America, as it divides between those who can serve better in the Nation's armed forces and those whose proper place is in the production ranks, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, has called upon both the employers of labor and the skilled worker among Selective Service registrants to supply local boards with essential data they require for such selection.

In a recent letter to the Office of Production Management, and in talks to organizations of employers, the General has stated bluntly that the main handicap experienced by local boards is lack of cooperation on the part both of employers of registrants and the registrants themselves. In many instances, he asserted, investigations by local boards reveal that neither the registrant nor the employer has given the board full cooperation.

At the same time, the Deputy Director has urged, in recent memorandums and official notices to the Selective Service System, that every local board keep in mind the equal importance of seeing that the men who best can serve National Defense in their civilian occupations are retained in such capacities as well as that qualified men are provided for the military. He said:

"The Selective Service System has a clear cut and grave responsibility of insuring that the Nation's manpower will be used with the maximum of efficiency. Local boards not only must select those who are needed by the armed forces, but also must defer those who are necessary in the production of defense materials. They must take fully into consideration the entire National Defense Program in making that selection or deferment."

### Rolls To Be Combed

Emphasizing this policy and its need, General Hershey wired to all State Directors on May 3 concerning an announcement by President Roosevelt that the rolls of the Army and Selective Service must be combed to insure that every man skilled in the operation of a defense production machine will be engaged in that capacity. This, the General pointed out, reemphasized the policy stated in his memorandum of February 21, and he directed:

"Take immediate action to recheck the lists of Class I-A men and men awaiting physical examination to assure conformity with our policy contained in the memorandum of February 21 as emphasized by the President's announcement. The burden of making the necessary determination is on Selective Service and although Form 42's are desirable they are not essential. Reluctance of an individual or his employer to claim deferment must not be allowed to defeat the paramount national interest."

Cooperating with Selective Service

to prevent military recruitment of men needed by defense industries, at the request of General Hershey, the OPM now is completing an analysis of their labor requirements. This will be forwarded to State Directors for dissemination among local boards. Announcing this forthcoming analysis, the OPM expressed appreciation of the "splendid cooperation" it is receiving from the Selective Service System.

The vital importance of such data as the OPM is gathering, together with wholehearted cooperation by registrants and their employers to make the facts concerning each individual available, was stressed by General Hershey in his recent speeches. Addressing the Annual Personnel and Industrial Relations Institute at Purdue University on May 16, and the annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America in Boston on May 28, the General declared education of the American people to a thorough knowledge of the whole program of National Defense, and the part each individual must play in it, is vital to its success.

Lack of such understanding among registrants and their employers, he said, is the major problem of the Selective Service System in making proper classification of registrants. In many instances, he asserted, investigations of complaints concerning classifications by local boards reveal that neither the registrant nor the employer has given the board full cooperation. He said:

"In fact, in some cases employers have refused to accept any responsibility for requesting deferment and have placed upon the local board the entire task of attempting to determine the value of an employee whose worth was known primarily to this same employer and to no one else."

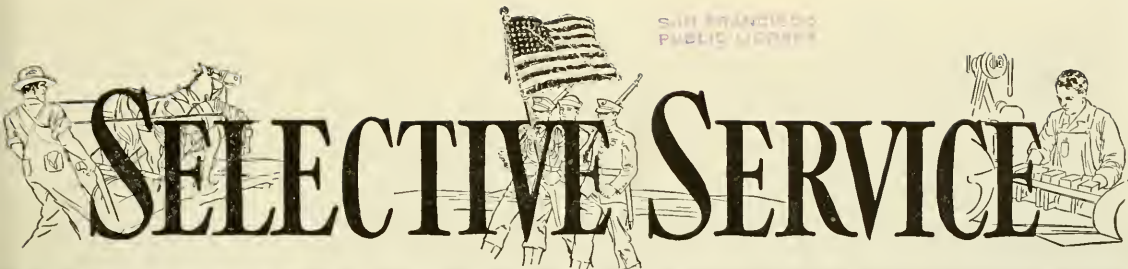
## Md. Extremes Meet In Cumberland

The long and short of it is causing considerable concern for Local Board No. 2 of Cumberland, Md.

To make a long story short, the board has two registrants who seem qualified except with regard to height. One, Louis Charles Zapf, is 6 feet, 9½ inches; the other, Nathan Gurson, is 4 feet, 1 inch. Both are 26 years old.

As Army standards preclude the induction of any man who is more than 6 feet, 6 inches, or less than 5 feet, both Zapf and Gurson, as they stand today, must continue to serve their country as civilians until or unless the Army finds some new use for longitude or lack of it.





SAN FRANCISCO  
PUBLIC MARKET

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1, 1941

Number 7

# President Praises Selective Service Boards As They Prepare to Register 750,000 Today

## Resurvey Rolls For Skilled Men

### Local Boards Warned Against Inducting Needed Workers

Declaring that the "combing of the rolls" of Selective Service registrants to insure deferment of men necessary to National Defense production is a matter of urgent importance, National Headquarters has issued comprehensive directions for this procedure in the form of "Selective Service Circular No. 3." This includes a list of approximately 350 occupations important to the National Defense Production Program in which the supply of manpower is critically low, which was compiled by the Office of Production Management at the request of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service.

#### Details Procedure

Circular No. 3 has been sent to all State Headquarters in sufficient quantities for distribution to local boards, government appeal agents, appeal boards, occupational advisors, and other agents of the Selective Service System. In a foreword, General Hershey directs particular attention of local boards to a section (No. 9) in which the detailed Selective Service policy and procedure is set forth, and to the list of occupations found by the Office of Production Management to be particularly critical and important to the National Defense Production Program at this time. This list, he

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

#### Board's Phone is No. 158

Few, if any, registrants with Cumbiana County Board No. 1, East Liverpool, Ohio, forget its telephone number, because it is No. 158, the first order number drawn in the National Lottery last October.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

To the Members of All Selective Service Local Boards:

In recent months you have served this Nation well. Without remuneration other than patriotic pride in the knowledge that your self-sacrifice has inestimable worth to your fellow citizens, you have labored long hours at the difficult task of selecting men for the armed forces, leaving at home those needed in industry, agriculture and other civilian enterprise.

Now you are asked to perform an additional job — to register on this July 1, 1941, those men who have become of age since the original Selective Service registration day of last October.

It is my conviction that you will undertake this new task without hesitancy — will achieve the gratifying results the rest of us await. With this conviction in mind, I commend you for past performance and congratulate you upon the success I know you will attain.

## DEFENSE WORKERS WHO QUIT THEIR JOBS LOSE DEFERMENT STATUS, HERSHEY RULES

Selective Service registrants who have been deferred from military training to work as "necessary men" in defense industries must be reclassified if they cease to perform that work, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, has advised all State Directors.

Making this announcement, with the approval of President Roosevelt, General Hershey declared that registrants who have been deferred to work in the production of defense supplies and equipment must do that work or lose their deferment status as men needed for National Defense production.

## Nation to List New Manpower

### All Boards Report Ready For Registration of 21-Year-Old Men

Nation-wide attention is focused today on the 6,406 Selective Service local boards as they register some 750,000 young men for possible military training for National Defense.

As the date of the second registration of American manpower in comparatively recent months drew close, President Roosevelt issued a personal message of felicitation to local board members who will conduct the enrollment. Commending them for past performances, the Chief Executive expressed complete confidence that they would handle their new job of registration with gratifying success. The President's letter, addressed to the local board membership through National Headquarters, is reproduced herewith.

#### All in Readiness

Throughout the Nation, local boards were reported in full readiness for the task of registering young men who have become 21 years old since the first registration day of October 16, 1940, and who are not specifically exempted by law from the duty of enrolling for training in the armed forces.

From reports received at National Headquarters, it was indicated that the local board members and clerks would be able to conduct the enrollment with a minimum of difficulty and would have ample time in the hours from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. prescribed for the registration to list the names of the new enrollees. On October 16, it was pointed out 16,500,000 men registered while only a fraction of that number will register this July 1.

Also it is reported that in the vast majority of communities registration

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be acredited as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume I

JULY 1, 1941

Number 7

## Commendation Is a Challenge

Commendation is always encouraging and can be received with proper pride when there is the feeling that it has been earned. But it also is a challenge.

Nothing more encouraging or more prideful, therefore, could come to the members of the Selective Service System than the message of praise and trust from the President of the United States which is reproduced on the first page of this issue.

As the more than 6,400 Local Boards and their staffs, in every State and Territory of our Nation, begin today the arduous task of registering some 750,000 men who have attained the age of 21 years since the first Selective Service registration on October 16, 1940, they have the gracious assurance of their Commander in Chief of his appreciation of their work during the past 9 months and his confidence that they will carry on with equal ardor and efficiency today and throughout the current national emergency.

This tribute from our Chief Executive has been well merited not only by our Local Boards and their staffs, but also by each and every one of the approximately 150,000 patriotic American citizens who comprise the Selective Service System, all of whom are included in the scope and spirit of his message. It is high commendation, but it also conveys a challenge and a commission. The challenge is to our ability to learn by experience and evidence increasing efficiency; the commission is to continue to discharge our patriotic duty.

The approval given by the President to the administration of the Selective Service System—which also has been expressed by the American people with virtually unanimity in a recent Nation-wide poll of public opinion—was earned by hard, painstaking, devoted work. And with lessons learned and the experience obtained there should and must come more proficiency and efficiency for the task we have today and face in the future.

We have passed from the phase of theory and experiment to that of experience and practice. We know what we should do and we should be able to do it.

Your National Headquarters is proud of the record you have made since last October—proud of the ability, efficiency, and fairness that have been demonstrated by our State Directors, their staffs, Local Boards, Appeal Boards, the Registrants' Advisory Boards, Medical Examiners, Medical Advisory Boards, the Government Appeal Agents, by each and every person connected with the Selective Service System. We know full well and gratefully at what sacrifice of personal comfort and interests this splendid record has been made. And we feel sure that you can and will exceed it.

Our hats are off to you for past performance.

Our faith and hope go with you to the future.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

June 7—(I-133) Subject: Members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Relates to enlistment in the Reserve Corps of ex-service men who did not complete 3-year enlistment in the Army.

June 7—(I-129) Subject: Discharge of Enlisted Men Who Are Key Employees in Industry. Outlines procedure for discharge of skilled workers from the Army.

June 6—(I-132) Subject: Recruiting Circulars. Pertains to local board dissemination of information concerning regular enlistments.

June 3—(I-131) Subject: Misinformation on Army Matters Given Registrant by Selective Service Agencies. Reports that War Department cautions against results of misinformation given to registrants.

June 3—(I-125) Subject: Extending the Classified Civil Service to Include Clerical and Stenographic Positions with the Local Boards in the Selective Service System.

May 31—(I-128) Subject: Correspondence to National Headquarters. Relates to the necessity of routing communications through State Headquarters to National Headquarters.

May 31—(I-121) Subject: Second Registration. Relates to local boards conducting second registration without outside help.

May 31—(I-118) Subject: War Department Policy Regarding Discharge of Selectees From Active Service. Pertains to procedure for discharge of selectees whose claims indicate inequitable induction or necessity of maintaining dependents.

May 28—(I-127) Subject: Physical and Mental Requirements for Conscientious Objectors. Relates to necessity of physical examination of registrants before classification as conscientious objectors.

May 28—(I-126) Subject: DSS Form 140—Accumulative Classification and Induction Report Through May 31, 1941. Pertains to procedure for completing DSS Forms 140 and returning to National Headquarters.

May 27—(I-124) Subject: Enlistments in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps. Relates to relief from military training of members of the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps.

May 27—(I-120) Subject: Granting of Leave for Officer Personnel. Concerns granting of leaves of absence to officer personnel by the Corps Area Commanders.

May 27—(I-119) Subject: Occupational Deferments. Necessary Men in the Production, Operation, and Maintenance of Aircraft: Persons in Training or Preparation Therefor. Concerns deferment of men in the aircraft industry and in training and prepara-

tion therefor in the interests of National Defense.

May 24 (I-115) Subject: Classification of Men With Prior Service in the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Relates to induction of such men.

May 24—(I-113) Subject: Message to Selectees. Relates to message proposed for distribution to selectees.

May 24—(I-111) Subject: Amendment to Regulations. Clarification of Provisions for Notice and Records of Classification or Change in Classification. Pertains to notifying proper persons of classification and changes in classifications.

May 24—(I-108) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Time Allowed to Return Questionnaire. Extends former 5-day period for returning questionnaires to 10 days.

May 23—(I-117) Subject: Classification of Seamen, I—Great Lakes; II—Inland Waterways. Relates to need for deferment of seamen on the Great Lakes and inland waterways.

May 23—(I-116) Subject: Occupational Deferment—Agriculture. Relates to letter from the Secretary of Agriculture relative to the need for deferment of agricultural workers.

May 23—(I-112) Subject: Amendment to Regulations. Elimination of Sending File to Medical Advisory Board. Relates to delay in classifications caused by Medical Advisory Board procedure.

May 23—(I-110) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Clarifying Classification Procedure. Relates to local board classification of registrants on the basis of information contained in their files.

May 23—(I-109) Subject: Amendment to Regulations—Inadequate Questionnaire. Authorizes local boards to return registrant's questionnaire for necessary additional information.

May 23—(I-107) Subject: Subversive Activities of Registrants. Relates to local boards reporting subversive activities of registrants.

May 22—(I-114) Subject: Allotment of Pay of Persons in Military Service to Discharge Rent Obligations of Dependents. Pertains to authority of the Secretary of War to authorize pay allotments of pay in certain instances.

### Extra Copies

Members of local boards and all other officials connected with local and State administration of the Selective Training and Service Act may obtain extra copies of each issue of *Selective Service* from the Public Relations Officer of their State headquarters. However, only a limited number of copies are published and they are not for general distribution.



# Boards To Sift Deferred Students

## Reclassification Requires Careful Investigation Of 50,000 Cases

With the present school year ending in June, about 50,000 college students now are drawn early order numbers and are found fit for general military service but had their induction deferred until after July 1, must be reconsidered for classification by their local boards to determine whether they should be further deferred or placed in Class I-A.

This reconsideration will be made to comply with the request of the Office of Production Management that every possible care be taken to prevent manpower shortages in certain specialized professional fields "which have a definite and direct relationship to the National Defense Program."

Occupational deferments were recommended in recent memorandums from Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, and the basis of data furnished by OPM and other Federal agencies concerning approximately a score of specialized fields "when students give promise of becoming acceptable practitioners in them." In many of the professions concerned the OPM already reports "over-all shortages," and in the others shortages are foreseen in the near future.

The need for careful consideration of deferments for promising students in these professions has been set forth in detail by General Hershey in memorandums concerning the medical, dental, and veterinarian professions, and in his memorandum of April 22, 1941, in which he called attention to an OPM report on 17 professions of such importance to the National Defense Program. All of these memorandums should be carefully studied by local boards.

## First Parole Given Draft Law Violator

Uncle Sam means business when he says that violators of the Selective Training and Service Act will be meted out swift punishment in the form of prison sentences, but Uncle Sam also is forgiving when there are extenuating circumstances and the offender is willing to do his duty by serving in the armed forces.

That was demonstrated when "John Doe," whose real name is withheld for obvious reasons, was granted a parole by the Attorney General of the United States from a Federal prison, where he was sentenced to serve 1 year for failure to register last October 16. The parole is the first of its kind. It was granted upon recommendation of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service. "John Doe" was inducted June 23 and is now in the Army.

# Instructions for Registration Given by Amended Regulations

Registration procedure to be followed by local board members and clerks in the July 1 enrollment of some 750,000 young men for possible military training differs only slightly from that followed by registrants last October 16.

The main change is that the enrollment will be conducted by local board members and clerks instead of by thousands of persons outside the Selective Service System who assisted in the registration last fall. Also, while the October registration was held in schools, churches, and other public places, the listing this time will be handled in local board offices in the vast majority of instances.

Volume Two of the Selective Service Regulations, which has been amended, prescribes certain fundamental rules to be followed in the places of registration, such as:

"See that each place of registration is prepared and ready to open and is opened at the hour specified in the Presidential proclamation (7 a. m.), and that it is equipped with: 1 table for each registrant; 2 chairs for each table, 1 for registrar, 1 for registrant; pens, ink, and blotters for each registrant, and an adequate supply of Registration Cards (Form 1), Registration Certificates (Form 2), and any other printed materials which are to be used in the registration."

## Duties of Registrars

Pointing out that registration places shall be kept open during the hours specified in the proclamation, and that at least one registrar shall be on duty at all times, the Regulations specify that only one registrant shall be permitted to approach the registration table at any one time, and then state:

"The registrar shall first determine the color of the Registration Card (Form 1) to be used. To determine this, the registrar will ask the registrant the date of his birth. If the registrant was born on or before October 16, 1919, the registrar will use a white Registration Card (Form 1). If the registrant was born on or after October 17, 1919, the registrar will use the distinctive color of Registration Card (Form 1) designated for registration of the particular age group to which the registrant belongs, for example, in the Second Registration those registrants who were born on or after October 17, 1919, and on or before July 1, 1920, will be registered on melon-color Registration Cards (Form 1), and in each succeeding registration a new and distinctive color will be used, thus making it easy to keep the Registration Cards of the registrants of each new age group separated from those of the older age groups."

Then, advising the registrar to explain questions carefully and to be certain that answers are proper, the Regulations emphasize the following:

"The registrar shall be patient and take plenty of time. The registrar shall enter into no argument with the

registrant. Proceedings shall not be rushed."

The Regulations stress that registrars should be especially careful to have all questions pertaining to the registrant's address answered correctly. They state:

"The registrant, in describing the place of his residence, shall identify its location. Where a street number is used, he shall give each number separately and spell out the name of the street. In every case he shall give the name of the town, township, village, or city, and the county and State in which it is located. No R. F. D. number shall be sufficient unless it is supplemented by more particular information showing where the registrant's residence is located on the R. F. D. route.

"As the registrant gives the numbers and spell the names constituting the place of his residence, the registrar shall record them on a scrap of paper and then have the registrant verify the description as written.

"The registrar shall be permitted to determine what place he desires to give as his residence when he is not located in the same place all of the time.

"The registrar shall make no effort to dictate or interfere with this choice.

"However, the registrar shall be carefully advised by the registrar that the place he gives as his residence will, once and for all, determine the local board which has jurisdiction over him and that after he is registered that jurisdiction will never be changed."

The Regulations also point out that there are two lines on the registration cards for addresses so that the mailing address may be listed if it is different from the given place of residence. They state:

"The registrar shall ask the registrant if his mailing address and the description of the place of his residence entered on line 2 are the same. If they are, the registrar shall write in the word 'same' on line 3. If they are not, the registrar shall secure and enter the registrant's present mailing address on line 3 of the Registration Card, using the same method and the same care as was used in securing and entering the place of residence on line 2.

"Remember the mailing address is very important because it is the address to which all notices will be sent."

Registrants, having answered all questions on the registration card, should be given their registration certificates, advised that they must keep in touch with their local boards.

The registrar, according to Regulations, also should advise the registrant that he must have his Registration Certificate in his personal possession at all times and that, upon request, he must exhibit it to any law enforcement officer, any Selective Service official of National Headquarters or of State Headquarters, or any member of the local board or board of appeal.

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

Clint Worth Scheluchin, of Vernon, Tex., a Selective Service registrant, volunteered for induction last February but was rejected because of a physical disability that required a surgical operation to remove.

Local physicians were informed of his plight and volunteered their services. His problem of hospitalization likewise was solved when the Sister Superior of Christ the King Hospital offered it in return for odd jobs to be done after his recovery and while awaiting induction into military service.

The operation was a success and now Scheluchin is one of Uncle Sam's trainees for National Defense.

## NATION TO ENROLL ITS NEW MANPOWER

(Continued from page 1)

will be conducted in local board offices without causing undue hardship to registrants or disturbance to the usual routine of the Selective Service System. In a few instances, however, State Directors have authorized local board chairmen to set up registration headquarters in other public places to minimize travel of enrollees.

Although it will be the first time that the local board membership has conducted a Nation-wide registration, National Headquarters said it was confident that it would be accomplished with little or no outside help. Local boards, it points out, have registered numerous individuals since October 16, and should experience little difficulty with the July 1 enrollment.

Procedure for the registration, contained in a new Volume Two of Selective Service Regulations which has been distributed to local boards, will conform in the main to that of the first registration. The major change is that the board members and clerks instead of thousands of registrars outside the Selective Service System will conduct the listing.

Registration cards for the new group of 21-year-olds will be melon colored instead of white, the color of the card used to register those eligible for the 1940 enrollment.

While the President's proclamation fixes the hours of 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. as the time for registration, National Headquarters pointed out that any person in line at the closing time must be enrolled.

## Board Puts Clerk in I-A

Significant of the complete impartiality with which the Selective Service System is operating is a recent action by the Local Board at Lisbon, Ohio. Passing on its own clerk, a local registrant, the Board found him qualified for I-A and so classified him.

# Army Releases Needed Workers

## Former Employers May Ask for Discharge of "Necessary Men"

Because of the need for skilled employees in civilian endeavor, the War Department and National Headquarters of the Selective Service System have announced procedure by which employers may obtain release from military service of "key men" already inducted.

In a memorandum to State Directors, National Headquarters points out that the War Department insists that all requests for release of skilled workers in the Army must be submitted to the Under Secretary of War by responsible officials of the firms for which the employees worked at the time of induction.

Such a request must contain the name of the skilled worker, his address, marital status, number and address of his Selective Service local board, length of time he worked for the requesting firm, nature of his employment, salary paid him in civilian work, his reason for leaving the firm, steps taken to obtain his deferment, his location if known, his previous experience, and justification of his classification as a key employee.

The company must agree to reemploy the soldier immediately upon his release from the Army, and the War Department must be convinced of the merits of each case, particularly as they relate to the needs of the military service.

Skilled workers thus discharged will be given a reserve status in the Army and are subject to recall.

## Recruiting Literature May Be Distributed

National Headquarters has authorized representatives of the armed forces to place recruiting literature in the hands of local boards so that registrants may be given accurate information concerning enlistment in the various branches of the services.

A memorandum sent to all State Directors says: "Local boards are authorized to receive recruiting pamphlets and other similar literature from the services; to give information in respect thereto to registrants; and to make such pamphlets and information available to registrants."

The memorandum makes it clear, however, that the ban against recruiting posters in local board offices remains in effect without modification.

### "Major Mite" a Registrant

"We believe we have the smallest registrant in the United States," declares Clackamas County Local Board No. 2, Estacada, Oreg. "He is Clarence Howerton, better known as 'Major Mite,' of circus fame." The "Major" is 3 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 52 pounds.

## Two "Pedros" Puzzle Texas Board

Lamb County (Texas) Local Board is in a quandary! It has two registrants each of whom is named "Pedro Castro" and neither has a middle name. Furthermore, they are brothers and live at the same address, which is remote from the board's offices and communication with them, therefore, must be by mail.

The brothers say they cannot determine as to which one of them is addressed when a communication from the board is delivered at their residence—and the board, itself, is not sure. A possible means of identification by their respective ages also was eliminated when the brothers declared neither is quite certain concerning his own age.

The board will welcome suggestions.

## Copies of Memos For Local Boards

Reproduction by State Directors of memorandums emanating from National Headquarters and intended for local board distribution is being discontinued in conformance with a new policy of the National office to issue sufficient copies for State-wide dissemination.

The Headquarters policy is not intended to prevent States from distributing intra-State memorandums but is designed to bring about more rapid distribution of information and general instructions from National Headquarters.

Instructing local boards to maintain complete files of all memorandums issued to them, National Headquarters points out that these memorandums bear subject titles and file classification numbers. This office asserts:

"The file classification permits the recipient of these memoranda to file them in a manner that will insure ready reference. There have been nine members assigned. They follow the volume numbers of the Regulations with such additional subjects as have been necessary to add. These numbers are as follows: I—Organization and Administration; II—Registration; III—Classification and Selection; IV—Delivery and Induction; V—Finance; VI—Physical Standards; VII—Employment and Reemployment; VIII—Civil Relief and Insurance, and IX—Penalties."

## Famous Literary Names Listed in Hawthorne, Nev.

Living up to the literary implication of its name, Hawthorne, Nev., turns in a list of Selective Service registrants that is reminiscent of the halcyon days of American literature. Among its residents who have registered with the local board are: Edgar Allen Poe, Stephen Foster, Fenimore Cooper, and Patrick Henry. By way of contrast, one of the registrants bears the surname, "Goehring."

## RESURVEY ROLLS FOR SKILLED MEN

(Continued from page 1)

says, will be expanded from time to time as additions and corrections are received from the OPM and forwarded to local boards.

Local boards are instructed to immediately reexamine the questionnaire and all other records of men who have been classified, often tentatively or finally, in I-A to discover men who may be qualified in one of the occupations cited in the OPM list.

The OPM list is arranged alphabetically by occupational titles, and with code numbers conforming to those used in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles of the United States Employment Service. A copy of this dictionary has been furnished to each local board and should be utilized to determine whether a registrant's qualifications are such as to warrant his reclassification.

If, after examination of his record, a local board has any doubt as to a registrant's occupational qualification, the registrant may be called before the board and his employer also may be requested to supply information as to his qualification. If still in doubt, the local board then should consult with the field agencies of the U. S. Employment Service, the State Employment Service and Occupational Advisors to determine the proper classification.

"It is apparent," the circular says, "that Form 42 is not applicable in every instance since deferment may be granted to a 'necessary man' who is unemployed temporarily or seasonally. Neither is it essential when considering the classification of employed men. It is, however, desirable evidence in such cases. Every effort should be made to have the employer submit the necessary information in proper form. However, the local board may not escape its obligation to make the necessary finding of fact and classification under Section 10 (a) 2 of the Act. Such findings in classification must be arrived at with the paramount interest always in mind."

The following specific instructions on Selective Service policy and procedure also are given, in the same section (No. 9) of the circular, to Government Appeal Agents, Appeal Boards, and State Directors:

"Government Appeal Agent.—In any case in which a registrant has been tentatively or finally placed in Class I-A and in which case the Government appeal agent believes there is a reasonable doubt as to whether the registrant is qualified in one of the occupations listed in Section 11, he should appeal the case to the Appeal Board, if the local board does not reclassify after reexamination.

"Appeal Boards.—The paramount national interest in preserving the pools of skilled defense production labor at this time should be the controlling factor when Appeal Boards are considering marginal cases of registrants alleged to possess qualifications for the occupations listed in Section 11.

"State Directors.—State Directors, acting through their occupational ad-

## The "Boys in Gray" Would Be Classed I-A Today

"Those 'Boys in Gray' surely would have made I-A Selective Service registrants today," asserts Lt. Col. R. E. Hullsiek, State Medical Officer for Minnesota, citing the physical requirements for a soldier of the South in 1861.

The Colonel quotes from "A Manual of Military Surgery for the Use of Surgeons in the Confederate Army," which was compiled by J. Julian Chisolm, M. D., Charleston, S. C., and published in 1861, as follows:

"38. . . In passing a recruit, the medical officer is to examine him stripped; to see that he has free use of all his limbs; that his chest is ample; and that his hearing, vision, and speech are perfect; that he has no tumors, or ulcerated or extensively cicatrized legs; no rupture, or chronic cutaneous affection; that he has not received any contusion or wound of the head that may impair his faculties; that he is not a drunkard; is not subject to convulsions, and has no infectious disorder, nor any other that may unfit him for military service."

## Local Board Roster Like History Quiz

When they call the roll of selectees from Local Board No. 187, Pasadena, Calif., it is going to sound like the answer to a history quiz.

Just scan this list of registrants with illustrious namesakes:

Four Presidents, George Washington, Benjamin Harrison, Woodrow Wilson, and Calvin Coolidge; a general, Robert E. Lee; an explorer, De Soto; a composer, Dvorak; and an artist, Michelangelo. And there also is a Faust!

visors, field coordinators and other representatives are directed to maintain close administrative supervision over the operation of the classification and reclassification process to insure compliance with national policy. In so doing, the State Director should make free use of his rights of appeal under Paragraph 371 (c) and 379 (a) of the Regulations."

Circular No. 3 also contains the following directives and information on occupational deferments: Excerpts from Section 5 (e) of the Selective Service Act; Paragraphs 350-353 of the Regulations (as amended June 5, 1941); General Hershey's Memorandum to all State Directors, February 21, 1941, re necessary men in defense production program; the letter from President Roosevelt to the OPM, April 30, 1941; Presidential Policy as announced May 2, 1941; General Hershey's telegram of May 3, 1941, to all State Directors; the War Department's statement of policy and procedure re discharge of necessary men; and the letter from Associate Director Sidney Hillman of OPM to General Hershey, May 15, 1941, transmitting the OPM list of "critical occupations."



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1, 1941

Number 8

## Local Boards Hasten Revision of Order Lists Preparatory to Classifying July Registrants

### Ruling Outlines 'Reasonable' Aid

#### Headquarters Insists Men With Dependents Be Deferred

All Selective Service registrants with one or more dependents to whose support they make "any substantial contribution" should be deferred from military training, National Headquarters of the Selective Service System has advised State Directors.

The only exception to this general rule, Headquarters instructs in an official memorandum, is that of a registrant who was married after the date he was required to register and cannot prove that he did so "in a manner consistent with the ordinary course of human affairs" and not in order to provide basis for a deferment claim.

Pointing out that Selective Service Regulations require local boards to determine all dependency cases "with sympathetic regard for the registrant and his dependents," and "to resolve any reasonable doubt in favor of the defendant," the memorandum instructs:

#### Working Wives

"Registrants whose wives work and contribute to the support of the home may not for that reason alone be denied deferment.

"Local boards should remember that every husband is under legal obligation to support his wife and children and that obligation is not removed because the wife has chosen to aid in the family maintenance."

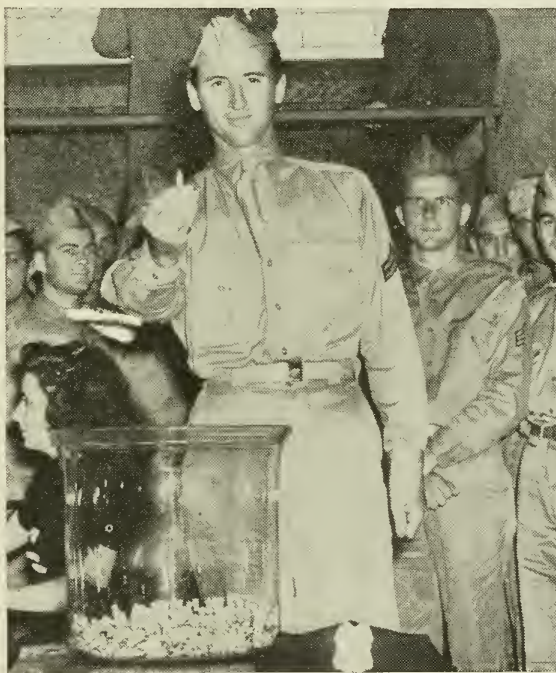
Furthermore, the memorandum

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### Son of Chief Justice Heads Advisory Board

Lauson H. Stone, son of the Chief Justice of the United States, is chairman of the Registrants' Advisory Board for Local Board No. 153 of Brooklyn, N. Y.

### A Selectee Calls His Brothers to Arms



Corporal A. B. Duke, Company L, Sixth Quartermaster Regiment, stationed at Camp Lee, Va., was one of the noncommissioned selectees chosen to draw numbers in the Second National Selective Service Lottery. Given his "stripes" since his induction in New York last February, Corporal Duke is "just one of the boys" in our expanding Army of today where he, scion of a wealthy family, is contributing outstanding service to his country.

Although only those noncommissioned selectees who are stationed at posts near the Nation's Capital were present at the Lottery, many hundreds in addition to the 60 men who participated in the drawing have received their chevrons since their induction into the armed forces.

### Second Lottery Fixed Sequences

#### New Men Added to Rolls In Ratio to Former Enrollees

Equipped with the official master list of sequence numbers drawn in the Second National Selective Service Lottery, local boards throughout the country are integrating July 1 registrants among former enrollees and in some instances already are classifying individual members of the new class of potential trainees, National Selective Service Headquarters reported this week.

With the records of the Second Lottery, held in Washington on July 17, checked and disseminated, the task of interpolating order numbers of young men who enrolled July 1 among old lists of registrants is expected to be completed rapidly, according to National Headquarters.

#### Classifications

Under no circumstances will the new registrants be classified en bloc. They must be considered for classification as their individual order numbers are reached, Headquarters points out, after their local boards have adjusted their lists according to the ratio of new enrollees to the number of men who registered previously and who had not been involuntarily inducted by July 1. Volunteers, however, may have their order numbers moved to the head of their local board lists and be classified as they are needed in the military establishment as is done in the case of previously registered volunteers.

When the Second Selective Service Lottery was held in the Nation's Capital on the evening of July 17, scores of members of the Government's official family were on hand to witness the historic event and note the drawing of the 800 capsules containing the se-

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume I

AUGUST 1, 1941

Number 8

### *Let's Look To Our Laurels*

To the Selective Service local boards at last comes some measure of reward.

These boards, for many months, have been sending men to the armed forces for training in the defense of the Nation. It has been a thankless task at times.

Now, however, they should feel partially compensated for their efforts.

In the Second National Selective Service Lottery, 60 young non-commissioned officers took part in the drawing to determine the order of calling additional American youth to the armed forces.

Called from field and factory, park bench and profession they entered the service of their country in time of emergency. Many of them had little knowledge of what lay ahead. But they fulfilled the duties imposed upon them. They faced the future alertly and with confidence that they could cope with the ever-changing problems of their Army.

Thus they won their chevrons.

These youthful sergeants and corporals are not veterans of years of service. They are not the "regulars" of our small standing Army.

Instead they represent the 600,000 young men inducted into the military establishment through the Selective Service System. They represent the work of the local boards.

The local boards should be proud of these men.

And like them they should be ready to face the ever-changing complexities of their jobs.

The Selective Service Law as passed by Congress was a peacetime measure.

Now the Nation is in the midst of an emergency. Soon we may reach the point of a full emergency—may be called upon in the future for full war-time effort.

The Selective Service System and the men in it must be ready to meet the changes as they come. The machine that has been put into motion must be capable of operation under any circumstances—must be ready to go forward the moment the gears are shifted. We cannot build a new vehicle each time we are called upon to increase the pace.

We cannot falter, we cannot backslide, we cannot slip into the rut of inertia.

Only in this way can we meet and discharge the all-important obligation before us.

Only in this way can we, too, win our chevrons.

*Lewis B. Horshey,*

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.*

July 18—(I-196) Subject: Personal affidavit—Standard form No. 47, to be filled in by all employees of the Selective Service System.

July 16—(I-193) Subject: Forms transmitting blood specimen—should be accompanied with all clinical manifestations of the disease.

July 15—(I-188) Subject: Identifying local board of origin on "Order for transferred man to report for induction."

July 8—(I-184) Subject: Volunteers. Men over 28 years of age may be permitted to volunteer.

July 7—(I-172) Subject: Accumulative illiteracy report. Relates to the number of registrants rejected due to literacy standards.

July 3—(I-183) Subject: Procedural changes in appointment of compensated persons other than clerks of local boards.

July 3—(I-182) Subject: Deferment of registrants 28 years of age and over for 30 days due to pending legislation.

July 3—(I-180) Subject: Students of Agriculture. Relates to the authority of the local boards to defer students of agriculture.

June 30—(I-177) Subject: Status of registrants in certain services of the British and Canadian Governments.

June 30—(I-176) Subject: Key numbers. Relates to the local board fixing a key number.

June 30—(I-173) Subject: Area of Boards of Appeal. Relates to rule that Board of Appeal shall consist of not more than 70,000 registrants as a result of the first registration.

June 28—(I-159) Subject: Induction report. Pertains to report of induction as of the 15th and last day of each month.

June 27—(I-168) Subject: Appointments by the President. In regard to the procedure to be followed.

June 27—(I-167) Subject: Procedure in extending the Classified Civil Service to include clerical and stenographic positions with the local boards.

June 26—(I-171) Subject: Married men in Class I-A. Relates to their deferment.

June 26—(I-169) Subject: Amending the Regulations so as to remove the right of deferment of men acquiring dependents to evade service.

June 26—(I-166) Subject: Officer candidate schools for selectees.

June 26—(I-163) Subject: Order numbers, Class IV-E. Relates to the proper procedure in handling certain complaints from some in this group.

June 25—(I-154) Subject: Local board releases. Relates to new policy of furnishing each State headquarters with enough copies of memorandum to supply the local boards.

June 25—(I-151) Subject: Amend-

ment to the Regulations. Relates to changes in the effective date of amendments.

June 25—(I-149) Subject: Commissioning of medical students and internes.

June 21—(I-156) Subject: Amendment to Regulations which clarifies the provisions relating to authorization for travel.

June 21—(I-155) Subject: Amendment to Regulations. Relates to Class IV's six subdivisions.

June 20—(I-150) Subject: Deferment of instructors of men "in preparation and training."

June 18—(I-146) Subject: Ministerial status of students and members of the Salvation Army.

June 14—(I-147) Subject: Registration of members of the National Guard.

June 14—(I-137) Subject: Amendments to the Regulations: Including amendment No. 58—Deletes Paragraph 333 of the Regulations; Amendment No. 59—Substitutes Class II-A and Class II-B for Class II; No. 60—Pertains to reopening classifications; No. 61—Deals with men who have completed service; No. 62—Substitutes a new Volume II; No. 63—Relates to definition of declarant alien; No. 64—Nondeclarant aliens shall be placed in Class IV-C; No. 65—enumerates records which the leader is to turn over to the commanding officer at the induction station; No. 66—Pertains to the records to be returned by the induction station commander; No. 67—Delete Section XLVII; No. 68—Relates to appearance before local board; No. 69—Concerns the procedure of Presidential appeals; No. 70—Pertains to the jurisdiction of boards of appeal; No. 71—Relates to the method of appeal to the board of appeal.

June 13—(I-143) Subject: Reconsideration of Class II. Relates to the reclassification of all registrants who have ceased to perform the jobs for which they were deferred.

June 13—(I-139) Subject: Amendment to the Regulations—Pertains to Conscientious Objectors.

June 7—(I-133) Subject: Enlisted Reserve Corps. Relates to eligibility of Regular Army men who have served at least 2 years.

June 5—(I-130) Subject: Deferment by reason of former service.

June 3—(I-136) Subject: Revision of grades pertaining to deferment in selected railroad occupations.

### Physical Reexaminations

A local board may order a registrant to appear for physical reexamination any time it is considered that reexamination is necessary for determination of change in physical status, states a ruling by National Headquarters.

"Or," the ruling continues, "where such physical reexamination is advisable to properly determine continuance of classification or reclassification."



# Hershey Names New Assistants

Lt. Col. Carlton S. Dargusch, United States Army, of Columbus, Ohio, and Lt. Col. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., United States Marine Corps, of Washington, D. C., have been appointed Assistant Deputy Directors of Selective Service, and Maj. Edward S. Shattuck, of Los Angeles, Calif., Chief of the Legal Division of National Headquarters, has been named General Counsel.

Heretofore the Assistant Deputy Directorships and post of General Counsel at National Headquarters have been vacant but increasing activities of the Selective Service System necessitate the naming of the three officers to these important positions.

In their new positions the three officers serve with Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, on the newly created Executive Council of National Headquarters. This Council which, in addition to these four officers, is comprised of Col. John D. Langston, Chairman of the Planning Council; Col. Victor J. O'Kellier, Associate Chairman of the Planning Council, and Maj. Ernest M. Culligan, Public Relations Officer, considers and passes upon all matters of policy.

## Wisconsin Registrant Almost 8 Feet Tall

While many other local boards have larger registrations, Local Board No. 1 of Waupaca County, Wis., challenges any to produce a larger registrant than Clifford Thompson, who is on its roll.

Thompson is more than 7 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 320 pounds. He wears a size 16 shoe.

Did not Thompson's height preclude his acceptance by the Army, he probably would be deferred anyhow for age or dependency. He will be 37 years old next October 18, is married, and has one child.

## United They Stand and Draw

Russell Mann and Paul McCorkle registered with the Sac County (Iowa) Local Board in that order October 16, 1940, and walked out together. Mann received Serial Order No. 32 and McCorkle was given No. 33. Then came the First National Lottery and Mann came out with Order No. 108, while McCorkle got Order No. 109.

## Extra Copies

Members of local boards and all other officials connected with local and State administration of the Selective Training and Service Act may obtain extra copies of each issue of *Selective Service* from the Public Relations Officer of their State headquarters. However, only a limited number of copies are published and they are not for general distribution.

## One of the "Firsts" Draws the Last Number



Sgt. Harry J. Clarke, of Company C, First Battalion, of the Engineers' replacement center at Fort Belvoir, Va., is from Philadelphia and was inducted March 12. One of the first selectees to receive his chevrons, he drew the last capsule in the lottery while Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Deputy Director of Selective Service, stood by.

## Local Board Physician Served in 1898 and 1918

"The young American of today is just as good material for a soldier, and maybe a little better, than were his father and grandfather," says Dr. J. J. Murphy, chairman of the examining physicians of Local Board No. 1, Anne Arundel County, Md. And Dr. Murphy should know whereof he speaks, for he examined recruits for the United States Army in 1898 for the Spanish-American War, and also in 1917-18 for the World War.

## A Hot Spot in Wisconsin

The address of a local Selective Service Board in Wisconsin is: Burnett County, Fire Hall, Siren, Wis.

## Registrant a Grandfather

Lane County (Oreg.) Local Board No. 3 claims unique distinction with a grandfather among its registrants. He is George Jacob Lentz, who was 36 years old last January. His granddaughter was born June 1. The mother, Lentz's daughter, is 17 years old.

# Boards Revise Old Order Lists

(Continued from page 1)

quence numbers of this country's newest class of 752,000 potential trainees.

The Departmental Auditorium where the drawing took place was open to the general public and every seat was filled at 7 p. m. when Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, deputy director of Selective Service, opened the ceremony with a brief address.

Felicitating the July 1 registrants and commending those men who enrolled previously, General Hershey invited Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox to draw the first number from the famous goldfish bowl which served as the receptacle for the capsules just as it did in the World War Draft and the First Selective Service Lottery last October 29.

## Selectees Draw

The Secretary, however, in a move which provoked a roar of approval from the spectators, passed the honor to Staff Sergeant Robert W. Shackleton, of Fort Dix, N. J., who was selected for service by Local Board 43 of New York City. Sergeant Shackleton, one of more than 60 non-commissioned selectees who attended and took part in the second drawing, picked Number 196 as the first number.

In rapid succession additional numbers were drawn by Secretary Knox, Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, Maj. Gen. E. S. Adams, adjutant general of the Army; Rear Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy; Col. James L. Underhill, Acting Adjutant and Inspector, United States Marine Corps; Senator Robert R. Reynolds, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Representative Andrew May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, and Dr. Channing Tobias, member of the Committee appointed to assist the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee.

## Veterans Represented

There followed a procession of representatives of veterans' organizations, many of them with medals of previous wars resplendent upon their uniforms.

Non-commissioned selectees then took over the drawing. Clad in summer khakis and overseas caps they elicited the unbounded admiration of the audience as they stepped to the Auditorium stage one by one and with a smart salute to the flag drew the melon-colored capsules from the bowl.

Moving with precision and dispatch the lottery was concluded at 9:27 p. m. when Sergeant Harry J. Clarke, of Company C, 1st E. T. Battalion, Fort Belvoir, Virginia, a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who was inducted through Local Board 21 of Baltimore, Maryland, drew the last number from the bowl.

## Winston Churchill Registered

Winston Churchill is a registrant with Multnomah County Local Board No. 1, Portland, Oreg. His order number is 391-A.

Like his famous English namesake, Churchill is a veteran seaman, having been honorably discharged by the United States Navy last February.

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

Joseph Victor Hartnett, 1222 Tenth Ave., San Francisco, Calif., a registrant with Local Board No. 85, had a low order number, a brother who was inducted and crowing over him, a yearning to serve his country—but he also had bad teeth and a "run-down" physical condition.

Nothing daunted, Joe first consulted a dentist. An outlay of \$150 put him in shape to meet the Army's dental requirements; then he subjected himself to a rigorous course of physical culture. Two months after he had been rejected, he again sought induction as a volunteer, and he is in the Army now.

# Appeal Agents Hold Vital Jobs

## Careful Work Required To Protect Rights of Registrants

Government appeal agents must make careful study of every classification record in the local boards in which they operate if the interests of the registrant and the Government are to receive the protection to which they are entitled, according to National Headquarters.

Appointed to safeguard the rights of the registrant and the Government, the appeal agent should appeal any decision of his local board which he believes to be inequitable, National Headquarters emphasized.

"One of the most important elements of Selective Service," National Headquarters said, "is the right of appeal." The registrant should be fully aware of his appeal privileges and procedure.

Government appeal agents should make every effort, therefore, to furnish registrants with complete information concerning the procedure for appeal, and should do nothing which would serve as a deterrent to the registrant who wishes to appeal.

### Duties Outlined

Selective Service Regulations provide with regard to the duties of Government appeal agents:

"The duties of the person so designated are: To appeal from any classification by a local board, which in his opinion, should be reviewed by the Board of Appeal; to care for the interests of ignorant registrants and their dependents, and where it appears that such persons may not take appeals, due to their own nonculpable ignorance, to inform them of their rights and assist them to enter appeals to the Board of Appeal; and after classification, to investigate and report upon matters which are submitted for his investigation by the local board.

"It shall also be the duty of such appeal agent, where the interests of justice may require, to suggest to the local board a reopening of any case, and to impart to the local board any information which in his opinion ought to be investigated."

### Study Required

Clearly, Headquarters said, no appeal agent can carry out the duties imposed upon him unless he makes a careful study of all classification records in his particular local board.

Local boards, as well as the appeal agents, must endeavor to furnish registrants with complete information on appeal procedure, also, National Headquarters said, emphasizing that members and clerks should make every effort to acquaint registrants or their dependents with their right to submit appeals.

## Big Cats and Dogs That Chase 'Em Worry Witten

Knotty classification problems are just part of a day's work for Selective Service occupational advisors, but Maj. Howard Witten, who serves in that capacity for the northern district of California, contends he has a unique "headache." It involves one man, sixteen dogs, and uncountried mountain lions and bobcats in Mendocino County, Calif., not to mention innumerable sheep and cattle.

Hearken to the Major's tale of woe:

A local board in Mendocino County has asked his advice to classify a registrant who is hired by the county to destroy mountain lions and bobcats which prey upon local flocks and herds. This man has been on that job for many years, and the county declares that many years would be required to train a suitable successor.

Then enter the 16 dogs, each of which is reputed a specialist in the pursuit of mountain lions or bobcats and none of which, it is asserted, will show any interest in such chase unless directed by this particular registrant. The dogs, insist the livestock men of Mendocino County, are necessary for protection of national welfare as it is affected by the production of mutton, beef, wool, and leather, and as they will not do their work without their present master's presence he, too, should be classed as "necessary."

## Local Board Inspects Army Induction Center

The members of Local Board No. 110, San Jose, Calif., have a keen sense of responsibility concerning their selectees. Therefore, they wanted to know just what happens to "their boys" when they are turned over to the Army—and they wanted that information at first hand. Now they have it.

Through the courtesy of Lt. Col. Walter H. Root, commanding officer, the members of the board visited the Presidio of Monterey Recruit Reception Center and were shown "the works." They were put right into line with some of their own selectees and went through the entire routine of processing. All expressed satisfaction with the procedure.

## Seven "One-Number" Men

Although that "One-Number Man" Contest, which was provoked by the Twin Falls, Idaho, Local Board announcing an occurrence among its registrants, appeared to have been closed with publication in our June issue of a six "one-number" men record for Local Board No. 14 of Miamisburg, Ohio, a new mark now has been set.

One of the numerous letters on the subject, which continue to pour into National Headquarters, is from Local Board No. 597 of Buffalo, N. Y. It has seven "one-number" men whose names and duplicated serial and order numbers are duly set forth.

## Chris Columbus Has Number 1492

"Believe It or Not," as Mr. Ripley says, Christopher Columbus is a registrant with Local Board No. 348 of Newtonville, N. Y., and he drew Order No. 1492.

This coincidence of historical name and numerals has attracted widespread attention. Recently a letter from England addressed to "Christopher Columbus, Order No. 1492, Albany, N. Y., U. S. A." was delivered to Mr. Columbus through State Headquarters and the local board. Robert L. Ripley, whose "Believe It or Not" cartoon is published throughout the world, was given permission by Mr. Columbus to illustrate the incident.

## "Human Cannonball" Heads For Army via the Draft

Howard Hug, of Plymouth, Wis., a carnival performer, who recently was transferred to Spokane, Wash., for Selective Service classification and examination, will present a problem to the Army should he be accepted for induction, suggests Lt. T. R. Knightlinger, public relations officer at Washington State Headquarters.

Hug lists his civilian occupation as "Human Cannonball."

"Will he wind up in Ordnance or be detailed as a likely prospect for a parachute trooper?" Knightlinger muses.

## Friday, 13th, Jinx Scotched by Vet Of World War

Friday, the thirteenth, used to have great terrors for a group of Selectees numbering an even dozen down in Glynn County, Ga.—But it hasn't any more, thanks to Earl W. Grant, clerk of the board.

It was this way:

On June 7, the Georgia State Headquarters issued Call No. 13 to the Glynn County Local Board, calling for 12 men to report for induction on June 13. That was a Friday, too. The 12 men called on the Local Board, said they would report on Thursday, June 12 or on Saturday, June 14—but so far as Friday, June 13, was concerned, "Well, that date can be changed can't it? We just cannot start our Army careers on Friday, June 13."

Grant answered each man by pointing to a framed copy of his own service record. It showed that he served in the first World War with the Royal Air Force in England as a member of the 333d Aero Squadron, Aviation Section, Signal Corps, United States Army. He had enlisted on December 13. He was honorably discharged on December 13.

"Okay," said the selectees, "Sure, we'll go on Friday, June 13."

## Ruling Outlines "Reasonable" Aid

(Continued from page 1)

states, "the newly married registrant has the same general right to deferment as any other married registrant. Neither the law nor the regulations place any limitation of the time beyond which the registrant may not in good faith assume obligations to dependents."

Directing reconsideration of cases of married men or men with minor children who have been placed in Class I-A, National Headquarters requested local boards to review such cases carefully and to use the utmost caution in the future when considering the bases of such registrants.

### Cases Burdensome

Emphasizing the necessity of careful consideration of all dependency cases, Headquarters said that claims of married men seeking discharge from the Army are unduly burdening the administrative machinery of both the Army and the Selective Service System. These cases involving applications for discharge arise chiefly from three types which it is said are:

1. The registrant who is not deferred because his wife aids in the support of the family unit. Frequently following the induction of such men the wife finds herself unable to carry on.

2. The newly married registrant whose claim for deferment by reason of dependency has not been recognized because of the recent date of his marriage.

### Financial Status

3. The married registrant whose financial status or the financial status of his dependents, the local board decides is such that the dependents may support themselves in some fashion, despite the disruption of the family unit which follows his induction.

The memorandum points out that nothing in the law requires a registrant or his dependents to liquidate their capital assets, to mortgage a home, deplete savings or to borrow on life insurance before being entitled to deferment.

## Lightweight Midget Claims Smallest Registrant Tide

In our issue for last July mention was made of Clarence Howerton, a registrant with Clackamas County (Oreg.) Local Board No. 2, who is "Major Mite" of circus fame, with the suggestion that he probably was the "smallest registrant."

Now comes Local Board No. 6, of South River, N. J., to advance claim for the title on behalf of one of its registrants, George Francis Brasso, Jr., a cinema celebrity, by virtue of one pound less avoirdupois.

Both claimants are 3 feet 6 inches tall, but Brasso weighs only 51 pounds while Howerton tilts the scales to the tune of 52.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

Number 9

## Cooperation of Local Boards Vital Factor In Selective Service Reemployment Program

### Service Extension Looks to Future

#### Act Gives War Dept. Wider Latitude For Meeting Emergencies

The recent enactment of the Service Extension Act of 1941 removed the limit on the number of men who may be in active training and service under section 3 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 in the Nation's armed forces at any one time, and authorized the President to extend the 1-year period provided in the original act for an additional 18 months.

The War Department has announced that if the national defense situation does not become more serious, it plans to release Selective Service inductees from active service after not more than 6 months' additional training and service, and that a number of them may be discharged after they have completed less than 6 additional months' service. This is in accord with the declaration of policy stated by the War Department during the time the service extension legislation was pending before Congress.

The net effect of the Service Extension Act, therefore, is that it gives the War Department the widest possible latitude in meeting requirements for national defense as the emergency increases or lessens. It was needed for this purpose because the original Selective Training and Service Act had fixed a limitation of 900,000 selectees in training and service at any one time and provided that the men se-

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

### Rehabilitated Registrants

Registrants who have overcome disabilities which caused their deferment from military training should be reclassified in the same manner as other registrants whose status has changed. The reason for deferment training has been removed.

### Looking at the Record



When United States Senator Robert R. Reynolds (left), of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, wanted facts and figures to guide his committee in revising the Selective Training and Service Act, he requested Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to submit them. Above they are pictured after General Hershey had testified and while he was indicating pertinent points in the data he had presented.

### Gen. Hershey Named Director; Dargusch and Parker Deputies

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, after long association in executive capacities with the Selective Service program, was nominated Director of Selective Service on July 31 by President Roosevelt and was immediately confirmed by the United States Senate. He succeeds C. A. Dykstra, who resigned last April 1.

Appointed to the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee in 1936, General Hershey served as executive officer of that committee until the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act in September 1940, and the organization of the Se-

lective Service System. He was named Deputy Director of Selective Service on December 19, 1940, after having served approximately 3 months as executive officer, and served in that position until his nomination as Director.

Soon after his confirmation by the Senate, General Hershey named Lt. Col. Carlton S. Dargusch, United States Army, and Lt. Col. Chauncey G. Parker, United States Marine Corps, as deputy directors. Colonel Dargusch previously was Assistant Deputy Director in Charge of Operations. Colonel Parker had been Assistant Deputy Director in Charge of Administration.

### Quest for Jobs Aided by Army

#### Local Boards to Receive Data on Each Soldier Before His Release

Moving to speedy and effective operation, the reemployment program of the Selective Service System will begin to function this month when the first selectees, National Guardsmen, and others to be relieved from active duty by the Army will be released.

The Selective Service reemployment program, which will be conducted in cooperation with the War Department, the United States Employment Service, and State Employment Offices, will function primarily through reemployment committeemen affiliated with each local board.

All State directors have been instructed to appoint a reemployment committeeman for each local board in their respective States. This committeeman will act as liaison agent

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

### Wilson and Hoover Inducted in Iowa

Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover were among a recent group of selectees sent to the Army from Linn County, Iowa, according to John H. Pazour, of Marion, Iowa, chairman of Local Board No. 3 of that county.

Historic names are not uncommon among Iowa registrants, however, declares Capt. Frank Miles, public relations officer at Iowa State headquarters. He cites:

"Among our registrants on July 1 were: Robert E. Lee, of Louisa County; Robert Burns, of Dubuque County; and Robert Moore, of Fremont County."



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume I SEPTEMBER 1, 1941

Number 9

## We Are One Year Old

The President of the United States has honored me by appointing me to the office of Director of Selective Service. In doing this, I am quite sure he was recognizing the magnificent efforts of the thousands of members of the Selective Service System who have worked and sacrificed to ensure that it would operate in a just and efficient manner. For I do know of a certainty, that each and every one of you—from State director to local board clerk—has the right to feel that we all are partners in any honor that may come to any of us through the operation of Selective Service.

Our first anniversary as an organization soon will be here. During this first year you have assembled and operated a great system. You have selected for induction into our Nation's armed defenders well over three-quarters of a million men. You have selected other thousands for the maintenance and upbuilding of national defense production. You have discerned and pointed out conditions affecting our manpower of the utmost importance and urgency. And you have obtained and maintained the confidence of the communities in which you live concerning the fairness and efficiency of the Selective Service System that is fundamental for its successful operation.

Your achievements have merited unstinted praise, for you have accomplished for the first time in the history of our country the task of administering a Selective Service law in peace time in such a manner as to win the acclaim of virtually all of your fellow citizens.

What of the future?

You are organized and trained. Are you also prepared to accept and do the even more strenuous and exacting work that increasing menace to our national interest demands? I feel sure that you are and that you will function in the future even more efficiently because of more precise knowledge of your duties and experience in discharging them.

National defense preparation today is a very complicated process. It is vastly different from those periods when a nation, as a tribe, was defended entirely by its men under arms. It involves the integration of industry, agriculture, and the scientific professions. It requires the most efficient and loyal cooperation of virtually every division of modern economic, civic, and social activities. Each of these groups—as well as the armed forces—must have its skilled workers and have them in sufficient numbers to function effectively.

That is the challenge which confronts Selective Service. That is the work the future holds for us—to see that in this new order of defense each citizen, either by direct process of selection or the indirect process of deferment, does for his Nation that which he can do best.

*Lewis B. Hershey.*

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

August 22—(I-230) Subject: Violations of Criminal Provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and other Federal criminal statutes by persons engaged in the administration of the Selective Service System. Information received by local boards concerning a possible violation should be forwarded immediately through State Headquarters to National Headquarters for reference to the Department of Justice. No investigation will be undertaken by local officials. Procedure in matters concerning registrants, however, is not affected.

August 21—(I-229) Subject: Induction during Jewish holidays. The induction of registrants of the Jewish faith will be postponed during the period of the Jewish holidays, namely: Rosh Hashonah, September 21, 22, and 23, 1941, and Yom Kippur, September 30 and October 1, 1941.

August 21—(I-225) Subject: Furnishing information to the Veterans' Administration concerning inducted registrants. State headquarters and local boards authorized to furnish authenticated true copies of the records of registrant, including the confidential portions of questionnaires, upon written request of the Veterans' Administration. Procedure outlined.

August 21—(I-224) Subject: Appointment of Reemployment Committeemen. Each State director instructed to have a reemployment committeeman affiliated with each local board to serve as a liaison agent and consultant between a returning soldier, his former employer, industry, and the State employment service.

August 20—(I-228) Subject: Use of DSS Form 263—Certificate as to Number of Registrants. Gives directions for breaking down data to show the number of registrants on white cards, the number registered on melon-colored cards, and the total number of registrants under the jurisdiction of the local board concerned.

August 18—(I-218) Subject: Posting of Classifications by Local Boards (confirming telegram of August 16). In accordance with an amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, local boards are instructed to prepare and post, at the close of business each day, a list of names and classifications of all registrants whose classifications are recorded for the first time, or whose classifications have been changed during the day on which the list is posted.

August 18—(I-217) Subject: Students of Osteopathy and Osteopaths. Where practitioners are qualified by training, and are licensed to perform such civilian services as may necessarily be left undone by other members of the medical profession, they may be

deferred from military training. Provisions of Headquarters Memorandum I-62 may be extended to include students of osteopathy and osteopaths.

August 16—(I-211) Subject: Lists of Registrants for Recruiting Services. Beginning September 15, 1941, and continuing until further notice, local boards will prepare lists of registrants (including addresses) who have been tentatively placed in Class I prior to Selective Service physical examination and will deliver such lists to State headquarters. Local boards to prepare such lists immediately upon determination that the registrant is not subject to classification in Class IV (other than IV-E), Class III, or Class II, and prior to ordering the registrant to report for physical examination.

August 12—(I-215) Subject: Physical Examination and Induction of Registrants Residing in the Panama Canal Zone. Fort Amador designated as induction center.

August 12—(I-208) Subject: Deserters. Registrants known by Local Boards to be deserters from the armed forces must be reported immediately to State headquarters for transmission of the information to the proper Army, Navy, or Marine Corps authorities.

August 11—(I-205) Subject: Supplement to Memorandum I-62: Occupational Deferment of Students of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering. Headquarters Memorandum I-62 amended to add students of naval architecture and marine engineering to list of occupations in which there is a dangerously low level of manpower.

August 9—(I-213) Subject: Directory of Venereal Disease Clinics. State headquarters have been supplied with copies of a "Directory of Venereal Disease Clinics" for distribution to chairmen of local boards. To be used in assisting registrants having such diseases to find appropriate places for treatment.

August 5—(I-207) Subject: Channel for Transmittal of DSS Form 206, Medical Advisory Board Psychiatrists' Monthly Reports. Should be transmitted through State headquarters.

August 1—(I-204) Subject: Registrants' Election of Nationality. Registrants permitted to designate their native countries by original names regardless of annexations, occupations, or other forms of domination resulting from present wars.

July 31—(I-201) Subject: Second National Master List. Contains instructions for local boards on entering July 1 registrants in their classification records.

July 30—(I-202) Subject: Induction of 28-Year-Olds (Confirming Telegram of July 25th). Local boards instructed to postpone induction of such registrants as of July 1, 1941.

July 22—(I-199) Subject: Instructions for Completing Records on July 1, 1941, Registrants. Gives detailed instructions to assist local boards.



# Boards To Assist Released Soldiers

## Reemployment Committeemen To Seek Cooperation Of Employers

(Continued from page 1)

between returning soldiers and employers. At the discretion of the State director, a reemployment committeeman may be a member of a local board or of an advisory board, or he may be a person especially selected for the purpose.

The function of the reemployment committee is to get in touch with the former employer before the return of a soldier to ascertain if the man's former job still is available; to transmit the records of returning soldiers who have no jobs awaiting them to the nearest State employment office, and to act as liaison agent for the soldier in placing him in contact with available jobs. In cases where a returning soldier has no job awaiting him and the State employment office is unable to find work for him, it is the duty of the reemployment committee to seek local employment opportunities for him.

### Priorities Announced

Announcing that around 20,000 selectees who were inducted in November and December, together with about 150,000 National Guardsmen from early increments inducted last fall, will be released from active duty during the next few months, provided the national defense situation does not become more serious, the War Department said these men will be released on their own applications, in accordance with the following priorities:

*First:* Dependency and hardship cases when properly established; *second:* Men 28 years of age or over on July 1, 1941, who make application for discharge, regardless of length of service—those being relieved first who have the longer period of service to their credit; and *third:* Married men who desire discharge at the end of their 12 months' service.

Enlisted men of the Regular Army whose 3-year term of service is completed prior to December 31, 1941, also will be discharged unless they desire to reenlist and are qualified for enlistment.

### Plan Uniform Release Rate

In order that these men whom it is planned to release from active service this year may return to their homes prior to the Christmas holidays, the War Department plans to have all of their releases accomplished by December 10. Releases from units, it has been announced, will be made at approximately a uniform rate so that the efficiency of the Army will not be seriously lowered and no unnecessary or heavy burden imposed upon the Selective Service System in finding work for returning soldiers and selecting new quotas for military training.

To assist the reemployment committeemen of local boards in finding civilian employment for these return-

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

Anibal Ramirez-Rivera, 20 years old, a registrant with Local Board No. 1, Adjuntas, Puerto Rico, volunteered for Selective Service training but was rejected because of defective teeth.

Anibal, a son of Angel Ramirez-Guzmán, president, Local Board No. 2, hid his money, counted his savings and then consulted his dentist. The savings were adequate and his teeth soon were the same. He is now at Camp Buchanan, San Juan, P. R.

ing soldiers, National Selective Service Headquarters will furnish, from time to time, data, suggestions, and full cooperation in every possible way, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has announced. He emphasized, however, that in the final analysis of the program the reemployment committeeman, in cooperation with State employment offices, must do the field work. He said:

"It is vital to the successful operation of the Selective Service System that the men who have answered their country's call to qualify themselves for its armed defense be protected in their right to reemployment in civilian occupations. It is not only a moral obligation of the Selective Service System to see that they are so protected but it also is a responsibility imposed by law.

### War Department Gathering Data

"The War Department is cooperating with the Selective Service System in carrying out the obligation of the Government in the matter of obtaining jobs for returning soldiers. It is distributing to the camps the necessary forms for obtaining the occupational and educational history of the soldiers, together with all data concerning the military career of each that is pertinent to civilian employment. This data will be distributed to local board reemployment committeemen by National Selective Service headquarters through the State headquarters.

"The successful operation of these plans depends primarily upon the cooperation of the local boards with their reemployment committeemen. These committeemen will be the connecting links between the returning soldiers and employers. They must work closely with their State employment offices. These organizations have been developed to a high degree of efficiency over a long period of years.

## Board Has No Slackers Among 3,947 Registrants

Vanderburgh County Local Board No. 4, in Evansville, Ind., mailed questionnaires to 3,947 registrants, and every questionnaire was returned, eliminating the necessity of reporting a single delinquency.

"We are proud of the record," says the board, "and wonder if there are many boards that can say the same."

## Federal Aid for Rehabilitation Of Rejected Registrants Urged

Alarmed at the high percentage of Selective Service registrants whose physical defects preclude their military training, the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities has announced it will seek Federal financing of a vast program of rehabilitation of rejected men.

The program received the immediate approval in principle of National Selective Service Headquarters which, ever since the formation of the Selective Service System, has stressed the necessity of rehabilitating registrants who have correctable defects.

Arrangements to give data concerning rejected men who have remediable disabilities to authorized agencies are being completed by National Headquarters and will be announced if Federal financing of rehabilitation is approved.

### Need Stressed by Hershey

Announcing that it would seek approval of a Government-financed rehabilitation program, the Office of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities pointed out that a seven-member commission had been appointed when it became apparent that a high percentage of men were disqualified for military service because of poor physical condition. On the basis of this committee's study of rejection reports, the Office of the Coordinator made its recommendation for a rehabilitation program.

Approval of the proposed program by National Headquarters was directly in line with its oft-repeated recommendation for adoption of plans for correction of remediable defects of registrants.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, brought the need of a rehabilitation program sharply to attention last May in an address to the National Nutrition Conference for Defense when he termed the physical status of American youth, as revealed by Selective Service tests to be "shameful." He predicted at that time that the general public would tire of having men escape military service because of some minor physical disability which could be removed by proper treatment.

### Cooperation Promised

Commenting on the announcement of the Coordinator of Health, Welfare, and Related Defense Activities, that Federal financing of a rehabilitation program will be sought, General Hershey said:

"National Headquarters has consistently advocated that efforts be made to rehabilitate registrants who have remediable physical defects. Although more than a third of the men examined are rejected as unfit for general military service, a substantial percentage of them have imperfections which can be corrected.

"If proper measures are taken, every registrant who has remediable defects will be given opportunity for treatment so that he can qualify for military training at a time when his

Nation and his neighbors need his services.

"Selective Service will cooperate with those agencies primarily responsible for the rehabilitation program by giving the names and other essential information concerning rejected registrants who have remediable defects. Plans to make the information available to authorized agencies will be completed within a few days."

Instructions as to the dissemination of such information will not be given to Selective Service agencies until a rehabilitation program is given definite approval and is shaped into final form, he said.

## SEPARATE CLASSES FOR 28-YEAR-OLDS

Induction of registrants, other than volunteers, who were 28 years of age or older on July 1, 1941, has been stopped by the recent enactment of legislation amending the Selective Training and Service Act.

The legislation also provides that any inductee who was 28 years of age or older on July 1, 1941, and before he was inducted, may be released by the Secretary of War from active duty on his own application when not in conflict with national defense.

The act provides that the inductee so released shall be transferred to a reserve component of the land forces the same as one who had served the full training period and, when qualified in the judgment of his superior officers, shall be given a certificate of satisfactory service.

It is estimated that the amendment affects about 8,000,000 men, or approximately one-half of all men registered for Selective Service on October 16, 1940. About 120,000 of these men had been inducted for military training prior to last July 1.

Hereafter registrants who are deferred by reason of age will continue to be classified in the same manner as other registrants, except that they will be given no physical examination, and except that those of such registrants who are being classified for the first time and who are not classified into Class IV, Class III, or Class II will be placed in Class I-H. Those of such registrants who are classified into Class I or Class IV-E before becoming entitled to deferment by reason of age, will be placed into Class I-H and Class IV-E-H respectively upon becoming entitled to deferment by reason of age.

## Navy Enlistments

Local Boards are authorized to postpone induction of applicants for Navy enlistment for a period of 60 days or longer upon receipt of information from the Navy Recruiting Service showing that a registrant has applied for enlistment and that the additional time is needed to investigate and complete the enlistment.

# Service Extension Looks to Future

## Act Gives War Dept. Wider Latitude For Meeting Emergencies

(Continued from page 1)

lected should serve not more than 12 consecutive months, "except that whenever the Congress has declared that the national interest is imperiled, such 12-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the interests of national defense."

While providing for extension of the training and service period for inductees, Congress also voted to pay each man inducted into the land and naval forces under the act an additional \$10 a month pay for every month he serves in excess of 12 months. This extra-pay provision applies likewise to National Guardsmen, Reservists, and members of the Regular Army who serve in excess of 12 months. The \$10 extra pay will be added to whatever amounts otherwise are payable to the soldier for training and service.

The Secretary of War also was authorized to release inductees whose additional service would cause them, their wives, or other dependents undue hardship, when such release would not interfere with national defense interests. In this regard the new law provides:

"The Secretary of War shall, when not in conflict with the interests of national defense, release from active military service those persons who apply therefor through the regular military channels and state their reasons for such release, and whose retention in active military service would, in the judgment of the Secretary of War, subject them or their wives or other dependents to undue hardship if retained on active military service."

Men so released would be assigned to a reserve component, if they had served satisfactorily.

## Osborn Appointed Army Morale Head

Frederick H. Osborn, former chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Selective Service and well known throughout the Selective Service System for his participation in its development, has been nominated by President Roosevelt as a brigadier general to take charge of the highly important morale branch of the Army.

In recent months Mr. Osborn has headed the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation and has taken a keen interest in questions of morale of the armed forces.

Many members of the Selective Service System will recall that Mr. Osborn was instrumental in the drafting of many of the regulations and was present at the conference of State directors which was held in Washington last December.

## Triplets Registered By Local Board In Utah

Twins are not uncommon in American birth statistics—around 25,000 sets are born each year according to the Bureau of the Census. Therefore twin boys who registered for Selective Service at the age of 21 years last July were not unusual.

Triplets, all of whom are boys who reach maturity, however, are comparatively rare. The annual average of triplet births in this country is around 260, with only about 60 all boys, of whom about 45 sets survive infancy intact.

So far, only one set of triplets registering last July 1 has been reported to National Headquarters.

William A., Willis A., and Willard A. Jensen, sons of Hyrum A. Jensen, a rancher at Marion, Utah, registered with Local Board No. 17, of Summit County, Utah. They were born at Huntsville, Utah, March 14, 1920, and operate a sawmill on their father's ranch.

Among the boards reporting registration of twins on July 1, Local Board No. 24, of Chicago, Ill., had the distinction of registering two sets. They are Edward and William Schallmo, who were born in Chicago on December 29, 1920, and Hans Jacob and Claus Henry Fochs, born in Kiel, Germany, on February 27, 1920.

Local Board No. 67, of Philadelphia, also had an unusual experience with twins, John and Joseph DeSandro. After the registration cards had been thoroughly shuffled and numbered it was found the twins had drawn consecutive serial numbers, S-9 and S-10.

## Tactful Texan Tells Board of Visit by Stork

"Tops for tact" is claimed for one of its registrants by the Wise County, Tex., Local Board.

A recent delivery of mail at the board's offices included a 3½-by 4-inch envelope addressed: "Selective Service Board, Decatur, Tex."

The envelope contained a flower-bordered card reading:

"Baby Victor Oran, Jr., arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. V. O. Jackson, on June 10, 1941, and weighed 6½ pounds."

The proud and canny papa is a registrant with the Wise County Board.

## Ng Kam Guey No Go "Fluey;" Go in Navy, Dish Chop Suey

When Ng Kam Guey, a native of Canton, China, and a registrant with Chicago Local Board No. 73, failed to respond to its communications, the board prepared Form 279 "Report of Delinquents" to cover the case. Before the report was completed, however, word was received from the First Naval District, at Boston, Mass., that Ng Kam Guey had enlisted as Mess Attendant 1c (Class M-2) in the U. S. Navy.

# Growing Scarcity of Farm Labor Menaces Defense Food Production

Because of a growing scarcity of farm labor that is menacing to national defense food production, local boards should be very careful not to remove needed workers from the farms, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has declared.

The farm-labor problem is being aggravated, he asserted, by a flow of workers to expanding defense industries, and it is very doubtful if the current supply will be adequate to meet food requirements for the near future.

Farming, the general pointed out, is a highly skilled occupation that requires long experience in environment that is not attractive to men who have not been reared in it. Also, the wages of industrial workers usually are higher and the working hours shorter and better spaced. For these reasons farm labor is scarce and any that is lost is hard to replace.

## Farmer Is a Specialist

"It is difficult," General Hershey declared, "to impress upon our whole people that the farmer, or the boy on the farm, must be a skilled worker. Many of the older generation in our cities—professional men, businessmen, industrial workers—came in their youth from the farm, for our native stock and the bulk of our early immigration was agricultural. To them, the transition back to the farm work of their youth seems easy and its conduct instinctive rather than a skilled pursuit. They would be much disillusioned should they try to farm today."

"The ordinary farm laborer of today, especially on a farm that is operated in some diversification, must have considerable mechanical skill as well as agricultural lore or inherited proclivity. He not only must have knowl-

edge and skill in preparing the soil, planting the seed, and harvesting the crops, but, also, he must be a mechanic. He must use machines and he must be able to maintain them in effective operation with the use of meager facilities.

"The farmer uses horses and he must know how to handle them; he uses tractors and other costly farm machinery and must have sufficient knowledge of mechanics to avoid abuse of them and to repair them. He must know about cows and pigs, and sheep and poultry; he must be a horticulturist and a gardener as well as be versed in field crops; he must have developed judgment to know soil and weather conditions.

## Environment Not Alluring

"And the way the farmer lives—the very surroundings of his life—are such that it is very difficult to get anyone who is not inured to such conditions to even attempt farm work."

It is doubtful, General Hershey declared, that there is today sufficient skilled farm labor in the United States to meet the food production demands of our national defense program. Therefore, he stressed, local boards must exercise great care in passing upon any farm worker as a possible inductee into the armed forces. It must always be kept in mind that food production is a vital requirement for national defense, he said; that the labor required to produce food is scarce and can be skilled only by long training; that there is neither the economic nor the social attraction to bring other individuals into this life; and, particularly, that the present emergency does not allow time to train new men in the things they must know to do many of what the inexperienced may think are ordinary farm tasks.

## Questionnaires Greet Three Brothers On Birthdays

Don't say it with flowers—say it with questionnaires when birthday time comes around!

The three brothers of the Mole family, of Lenox, Mass., have about come to the conclusion that their local board officials have adopted some such slogan. For that's the way "Happy Birthday" was said to them on their respective anniversaries.

John W. Mole received his questionnaire on March 13—his birthday anniversary. George E. Mole celebrated his birthday anniversary on March 29. A questionnaire was among his "presents." The birthday anniversary of Chalmers Mole fell on June 10. You guessed it! There was a nice fat envelope enclosing his questionnaire in the mail on that day.

The three brothers are registered at different local boards.

## Venerable Disease Clinics Listed

The U. S. Public Health Service "Directory of Venereal Disease Clinics" is being sent to all local boards, through their State headquarters, so that registrants having such disease may be told where they can obtain proper treatment and thus aid in their own rehabilitation.

The directory lists clinics in every State and should be useful to local board chairmen in assisting registrants to find dependable and convenient places for treatment when they have venereal disease and are not financially able to meet a private obligation to a physician.

In announcing the distribution of the directory, National Headquarters points out that all matters pertaining to the physical condition of a registrant must be held confidential under Selective Service regulations. This confidential status should always be emphasized to encourage registrants to aid in their own rehabilitation, local boards are reminded.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume I WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1, 1941 Number 10

## Selectees to Comprise 62 Percent of Soldiers Chosen to Attend Officer Candidate Schools

### Civic Groups Aid Jobs Hunt

### Local Clearing Committees Helping to Reinststate Ex-Service Men

Emphasizing the human relations element in the Reemployment Program of the Selective Service System, all Local Board Reemployment Committees have been instructed to organize "clearing committees" representing local business, labor, and civic leaders to assist them in finding jobs for returning soldiers, sailors, and marines.

It is anticipated that these "clearing committees," to which Local Board Reemployment Committees will refer all cases of ex-service men whom they are unable to immediately place in employment, being thoroughly familiar with local conditions, can deal more satisfactorily with such problems than could any outside agency.

**Procedure Outlined**  
The procedure for the Selective Service Reemployment Program, as it has been formulated by the Reemployment Division of National Headquarters, now is:

All men released by the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are told to get in touch with their Local Selective Service Board Reemployment Committeeman as soon as they reach their homes. These Reemployment Committees will have received, well in advance of the return of each man, data from National Headquarters giving his civilian occupation skill, experience, and his service record.

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

### What's in a Name

Among the registrants with Preble County Local Board No. 1, Eaton, Ohio, is Noah Harvey Herman Daniel Boone Buster Brown David Longworth. He was born at Speedville, Tenn., October 24, 1919, and now resides with his wife at New Paris, Preble County, Ohio.

### Rookies Yesterday, Officers Today



These eight Selectees, who have earned commissions as second lieutenants in the United States Army, are representative of the 94 men inducted through the Selective Service System who are completing courses at Officer Candidates Schools.

From left to right, are: Sgt. William J. Higgins, 1213 Co., Reception Center, Ft. Niagara, N. Y., home: Newburgh, N. Y.; Sgt. Howard B. Walsh, Co. F, 63d Infantry, Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., home: Hampton, Iowa; Corp. Richard A. Bigler, Hdqs. Co., 29th Infantry, Ft. Benning, Ga., home: Neoga, N. Y.; Corp. Daniel J. McStay, Hdqs. Co., 2d Sep. Chem., Edgewood Arsenal, Md., home: Sewickly, Pa.; Corp. Alfred B. Edwards, Hdqs. Co., Reception Center, Ft. Thomas, Ky., home: Cleveland, Ohio; Pvt. James O. Carter, Co. B, 82d Trng. Btn., Camp Roberts, Calif., home: Burbank, Calif.; Pvt. Jack V. Murray, Hdqs. Co., Ft. Thomas, Ky., home: Eaton, Ohio; Pvt. Joseph C. Rhea, A/T Co., 23d Infantry, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., home: Ada, Okla.

On the extreme left, addressing the group, is Lt. Col. Richard R. Coursey, Commanding Officer, Candidate Battalion.

### Foreign Born May Disregard New Rulers of Birth Lands

In filling out their questionnaires, foreign-born registrants whose native countries have been conquered, or otherwise taken over by another nation, may ignore such change of government in answering questions concerning their nativity. For example, a Czech need not have to designate his birth country as Germany, but may record it as Czechoslovakia.

The provisions of this ruling also apply to natives of Austria, although the German annexation of Austria was recognized officially by the United States.

### Transcripts of Testimony

Stenographic transcripts of testimony taken before local boards are not required by Selective Service regulations, but a written summary of the proceedings must be included in the registrant's record.

### "Tops for Tact"

"If there is to be a *Tops for Tact* sweepstake," suggests C. G. Smedley, of Local Board No. 2, Chester, Pa., commenting on an item from Texas in our September issue, "this board has an entry." Then he tells of a registrant who sent the Chester board an engraved invitation to his wedding.

### Commissions Await Graduates

### Selection of Trainees for Honor a Tribute to Local Boards

Coincidental with the graduation from Officer Candidate Schools this month of 94 selectees who will be commissioned as second lieutenants, the War Department has announced that approximately 62 percent of the candidates in the new courses now starting will be men inducted into the Army through the Selective Service System.

This large percentage of selectees among the candidates for commissions, who are chosen from the service at large by their commanding officers, is regarded by National Selective Service Headquarters as a tribute to the good judgment exercised

(Continued on page 4, col. 3)

### Doctor Who Rejected Father in 1917 Passes Son

On October 9, 1917, Dr. Harry K. Roessler, then examining physician for World War Draft Board No. 45 in Philadelphia, Pa., examined Settinio Mosca, of 515 West Glenwood Avenue, found him physically unfit for general military service; and he was so classified.

Twenty-four years later Dr. Roessler, now examining physician for Selective Service Local Board No. 67 in Philadelphia, examined Thomas G. Mosca, of 515 West Glenwood Avenue, and recommended that he be classified 1-A. Again his recommendation was followed, and Thomas G. Mosca, the son of Settinio Mosca, recently was inducted into the United States Army.



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Volume 1

OCTOBER 1, 1941

Number 10

## The Crucible of Defense

The Selective Service System has a responsibility as grave as its position is unique among governmental agencies.

Selective Service is decentralized in its operation, yet each of its operations forms an integral part of the whole of the national pattern. Directly or indirectly in its daily operations it may affect any one of several million of our men, women, and children.

Men are inducted into the armed forces by its direct action. Other men enlist in the Army and Navy because of its operation. Defense industries produce munitions for defense, with men deferred by the Selective Service.

The classification of a single registrant involves a comprehensive knowledge of our national needs for the use of our manpower. The selection of a man for induction into our armed forces involves an appreciation of our whole defense effort. The training of men for skills and professions necessary in the maintenance of the national health, safety, and interest also must continue to the end that the Nation may not lack needed personnel at some future time.

Classification, therefore, involves a consideration of the continuing efforts which are required in the functioning of our communities, of our States, and of our Nation.

Selective Service can never forget the national viewpoint. It is its duty to consider each registrant with this viewpoint and to decide in the light of all factors—military, economic, social, and psychological—the place in which this particular individual can most effectively serve his Nation at this time.

A place for everyone and everyone in his place is the ultimate in organization. It is a pattern for unity of action—for teamwork. It is the pattern into which all national effort must be integrated.

The Selective Service System is a small part of this great pattern, but a part important far beyond its size, because, by its nature, it views national defense in its entirety. It sees each part of the national program as a fraction of a unified whole. No part may pursue a course toward an individual or a selfish end. No part may live for itself alone.

Unity of purpose spells unity of action, with a unity of spirit. It must envision together the soldier who believes in his gun, his comrades, his leaders, and himself—and those who use machines to make guns for soldiers. In this vision are men in the factories and on the farm—men who do their civilian duty as faithfully as those in the armed forces. In this picture there are no idlers; each one takes his part, each one bears his share.

This is the vision that Selective Service sees. This is the vision that this whole Nation must see.

*Jew's B. Hershey*

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.*

October 1—(L. B. R. 43) Subject: L. B. R. 36 now being in effect Memorandum No. 187 is rescinded.

September 24—(L. B. R. 36) Subject: Procedure for separation of trainees from active military service.

September 22—(L. B. R. 42) Subject: Registration with the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel.

September 22—(L. B. R. 41) Subject: Registration and classification of men discharged from the armed forces.

September 22—(L. B. R. 40) Subject: Accumulative report of classification and induction through September 30, 1941.

September 19—(L. B. R. 39) Subject: Execution of reports of physical examination for each registrant rejected from military service because of illiteracy.

September 18—(L. B. R. 38) Subject: Affidavit to support claim for occupational deferment.

September 16—(L. B. R. 37) Subject: Designation in classification record of registrants deferred as having attained 28 years of age.

September 16—(L. B. R. 34) Subject: Postponement of the induction of students during the college term on grounds of undue hardship to the individual.

### Six of This Board Served in 1917-19

Time and again we have printed "records," and time and again the records have been shattered. But we go on printing them just as we did in our June issue when Local Board No. 64, New Castle, Ky., proudly proclaimed that four persons affiliated with that board in the World War are with it today.

Now comes Jasper County Local Board, of Texas, with the announcement that six members of its personnel also served in the 1917-19 drafts. They are: O. M. Stone, chairman; Dr. A. J. Richardson, Dr. W. H. Hardy, and Dr. W. R. Worthy, examining physicians; Miss Eula McKee, clerk; and L. E. Lanier, appeal agent.

### Collection of Statistics By Outsiders Prohibited

The Selective Service System does not permit outside agencies to collect its statistics or other information for the use of commercial or noncommercial institutions, a National Headquarters memorandum states.

September 12—(L. B. R. 35) Subject: Current listings in conspicuous place of classification of registrants.

September 3—(L. B. R. 33) Subject: Effect and method of proving release from civil custody coincident with the time of induction.

August 28—(L. B. R. 31) Subject: Delinquency cases involving registrants 28 years of age or over.

August 28—(L. B. R. 30) Subject: Use of local board stamp with local board code.

### Aid to Selectees

#### Approved by Legion

Meeting in Milwaukee, Wis., September 15 to 19, for its twenty-third annual convention, the American Legion was praised by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, for its work in connection with the recruitment program.

Adopting resolutions intended to benefit selectees and the Selective Service System, the Legion voted to extend its facilities throughout the country to all selectees, their families and dependents in all matters dealing with the preparation and filing of claims with the Veterans' Administration. It also offered full cooperation with the System in its program for reemployment of selectees and other men released from the armed forces.

Other resolutions asked that proper Government agencies distribute American flags to local boards, recommended that aliens be required to declare their intention to become citizens so they could take their places in the armed forces and work camps, and asked amendment of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act to afford greater protection to service men.

### Selectees Army Rejects Entitled to Former Jobs

Selectees who are rejected at induction centers because they do not meet Army physical standards have a moral right to reinstatement in their civilian jobs, and local board reemployment committeemen should use every facility at their disposal to aid such men.

Local boards also have been instructed to warn all selectees to guard against complications, when they are ordered to report for induction, by advising their employers of the possibility that they may not be accepted at the Army induction center. The employer thus warned can be prepared to replace the man if he is inducted or to continue his employment if he is rejected.

Army physical standards are very exacting because of the requirements of the training program and the possible hospitalization or pensions for the men who break down. For those reasons many eligibles cannot qualify for induction.



## Civic Groups Aid Jobs Hunt

### Local Clearing Committees Helping to Reinstatement Ex-Service Men

(Continued from page 1)

If the ex-service man has a job waiting him, the Reemployment Committee immediately takes the matter up with his former employer to have him reinstated in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

All cases of unemployed ex-service men, or those who desire new jobs, are referred by the Local Board Reemployment Committees to their State Employment Offices. This is one to facilitate cooperation with employers who are urged to list their employment needs with their State Employment Office and to express reference for ex-service men.

Where a State Employment Office does not have an immediate job opening for an ex-service man, it will advise his Local Board Reemployment Committee, who then will bring the case to the attention of his local clearing committee, which will endeavor to place the man.

#### Education of Employers

The local "clearing committees" also are expected to be constructively influential in cases where any difficulty arises over returning an ex-service man to his former civilian job.

While most employers are evincing a spirit of wholehearted and patriotic cooperation, and while the law is mandatory in requiring former employers to reinstate ex-service men in their former positions, some cases where the employer is reluctant or obstinate must be expected.

Where any employer states that he is unwilling or unable to take back an ex-service man, the case will be given to the local "clearing committee" for investigation. If it is found that the employer is not justified in his attitude, the "clearing committee" will have representatives of an appropriate affiliated business, labor, or civic group talk to him and endeavor to have him reinstate the man because he wants him. If he still refuses, the law will be invoked through the United States District Attorney's office.

### Seattle Boards Issue Cooperative Bulletin

Twelve local boards are quartered in the Field Artillery Armory at Seattle, Wash., which enables their close cooperation.

The board members meet in a weekly forum, usually on Monday morning, to discuss matters of common interest and also join in the publication of a mimeographed bulletin of information for their personnel.

## Procedure Governing Inductions Of College Students Explained

Again emphasizing the necessity of deferring students who are in satisfactory training and preparation for occupations essential to the national welfare, National Selective Service Headquarters also recently advised State directors concerning postponement of induction of other college students to prevent undue hardship in individual cases.

Pointing out that deferments are in the interest of the general public while postponement of induction is for the benefit of the individual student registrant, national headquarters said of the former:

"If a local board determines that a particular student registrant is in training and preparation to perform a function which the national interest requires should be performed, and at the time such student will begin to perform that function there will be a shortage of persons qualified to perform such function, it should defer such student. It should be clearly understood that it is a shortage within the occupation which forms the basis of the deferment and not the fact that the registrant is a student."

#### Postponements Explained

With regard to postponements, it was pointed out that local boards have ample authority to delay the inductions of various registrants when circumstances warrant. For example, a lawyer might be granted a short extension of time in order to try a pending case or in order to arrange for an associate to carry on for him. Likewise an architect might be granted time to complete plans on which he

is working, or to arrange for an associate to complete such plans; or a farmer might be granted such an extension in order to complete a harvest or to arrange for another to harvest the crops; or a student might be granted such an extension in order to prepare for and take an examination, or to complete a college term which he started in good faith after ascertaining from his local board that his induction would not normally occur until a reasonable portion of such term had expired.

With respect to the question of granting temporary postponements of induction to students who are not deferred by their local boards as being in training and preparation to become "necessary men," National Headquarters said:

"It is only reasonable that information should be given to both students and their colleges as to whether or not a particular student, because of his normal probable time of induction, will be granted a temporary extension of time in order to complete the college term in which he is enrolled when he is ordered to report for induction."

Pointing out that the postponement should be granted only in certain instances, headquarters said:

"If a particular student registrant is ordered to report for induction after the expiration of one college term and before the start of the next college term, there appears to be no question but that the student should be inducted as ordered. Likewise, it appears that if a particular student registrant's induction is to occur shortly after the start of a college term, his induction should not be postponed, and, therefore, such student should not enroll for such college term or should advance his time of induction by volunteering."

"If it appears, however, that a student registrant will not be ordered to report for induction until well into the college term, his induction might reasonably be postponed until the end of such term."

#### Status Required

On the question of what a student's status should be to warrant postponement, National Headquarters stated:

"If a student registrant's local board determines that he would probably not be ordered to report for induction until after the middle of the next quarter (if his college is using the quarter system), or until the middle of the next semester (if his college is using the semester system), such local board might give assurance to such student that if he is ordered to report for induction during such quarter or semester, his induction will be postponed until the end of such quarter or semester."

"This procedure will prevent unusual hardship and will permit both students and colleges to make their plans in advance on a definite basis, while not interfering unduly with the smooth, efficient and impartial operation of the Selective Service System."

## Pact with Buses Cuts Travel Cost

### Discount of 5 Percent On Selectee Traffic Agreed Upon

The cost of transporting selectees between local board offices and Army induction stations can be reduced by 5 percent as a result of an agreement between National Selective Service Headquarters and the National Bus Traffic Association.

Careful study of transportation charts and reports led to the signing of the agreement. Generally speaking, it has been found that buses are best suited to Selective Service needs as hauls are most often for small groups over short distances between points which may have no rail connections. Also the chartered buses can pick up the selectees at the local board office and deliver them at the induction station.

Explaining the procedure to be followed by local boards, Lt. Col. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., deputy director in charge of administration, said:

"It is not the intention of National Headquarters to disrupt smoothly working transportation set-ups in the various State Headquarters but in return for the discount of 5 percent that will now apply to selectee traffic over motor carriers parties to this agreement, it is requested that the following policy be adopted as rapidly as practicable in routing selectee traffic."

"Generally speaking, that carrier should be employed which best meets the interests of the Selective Service System and of the Government. Consideration should be given the entire cost of the movement, i. e., necessary meals and lodgings in addition to transportation charges proper. Paragraph 1 of Finance and Supply Field Bulletin No. 12 has gone into detail on this point of comparative costs."

The interests of the Government may, however, be construed to embrace other factors than costs proper, Colonel Parker said. For instance, he pointed out that rail transportation could be justified in cases where buses are slower, lack satisfactory facilities and accommodations, or cannot deliver the men at the scheduled hour of arrival.

"Selectee Passenger Agreement No. 1," which explains the details has been sent to State Headquarters for distribution.

### Here We Go Again!

"I don't want to stir up more controversy regarding your recent story on 'Same Order and Serial Number,'" writes Capt. Paul A. Seavard, public relations officer at Minnesota State Headquarters, "but I couldn't help observe that Russell Laurence Norling, a registrant with Saint Louis County Local Board No. 7, Virginia, Minn., has Order No. 3333, Serial No. 3333, and he is 33 years old."

### Where There's a Will There's a Way

Timothy C. Abbott, a registrant with Local Board No. 3, Cumberland, Md., was determined to answer his country's call for military training, but a physical defect which required a rather expensive surgical operation disqualified him when he reported at an Army induction center the first part of this year.

"Where there's a will there's a way," declared Abbott, and returned home where he accumulated the needed funds and underwent the required operation.

Three months later he again appeared at the induction center. Again he was rejected; this time because he had not convalesced for at least six months after the operation.

Now the six months' convalescing period is ended; Abbott has undergone a final checkup by the surgeon who operated on him, and again is on his way to induction center—this time with high hope of achieving his goal.

# 60 Sent to Prison Now Seek Parole

## Probational Release of 56 Who Violated Act Recommended

Release on parole of 56 young men sentenced to prison for violations of the Selective Training and Service Act has been recommended by National Selective Service Headquarters so that the youths can take their places in the armed forces or participate in civilian work of national importance, it has been announced.

After a study of 60 applications for parole, forwarded to it by the Department of Justice, National Headquarters said it was convinced that the 56 young men should be given an opportunity to fulfill their obligations to their country.

The majority of the applications were from men who refused to register under the Selective Service law on the ground that it was contrary to their religious beliefs, notwithstanding the fact that the Act makes ample provision for the excuse from military training of conscientious objectors although requiring their registration.

### Four Refused To Serve

Since their imprisonment most of the men have agreed to serve either in the Military establishment or on civilian work projects of national importance. The four applications which National Headquarters declined to approve were from youths who, while anxious to be paroled, either expressed no willingness to fulfill their national obligations or were considered disqualified for parole for other reasons, it was asserted.

Under the parole plans of the Department of Justice and the Selective Service System, the recommendation is made by National Selective Service Headquarters, but the Department of Justice makes the final decision in each case. Men who violate the Act in the manner the 60 applicants herein mentioned violated it have four choices for parole. First, they can enter the armed forces for active military training; second, they can enter the military establishment for non-combatant service; third, they can enter camps for conscientious objectors who work on national projects under civilian direction; fourth, they can be assigned to other special service established by the Attorney General pursuant to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Of the 56 men recommended for parole, 14 desire to enter the armed forces for general military service, 4 want Army noncombatant service, 37 would enter conscientious objector camps, and in 1 case it was recommended that the applicant be paroled for such other service as the Attorney General may establish.

## Clerk Plays Games With Selectees' Names

One way to build up a high class army, suggests Chief Clerk George W. Davids of Local Board 318, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is to assign selectees to branches consistent with their names. "Occupational assignments," he calls the idea, and he has gone through his board's list of registrants by way of illustration.

There are the Gunn brothers, for example—Thomas, Joseph, Vincent and Francis. Yes, Davids would have them in the infantry. That's where Herbert Schutte and Bernard Reifer would go, too. And, if and when, the Navy decides to take selectees he would send James Corke and Russell Seaman; and he thinks that Leslie Orr might get in with a pull or that Harold Bell might possibly ring in.

Aviation? That's easy, what with Foster Hawkes, Joseph Bomba, Daniel and Vincent Rockett, Irving Wing, Ralph Speed, Henry and Julian Quick. For parachutists he has Donald Springer and Daniel and Frank Leap.

Assigned to construction work would be Harold House, Henry Booth, Lawrence Stone, John Steele, Stanley Post, Frank Malet, Dallas Carpenter, Saul Bollt, Francis Doerr, Harvey Key, John Wood, Kaymond Pine and George Burch.

Recreation hall would not be neglected. For that unit there are Richard Joy, Donald Love, Elsworth Beveridge and Elchomon Ben Ami Beer.

## Heavyweight Record Now Claimed by Illinois

A local board in Wisconsin recently reported a registrant who is 7 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 320 pounds. Now Cook County (Ill.) Local Board No. 6 of Forest Park, announces a registrant who is considerably wider even if he isn't as tall.

He is James Frank Serio, who weighs "a mere 420 pounds," the Illinois board avers, and then challenges: "If any board has one larger, we would like to know."

## Two Dozen "Sudols" On One Board Roster

There are 24 registrants with the surname "Sudol" among the 2,141 men who are registered for Selective Service with Local Board No. 6, Passaic, N. J. The Sudol clan is one of the largest in Passaic.

### "Sixteen to One"

Reminiscent of the slogan of William Jennings Bryan in his 1896 presidential campaign is the record of Enoch David Newell, a registrant with Local Board No. 1, Newton, N. C.

Newell's serial number is 116; he has Order No. 116; he was born in 1916; he was married on the 16th of December; he filed his Selective Service questionnaire on the 16th of November, and there are 16 letters in his name.

# Selectees Comprise 62 Percent Of Men Chosen to be Officers

(Continued from page 1)

by the local boards as well as to the high qualifications for leadership prevailing among the young manhood of America generally.

Compared with the 94 selectees who were chosen for training in the first Officer Candidate Schools following the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act, approximately 1,625 will be selected for those courses which are now starting, the War Department has declared.

### Selectees Predominate

It is estimated that 2,600 enlisted men will take the 3-month courses which commence this month, and of these around 650 will be selectees of 4 months' service who will be picked by the commanding generals of Replacement Training Centers and will report directly to the Officer Candidate Schools from those centers. Of the remaining 1,950 officer candidates, about one-half, or 975, will be selectees, the other half being members of the Regular Army and National Guard. Thus a little more than 62 percent of the candidates will be men who were inducted through the Selective Service System.

Aside from the 650 especially chosen by their commanding generals after 4 months' service, the selectees picked for Officer Candidate Schools will have completed 5 months' service this month. The men thus selected from the service at large will be between the ages of 21 and 29 years, instead of the former maximum age of 37 years. The reduction to a maximum of 29 years, however, will not be applied to selectees already inducted, nor to members of the Regular Army and National Guard who originally

enlisted in the service subsequent to August 27, 1940. These last will continue to be eligible prior to their thirty-seventh birthday anniversaries.

Graduates of Officer Candidate Schools who do not desire a year's active duty as second lieutenants are awarded certificates of capacity for appointment as second lieutenants in the Army of the United States. They then are returned to duty with their organizations to complete their periods of service as enlisted men.

### Leaders Chosen

Candidates for Officer Candidate Schools are selected on the basis of "outstanding qualities of leadership as demonstrated by actual service in the Army." The schools are conducted where the candidates can receive the best possible instructions in the latest techniques of their arms and services. This is held by the War Department to be especially important because mechanization, intricate weapons and instruments, and rapidity of movement connected with the modern Army present problems in the training of personnel, particularly of officers, which have not hitherto existed.

Officer Candidate Schools now being conducted are: Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga.; Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans.; Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.; Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.; Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Va.; Signal Corps School, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; Quartermaster School, Camp Lee, Va.; Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa.; Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.; Armored Force School, Fort Knox, Ky.; and Finance School, Holabird, Md.

## Draper to Assist Osborn on Morale

Appointment of Col. William H. Draper, Jr., long associated with Selective Service as assistant chief of the Army Morale Branch, has been announced by Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborn, chief of the division.

Colonel Draper, who has taken a keen and active interest in Selective Service matters for more than a year, served with the President's Advisory Committee on Selective Service and, until his new appointment, was chief of the Welfare and Recreational Division of the War Department, working closely with the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation.

### Another Phone No. 158

Mention in our July issue that the telephone number of Columbia County Local Board No. 1, East Liverpool, Ohio, is No. 158, the first number drawn in the national lottery last October, brings word from Wabash County Local Board, Mt. Carmel, Ill., that it, too, has this telephone number.

## Quick Advancement Open to All Selectees

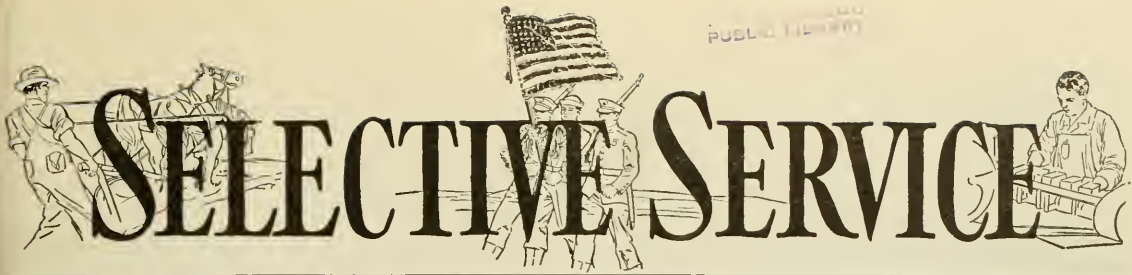
Within a year from the time of induction, the vast majority of selectees will have gained advanced ranks, or increased base pay, or both, according to data of the War Department.

During their first year of training, advanced ranks will be available to approximately 59 percent of the selectees, the War Department compilations show, and also a large proportion of those who remain privates will receive increased base pay through specialist ratings.

These increases are over and above the \$10 a month additional pay for selectees serving more than a year.

The War Department's figures show that out of each 1,000 men, 276 (approximately 28 percent) may reach commissioned, warrant officer, or non-commissioned grades; 307 (approximately 31 percent) may reach the grade of first-class private, with increased pay. That leaves only 417 of the thousand in the grade of private, and 331 of the privates and first-class privates may gain specialist ratings, which also carry increase in pay.





# Correction of Minor Defects of 200,000 Men To Inaugurate National Rehabilitation Program

## Ex-Servicemen Go Back To Work

### Jobs Given to 175,000 Men Through Reemployment Program

Approximately 175,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines returning to civilian life during the last fourteen months have been given employment through the Selective Service System, with few complaints and no serious ones.

This total of reemployment cases handled through Selective Service local boards between July 1, 1940, and September 1, 1941, includes about 25,000 of the about 200,000 members of the Regular Army, National Guard, and selectees who, the War Department has announced, will be relieved from active military duty during the last quarter of this year. The large majority—approximately two thirds—of the ex-service men for whom employment was found previous to last September 1, were members of the Regular Army and National Guard whose terms of enlistment had expired.

Reporting to Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, on the progress of the program to assure a civilian job for every man who has given satisfactory service to his country in its armed forces, Col. Lewis Sanders, chief of the Reemployment Division, paid high tribute to the work of State Directors and their

### Dad's Exemption in 1917; Gets Same Number; Inducted

In the 1917 World War Draft, Frank R. McCormack, of Rochester, N. Y., was given Serial No. 336 by Local Board No. 7 and then was exempted from military service because of a wife and young son.

Twenty-four years later, that son, Francis McCormack, a registrant with Local Board No. 558 of Rochester, also received Serial No. 336, and he has been inducted into the United States Army.

## *Upon the Health of Its People Rests the Strength of a Nation*

The failure of approximately one-half of the youth of America, who have been physically examined, to meet the requirements for military service is not a gratifying reflection of potential manpower. It would be a very discouraging one were it not for the fact that the United States Army standards are high, together with the fact that a large percentage of the men rejected under those standards have merely minor physical defects which can be easily and quickly corrected. This rehabilitation has been called for by the President and the Selective Service System has been charged with the responsibility of carrying it out.

Primarily, the Selective Service Rehabilitation Program is designed to aid patriotic American youth who would be barred from military service because of remediable physical defects of which they have been unaware, or for the correction of which they have lacked financial ability.

The physical deficiencies of many of these young men are such that they have been only negligible handicaps in their civilian occupations and their correction, therefore, has been neglected. In most instances, the men, themselves, are eager to be fitted for military training. In some instances, there is indifference, or even resistance, to remediable treatment. In all cases, it is the duty and the authority of the Selective Service System to see to it that every man who should bear arms for his country is fit for that purpose.

So it is that the Selective Service System, with the help of other Governmental agencies and with the aid of the medical and dental

*(Continued on page 2, column 1)*

## *Physical Test Reports on Registrants To Be Analyzed for Health Statistics*

State Directors of Selective Service have been requested by National Headquarters to transmit duplicate copies of reports of physical examination of registrants in their States to Tenth Floor, Gimbel Building, 35 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., so that the Selective Service System can make an analysis of reports of physical examinations from all sections of the Nation.

Assembling of the material in Philadelphia was decided upon because of scarcity of office space and other facilities in Washington.

The analysis of the reports of physical examination for each registrant examined in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 will make available the best and most comprehensive data ever compiled on such a large number of men. Not only will the incidence and geographic location of defects be studied, but these defects will be studied on the basis of social and economic factors such as occupation, age, race, place of birth, urban or rural residence, etc.

## Local Doctors Will Cooperate

### Federal Government to Pay Cost of Work Authorized By Local Boards

Carrying out President Roosevelt's request for rehabilitation of Selective Service registrants having remediable physical defects which now disqualify them for military training, National Selective Service Headquarters will begin its program with treatment of approximately 200,000 men who have minor deficiencies.

Although regulations to activate the program have not been drafted in entirety, National Headquarters has indicated that the first men to be rehabilitated will be those whose defects

*(Continued on Page 4, column 1)*

## Registrants Heavier But Not Taller Than Dads

The average Selective Service registrant is about the same height, 5 feet 7 1/4 inches, as was his father when the latter was examined in the World War draft, but he is 8 pounds heavier.

The average height of 19,923 of today's registrants, taken representatively from each State, was 67.5 inches.

The average weight for registrants examined by local boards is 150 pounds.

In the World War draft, the average height of inducted men was 67.5 inches, and the average weight was 142 pounds.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the average height of Federal soldiers in the Civil War has been approximated at 67.5 inches, the average weight at 136 pounds.



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

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NOVEMBER 1, 1941

Number 11

### *Upon the Health of Its People Rests the Strength of a Nation*

(Continued from page 1)

professions, intends to go forward with the resolve to make more men capable of serving their country.

It is our intention to begin the rehabilitation of registrants among those with remediable dental defects. The dental profession has assured us of its cooperation. Local boards will authorize treatment of men whom Army dental surgeons state have correctable deficiencies. These registrants will be treated by dentists in their own communities, which, of course, is in keeping with the Selective Service policy of decentralized administration.

Later, we will begin the task of rehabilitating registrants who have remediable physical defects other than dental. The medical profession will cooperate in this field.

We have called upon thousands of young men to give their services to protect this Nation in time of crisis. Is it not proper that we utilize every means at our command to return them to the best possible position in civilian life when the crisis is over, as it must be someday? Is it not right and just also that when we demand that they devote their health and strength to build and maintain our military establishment, that we should do our utmost to protect their health now and in the future?

Rehabilitation of two or three hundred thousand young men with remediable physical defects does not mean merely that there will be that many more youths available for the Army or Navy. It means, in addition, that when the emergency has ceased that thousands of young men will be better fitted to round out their lives as civilians—as healthy and sound civilians.

It means, too, that every community from whence they come and to which they return will be benefited because its young citizenry will be better qualified physically and mentally to fulfill the requirements of that community. And who will deny that when the physical and mental health of the citizens of a community are improved that neighborhood also will be improved and will progress proportionately?

So it is, that I believe that we of Selective Service can well afford to take upon ourselves the additional duties of this rehabilitation program.

We can undertake this first, but all-important, step in bringing about the improved health of our Nation and our neighborhoods.

We can, and with your assistance we will, give a clear and decisive demonstration that there are factors other than steel and iron that can help to make and keep this country strong.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

October 31—(L. B. R. 53) *Subject:* Supplement to L. B. R. 22. Modifications of Classification Procedure of Class II Deferments. The Government appeal agent is instructed to appeal, tentative or final, Class I-A classifications when he finds there is reasonable doubt as to whether the registrant is qualified in an occupation in which a shortage exists or is imminent. The Occupational Advisor should be consulted. Appeal Boards are cautioned to obtain full information when occupational qualifications are in question.

October 29—(L. B. R. 52) *Subject:* Credits for Nurses. Authorizes service credits for female nurses in the armed forces. Effective immediately.

October 28—(L. B. R. 51) *Subject:* Army Assignment of Selectees Classified I-A-O, Conscientious Objectors Opposed to Combat Service Only. Lists the types of service to which Class I-A-O Conscientious Objectors may be assigned in the Army, and suggests that many misinformed registrants now requesting Class IV-F would be available for Class I-A-O if they understood clearly the type of service required of noncombatants. Effective immediately.

October 20—(L. B. R. 50) *Subject:* Supplement to L. B. R. 41: Registration and Classification of Men Discharged from the Armed Forces. Ex-

plains the status of men discharged from the armed forces who entered the service by means other than induction. Effective immediately.

October 20—(L. B. R. 49) *Subject:* Status of Registrants in Armed Forces of Certain Governments. L. B. R. 5 is extended to provide for the classification in Class II-B of registrants who become members of the armed forces of the Netherlands or Poland. Effective immediately.

October 20 (L. B. R. 48) *Subject:* Supplement to L. B. R. 37: Designation in Classification Record (Form 100) of Registrants Deferred as Having Attained 28 Years of Age. Paragraph 1 (a) (2) of L. B. R. 37 is amended and now provides that in addition to the insertion of the letter "H" in the classification record, the original classification also shall be canceled with black ink. Thus only one classification at a time is provided.

October 17—(L. B. R. 47) *Subject:* "National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel." Furnishes information on the proper use by the Local Board of the "National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel" in determining the classification of a registrant. Effective immediately.

October 9—(L. B. R. 46) *Subject:* Objective Tests for Determining the Educational Capacity of Registrants. Explains the proper use of the "Minimum Literacy Test" by the Local Boards as an aid in objectively determining the educational attainments of registrants in connection with Army standards. Effective immediately.

October 9—(L. B. R. 45) *Subject:* Shipment of Forms During Holiday Season. Advises Local Boards to lay in sufficient quantities of forms and supplies to carry them over the Christmas season so as to relieve congestion in the mails during the holiday period.

October 6—(L. B. R. 44) *Subject:* Appeal by Registrants in Class I-B. Those registrants classified in Class I-B to whom notice of classification was mailed on or after June 20, 1941, are given the right to appeal. Class I-B registrants who received notice of classification prior to June 20, 1941, may not appeal until such time as the land or naval forces call Class I-B men for induction. Effective immediately.

### **Red Cross To Investigate Applicants for Discharge**

Information as to dependents or home conditions of a registrant shall be furnished to a representative of the American Red Cross who has been authorized by the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps to investigate a registrant's request for discharge from the armed forces, according to provisions made in Amendment No. 110 to Selective Service Regulations.

The amendment states, however, that the investigator shall not have access to the registrants file, but shall obtain the pertinent information through oral consultation with the local board.

### **Lions Club Provides Buses for Selectees**

The Manchester Lions Club of Los Angeles, Calif., is providing bus transportation for selectees of its Local Selective Service Board No. 258 from the board's offices to induction headquarters in the downtown section of the city. William Kehoe, chairman of the board, is a former president of the Lions Club.

### **All Members of Board Have Sons in Service**

Each member of Local Board No. 9, Bexar County, Tex., has a son in the armed forces of his country.

Bert T. Thompson, Jr., son of the chairman of the board, is a petty officer in the Naval Reserve; Roy S. Atchison, Jr., son of another board member, recently was inducted in the Army; and Fred L. Thomson, Jr., son of the third member of the board, is a flying instructor at Hicks Field, Texas.

### **Chicago Board Member Was Clerk in 1917-18**

Sidney J. Kecklik, recently appointed a member of Local Board No. 36, Chicago, Ill., has a background of much experience to guide him. In 1917-18 he was chief clerk of World War Draft Board No. 28 in the same locality as the present Local Board No. 36.



# Ex-Servicemen Go Back To Work

## Jobs Given to 175,000 Men Through Reemployment Program

(Continued from Page 1)

members of local boards. He also stressed the important cooperation received from the War Department, the United States Employment Service, and the various State Employment Offices. He said:

"The handling of these thousands of reemployment cases of men returning from the armed forces to civil life, without a serious hitch and with virtually no complaints, is a splendid commentary on the efficiency and zeal of the members of the Selective Service System.

"Credit is due particularly to the initiative of our State Directors and the voluntary teamwork of the members of their Local Boards. They have proven just as zealous in finding jobs for men returning from the Nation's armed forces as they are in recruitment for the Army."

Expanding the program for the reemployment of returning soldiers, National Headquarters has arranged to have all members of Army whose terms of service are expiring "screened" to determine their civilian occupational skills and aptitudes before they are relieved from military duty. This "screening," which is primarily designed to direct a badly needed flow of workers to critical defense industries, will be accomplished by "referral offices" in Army camps.

### 48 Referral Offices Opened

Arrangements for these referral offices were completed on October 13 at conferences between representatives of National Selective Service Headquarters, the U. S. Employment Service Division of the Social Security Board, the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management, and the War Department. One week later 48 referral offices, the total number deemed necessary at present, had been opened in as many Army camps.

The program provides for a referral office in each military camp of 8,000 or more men, with the smaller camps covered by periodic visits of employment interviewers. The referral offices are staffed by the U. S. Employment Service, which, together with affiliated State Employment Offices, is cooperating with the Selective Service System on its general reemployment program.

Under the Selective Service Reemployment Program all members of the Nation's armed forces, when about to be relieved of active duty, are filling in Selective Service Form D. S. S. 128, giving details concerning their civilian occupations, aptitudes, experience and employment choices. These forms are culled at the referral offices in Army camps before being sent to National Selective Service Headquarters and thence to local boards.

# Selective Service Gives U. S. World's Best-Educated Army

The Selective Service System is giving the United States the world's best-educated army, according to a recent analysis by the War Department of selectees who have been inducted by July 1, 1941.

More than 90 percent of the men recruited for the Nation's armed forces by the Selective Service System had received a complete grammar school education or better, this study showed, while more than 36 percent had a high school education or better.

Army standards require education equivalent to the fourth grade in grammar school. Statistics compiled at National Selective Service Headquarters show that about 5 percent of approximately 2,000,000 registrants who have been examined for induction were disqualified for lack of sufficient education. This would present a discouraging picture from the viewpoint of American ideals, were it not for the unusually high educational attainments of the vast majority of the selectees who qualified for induction.

Of the 693,948 selectees who had been inducted by last July 1, 629,293, or about 91 percent, had a grammar school education or better. The War Department analysis of their schooling revealed that 32 percent had completed grammar school, 7 percent first year high school, 9 percent second year high school, 7 percent third year high school, and 23 percent were high school graduates.

Only 9 percent had less than a complete grammar school education.

Among the inducted selectees who had been educated beyond high school, 4 percent had attended college for 1 year, 3 percent for 2 years, 1 percent for 3 years, and 4 percent were college graduates. In addition, 1 percent were college postgraduates.

Indicative also of the high type of intelligence and educational attainments of the men being provided for

the Army by the Selective Service System is the recent announcement by the War Department that 62 percent of the men in the Army who will be trained for commissioned officers this year will be selectees and that approximately 59 percent of the selectees in the Army will have attained advanced ranks during their first year of military training. Also, the War Department has predicted that a large proportion of the selectees who remain privates will receive increased pay through specialist ratings.

## All Ex-Service Men Must Be Registered

All former members of the armed forces of the United States, who have not registered under the Selective Training and Service Act, must register with their local boards immediately upon being relieved from active duty. This is mandatory under the law.

While the War Department has ordered that this warning to register be given to all men when they are discharged, it is evident that some have not done so. For this reason, it is recommended that local boards make special effort to have these men registered. Those who are liable for induction have the option, of course, of enlisting in the National Guard of their State or in the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The Selective Training and Service Act is specific in requiring registration of men within the age group of 21 to 36 who have served in the Army. Those men who were in the active National Guard on October 16, 1940, and who have completed six or more consecutive years in that service, are relieved from peacetime liability for additional service and training, *but they must register.* Men who were members of the National Guard and who have completed less than six years of service are relieved neither from registration nor training.

The Act also provides that any person who shall have satisfactorily served as an officer or enlisted man for at least three consecutive years in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard; or any enlisted man who has been or is hereafter honorably discharged from the Regular Army or the Coast Guard for the convenience of the Government within six months prior to the completion of his regular three-year period of enlistment shall be relieved from additional peacetime training.

### He Had Heard

Major Charles F. Heard, of Georgia State Selective Service Headquarters, recently walked into a local board office to inspect it.

"Heard from Headquarters," said the Major, by way of introducing himself.

"You bet," replied the clerk on duty, "we get a pile of letters from them every morning."

# U. S. Workers Get Leave Pay

## Dual Compensation Allowed Federal Employees When Inducted

Federal employees inducted into the Nation's armed forces can collect compensation covering their accumulated or current leave in their civilian positions, in addition to their military pay; or they can permit such leave to remain to their credit until their return from military duty.

Recently enacted Federal legislation authorizes payments of annual leave to inducted Federal employees without contravention of the dual compensation law which prohibits any person being paid for two positions in the Federal Service. This new law provides that Federal employees "who have heretofore or who may hereafter be ordered to active duty with the military or naval forces of the United States shall be entitled to receive, in addition to their military pay, compensation in their civilian positions covering their accumulated or current accrued leave or elect to have such leave remain to their credit until their return from active military or naval service."

### Applies to Guard and Reserve

The law applies to members of the National Guard and Officers' Reserve Corps and to men who have been or may be inducted under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. It does not include, however, Federal employees who voluntarily enlist in the armed forces, or employees who completed their active periods of military duty prior to August 1, 1941, when the law became effective.

Federal employees who have been ordered to active military or naval service should be advised of their rights in this connection, and such employees who are ordered to report for induction hereafter should be consulted and given their choice of collecting compensation for accrued leave in their civilian positions or allowing such leave to remain to their credit.

The new law applies to employees of the United States Government, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia, including employees of any corporation created under authority of an Act of Congress which is either wholly owned by the United States Government, or any corporation, all the stock of which is owned or controlled by the United States Government, or any department, agency, or establishment thereof, whether or not the employees are paid from funds appropriated by Congress.

## Registrants Have Same Names as Board Members

The membership of Local Board No. 82, Bronx County, N. Y., includes a Mr. Josephson, a Mr. Haas, and a Mr. Colonna. Among the Board's 3,800 registrants there also are a Mr. Josephson, a Mr. Haas, and a Mr. Colonna, none of whom is related to the Board member with the similar name.

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

Remediable physical defects are no barrier to patriotic Texas youths eager to serve their country in its armed forces, Texas State Headquarters points out, citing two recent cases of registrants who overcame such handicaps.

They are:

William McKinley Whaling, of Port Arthur, who was rejected by his local board examining physician, but voluntarily underwent and paid for an operation to remove a disqualifying defect. He has been inducted.

Paul Gonzales Guerrero, of Travis County, who received a deferred classification because of a defect removable by a minor surgical operation. He paid for the operation and now is awaiting call for induction.



# Correction of Minor Defects To Start Rehabilitation Program

(Continued from Page 1)

can be corrected in the easiest and most economical way. Complete details of the program probably will be ready in the near future and will be forwarded to the various State Headquarters for distribution so that this important work can be put under way in all local board areas.

After conferring with representatives of the medical and dental professions, officials at National Headquarters are agreed that rehabilitation plans may vary in different areas and they are making arrangements accordingly. It is probable, however, that local boards will be empowered and directed to order the rehabilitation of men with correctable minor defects, dental or physical.

Since the inception of the Selective Service System, executives of National Headquarters have repeatedly advocated adoption of a plan which would rehabilitate registrants having remediable physical defects. As far back as last May, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said that the physical condition of this country's youth is something of which "we nationally should thoroughly be ashamed" and predicted that the day would come when there would be widespread objection to allowing men to escape military service because of some minor and remediable defect.

## The President Acts

As data concerning the physical condition of registrants accumulated at National Selective Service Headquarters, the President was kept advised of the growing number of men escaping military training because of correctable defects, and on October 10 he issued the following statement in the form of a report made to him by General Hershey:

"About 50 percent of the approximately two million registrants who have been examined for induction into the Army of the United States under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 have been disqualified because of physical, mental, or educational reasons. Of the approximately one million rejected, 900,000 or about 90 percent, were found to be physically or mentally unfit.

## Rejection Causes

"The physical rejections of registrants were distributed as follows:

CAUSE	NO. OF CASES	PERCENT
Dental defects.....	188,000	20.9
Eye defects.....	123,000	13.7
Cardiovascular diseases.....	96,000	10.6
Musculo-skeletal defects.....	61,000	6.8
Veneral diseases.....	57,000	6.3
Mental and nervous diseases.....	57,000	6.3
Hernia.....	56,000	6.2
Ear defects.....	41,000	4.6
Foot defects.....	36,000	4.0
Lung defects, including tuberculosis.....	26,000	2.9
Miscellaneous.....	159,000	17.7
Totals.....	900,000	100.0

"Of this number, about 200,000 can be completely rehabilitated and made available for general service in our armed forces. The remainder can be rehabilitated to perform only limited service or because of mental, nervous, cardiovascular, and pulmonary diseases, and musculo-skeletal defects are incapable of rehabilitation for even limited service and are, therefore, not being considered under the present

rehabilitation program for Selective Service registrants.

"Our initial objective in this rehabilitation program will be the 200,000 registrants who can be completely rehabilitated and made available for general military service in the armed forces at a small cost and in a reasonably short period of time.

"Certain types of venereal diseases, operable hernias, deficiencies in teeth and vision, and other minor defects will be corrected in cases where the Army determines that the registrant will then be acceptable for general military service.

"The registrant will have the privilege of having the services performed by his family physician or dentist in his own community.

"The cost of this rehabilitation program will be borne by the Federal Government as a necessary part of our National Defense Program and additional funds will be made available to the Selective Service System for this purpose."

Soon after the President's announcement, General Hershey called a conference of representatives of all interested agencies both governmental and civilian; medical, dental, and lay. On the basis of past studies and these conferences, it was determined to begin the Selective Service Rehabilitation Program for treatment of registrants having correctable defects.

## Dental Program Outlined

Lt. Comdr. C. R. Wells, chief dental officer of Selective Service, addressing the American Dental Association at Houston, outlined a program to correct dental defects as follows:

"It is estimated that approximately 100,000 registrants rejected for dental defects can be made available for military service. This work will consist largely of fillings, eradication of focal infection, treatment of oral sepsis, and the replacement of missing teeth.

"Those to be rehabilitated are men between the ages of 21 and 28 years. They will be called before the local boards for examination and the gross dental defects recorded to determine if there are any cases that obviously would not be accepted for military service. All others, including those in doubtful status, will be sent to Army examination stations where thorough dental examinations will be made.

## Government to Pay

"On all cases not accepted without qualification, the Army dental surgeons will state definitely if they can be made fit for general military service. Those registrants with defects found to be remediable will return to their local boards which will authorize treatment and refer them to dentists in their own communities. The cost of the treatment will be borne by the Federal Government.

Thus the civilian practitioners will rehabilitate the men in their communities. The program will be under the direction of Selective Service through the local board members and the physicians and dentists assigned to the local boards."

## Local Board Member Helped To Stage 1917 Lottery

Philip Weinberg, a member of Local Board No. 125, Chicago, Ill., is a veteran in Selective Service recruitment for America's armed forces.

As a civilian employee in the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder, he assisted in the first World War draft lottery on July 20, 1917.

Mr. Weinberg was one of a small detail from General Crowder's office sent over to the Senate Office Building to assist in the historic lottery. This lottery, he recalls, was started about 10 a. m. on July 20, 1917, and was ended at 2:15 o'clock the next morning.

Soon after the lottery, Mr. Weinberg resigned his position in the Provost Marshal General's Office and enlisted in the Army. He is anxious to know if any other member of the Selective Service System participated in the 1917 drawing.

## Five Boards Register Five Sets of Triplets

There's just no such thing as setting a record in the Selective Service System.

In our September issue we mentioned triplets registered last July 1 by Local Board No. 17 of Summit County, Utah, and that Local Board No. 24 of Chicago, Ill., registered two sets of twins.

"So what?" says Major Louis G. Osborne, public relations officer, South Carolina State Headquarters. "South Carolina, on the same date, registered two sets of triplets. They were Julius, James, and Johnnie Hair, born October 16, 1919, registered with Local Board No. 68, Columbia, S. C., and Benjamin, Fred, and John Bishop, born October 14, 1914, registered with Local Board No. 39, Greer, S. C."

Next comes Edward M. Harrigan, a member of Local Board No. 31, Detroit, Mich., announcing registration by that board of one set of triplets, Abe, Isaac, and Jacob Rubenstein, age 36 years; and one set of twins, Richard and Robert Ries, both medical students, age 24 years.

Then follows one set of triplets, registered by Local Board No. 2, Allentown, Pa., namely, Arthur, Edwin, and Howard Frey, who were born May 18, 1920. And then—

H. P. Bronkie, chairman, Local Board No. 626, Williamsville, N. Y., offers two sets of twins, registered by his board on July 1. They were Robert and Richard Stevens, born on December 11, 1919, and John and Arthur Morris, born on November 12, 1919.

## Doing His Duty

Chairman Everett W. Pate of Benton County, Ark., Local Board A, reports receipt of the following communication from a registrant:

"I have moved to ——. I am working for ——. I have another child. I am complying with the Selective Service Law."

## Physical Tests Process Revised

### Army Doctors To Examine Selectees Before They Leave Home

Revised procedure for physical examinations of registrants will be in effect throughout the United States by January 1, 1942. The principal change is that selectees will be given a preinduction physical examination and allowed to return home before they are sent to induction stations.

Local board examining physicians, local board physicians (dental) and medical advisory boards will not be affected in their present posts under the revised procedure, National Headquarters has announced.

The new program provides for a local board examination for manifestly disqualifying defects before registrants are sent to an Army examination station. As a general plan, it is proposed to set up permanent Army examination stations in some cities and to have periodic examination days in smaller towns and rural areas when Army examining boards will pass upon registrants sent to them by local boards.

At Army examination stations, the initial blood specimen for serological test will be drawn and a complete physical examination given. Local board examining physicians will take blood specimens only when those taken by Army examining boards are not negative.

While there will be a continued need for the services of local board physicians and medical advisory board examiners, they will be relieved of much of the paper work that in the past has required much time and energy to the aid of their country in the present emergency.

For the registrant, this procedure will have the advantage that, if he passes the Army test, he will know well in advance of the date that he is to be inducted and that he will be acceptable to the armed forces and may make his plans accordingly.

## Uncle Sam's Business

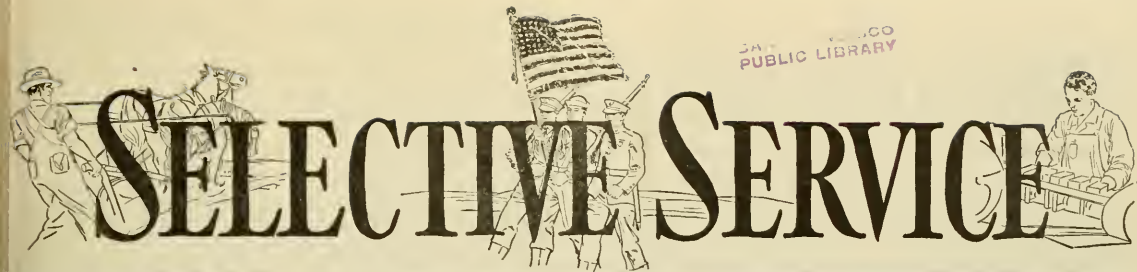
Filling out his questionnaire, a registrant with Local Board No. 3, Cumberland, Md., listed his employer as "The United States Government." In the space provided for stating the business of his employer, he wrote: "Politics."

## Missouri Board Registers 27 Men Named "Roth"

"The Sudols may be a numerous clan in New Jersey, where 24 registrants with Local Board No. 6 in Passaic bear that surname," observes Glennon J. Jacob, clerk of Local Board No. 1, Ste. Genevieve, Mo., "but our board can equal that record and then go them some better."

The Ste. Genevieve Board has 24 registrants named "Grass," and 27 with the name of "Roth."





# Deferred Registrants will be Reclassified To Meet Needs of Nation's Armed Forces

## Doctors to Aid Rehabilitation

### Cooperation of Physicians and Dentists is Vital To Program

The necessity of having local doctors and dentists cooperate with the Selective Service System in the rehabilitation of registrants in their communities who have remediable physical defects cannot be overemphasized, National Headquarters has declared.

In directing the Selective Service System to conduct the Rehabilitation Program, it was pointed out, the President stated that the registrant "will have the privilege of having the services performed by his family physician or dentist in his own community."

Comprehensive plans for the Rehabilitation Program are being prepared in National Headquarters and complete details concerning them will be announced in the near future, National Headquarters advised.

The general plan gives the registrant, who is found to have a readily correctable physical defect, the privilege of being treated by his family physician or dentist in his own community.

(Continued on page 3, col. 2)

### Gen. Hershey to Talk On Radio Jan. 5th

"Selective Service in Total War" will be the subject of a talk by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, at 9 p. m. (E. S. T.) Monday, January 5, over a Nationwide hook-up on the blue network of the National Broadcasting Co.

General Hershey's address will be broadcast by Station WMAL, Washington, D. C., in the "National Radio Forum" arranged by The Washington Star. He will discuss the forthcoming registration and classification of American manpower for total war service, explaining purposes and making suggestions for the cooperation of all persons affected.

## Selectees Splendid Soldiers Says Secretary Stimson

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey,  
Director of Selective Service,  
Washington, D. C.

Selective Service trainees formed 46 percent of the approximately 400,000 troops which on November 29th ended the Nation's recent maneuvers in the Carolinas; and according to observers the citizen soldiers measured up satisfactorily to the more seasoned Regular Army troops with whom they soldiered.

In Lieut. Gen. Hugh Drum's Blue First Army, the percentage of selectees by divisions ranged from 10 percent in the Regular Army triangular 1st Division up to 64 percent in the 8th Division. The Red IV Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Oscar W. Griswold, had from 41 percent to 51 percent trainees in all units.

In all branches, both arms and services, Selective Service men, and Regular Army troops cooperated in a spirit of friendly teamwork; and the universal improvement over their showing made in the Louisiana maneuvers was apparent to their organization and higher commanders.

Tired and dusty at the end of days of continuous "War," these thousands of trainees were still carrying on as disciplined fighting units and it was apparent that their heightened individual morale had spread into an esprit de corps, or pride of organization, which strongly indicates that a powerful and well-knit citizen army has been achieved.

Secretary of War.

## DIRECTIVES FOR RECLASSIFICATIONS WILL BE SENT TO ALL LOCAL BOARDS

As announced by National Headquarters, many registrants will have to be reclassified to meet wartime needs of the Nation's armed forces. Local boards, however, are advised not to complete reclassifications of registrants in groups deferred under peacetime conditions until they have received specific directives through their State headquarters.

Directives concerning the review of each group of deferred registrants and future procedure in classifying will be

sent out by National Headquarters from time to time. These will be routed through State headquarters for distribution to local boards.

It is particularly desired that there be no general interference with national defense production in connection with reclassification of registrants deferred as "necessary men," and for that reason all local boards are cautioned to await directives before final action on such cases.

## War Changes Basis of Draft

### Emphasis Now on Service Instead of Training, Hershey Declares

Declaring that Selective Service has passed from the phase of obtaining men for military training to that of recruitment for war service, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has announced that local boards will recall all deferred registrants to re-examine them for possible induction into the armed forces in view of wartime conditions.

Of the approximately 9,000,000 registrants in the 21- to 28-year group, General Hershey said, it is estimated that about 2,500,000 should be available for full military service. This would include, in addition to around 900,000 who will be in the Army by January 1st, about 1,000,000 registrants now in Class I-A, about 200,000 to 400,000 who might be salvaged from those now classed as physically unfit.

(Continued on page 4, col. 1)

## Identical Twins Train to Fly Together

Boyd L. Booth and Buford A. Booth, 23-year-old twins of Caraway, Ark., who are identical in looks and likes, are identical also in choice of military service. Together they are training at a Stamford, Tex., flying field to qualify as Army aviators.

The Booth brothers, who were registrants with their local board at Caraway, were born July 15, 1918, at Williford, Ark. Their physical examinations when they enlisted revealed remarkable similarity. Each is 5 feet, 9 inches tall; each weighs 150 pounds; each has brown hair and blue eyes; each wears a size 36 coat, size 8 shoes, 6½ hat.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume 1

DECEMBER 15, 1941

Number 12

## The Light On Our Horizon

The United States has a National Army. An Army from all its people; an Army which represents each geographical area; an Army that contains representatives of every creed, race, and party.

The men of this Army are strong, healthy, and willing. They have been conditioned and trained. They have been integrated into a team; they are part of a unified whole.

The recent maneuvers in the Carolinas have found them in the cold and in the heat, in the mud and in the dust, and in the hills and in the swamps. They have driven trucks to objectives in daylight and in darkness. They have parachuted from the skies. By their efforts bridges have spanned rivers and air fields have been cleared.

Yes, the United States has a National Army. An Army in being—an Army daily growing in training, in efficiency, and in equipment.

This Army has been the product of the work of many agencies of the Federal Government—Congress, the President, the War Department, the Selective Service System. All have contributed their shares and there is credit enough for all, so it detracts from no one when the Selective Service System feels a justifiable pride in this National Army.

How well Selective Service has done its work of procuring soldiers for the Nation is told by Secretary of War Stimson in his message to us which is reproduced on page one of this issue. The showing of our Selectees in the recent Carolinas maneuvers, he says, has been commended by their organization and higher commanders, and he acclaims them as "a powerful and well-knit citizen army."

The selection of these men who compose this new citizen Army has been the initial responsibility of the Local Board. Each and every member of that group of the Selective Service System can look at the Army that is today and was not a year ago and each can feel that to this result he has contributed much. The Medical Examiner, the Medical Advisory Board Member, the Appeal Board Member, and the Government Appeal Agent have been cooperating units of a magnificent team which has accomplished an enormous task.

Let me give to the Local Board clerks, also, a moment of tribute for their part in this work. Their faithful service has earned it.

The State Headquarters staffs, too, day and night, Sundays and holidays, have carried on.

To all of these painstaking and persevering American patriots—to each and every member of this great Selective Service System, may I say at this Christmastide—Behold the Army which is America's—Be proud of your part in making it a reality.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

December 11—(L. B. R. 63) *Subject:* Classification of Registrants (III). Advises that new regulations are being drawn which provide that registrants will be classified in Class IV-F, I-A, I-A-O, I-B, I-B-O, IV-E, and IV-EL following examination by local board examining physicians and points out that registrant's right of appeal will be exhausted prior to their appearance before Army Examining Board.

December 11 (L. B. R. 62) *Subject:* Deferment of Registrants (III). Confirming telegram of same date that deferment of registrants in Class IV-A is nullified by declaration of war. Instructs local boards to reclassify each such case.

December 10—(L. B. R. 61) *Subject:* Release of Registrants to Enlist. Authorizes local boards to issue written permission to registrants to enlist in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard after order to report for physical examination by the armed forces has been mailed or following such examination but prior to the mail-

### All Sons of Board Member In Nation's Armed Forces

Louis A. Harvey, a member of Local Board No. 151, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a former soldier, has three sons, all of whom are in the armed forces of their country.

Alexander L. Harvey, the oldest, is an officer in the 26th Infantry, Fort Benning, Ga.; Milton L. Harvey and Robert L. Harvey are midshipmen in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

### Three Boards Have Phone 158

No. 158 was the first number drawn in the Selective Service Lottery on October 29, 1940, and it is becoming a popular telephone number for Selective Service boards. So far, three have advised National Headquarters that their phones ring when No. 158 is called. They are: Columbia County Local Board No. 1, East Liverpool, Ohio; Wabash County Local Board, Mt. Carmel, Ill., and the Wilbarger County Local Advisory Board, Vernon, Tex.

### Too Much in Common

Elisha Abrams and Elijah Abrams, registrants with Local Board No. 5, Mobile, Ala., have Order Nos. S-3519 and S-2519, respectively. This similarity of names and numbers has been proving confusing in the handling of their questionnaires, the board reports, and the situation is further complicated by the facts that they have the same birth dates, live at the same address, have similar occupations, and the same employer.

ing of an order to report for induction provided such action does not interfere with the filling of calls.

December 6—(L. B. R. 60) *Subject:* Information to Immigration and Naturalization Service. Authorizes the Immigration and Naturalization Service to obtain certain nonconfidential information with respect to the record of individual aliens upon proper request and through proper channels.

December 4—(L. B. R. 59) *Subject:* "Necessary Men" Engaged in Agricultural Activities (III). Outlines the areas in which shortages and possible shortages of agricultural workers in various types of agricultural pursuits exist and points out that local boards have power of deferment.

December 1—(L. B. R. 58) *Subject:* Classes of Correspondence. Defines "Public," "Restricted," and "Confidential" correspondence and advises as to dissemination of information.

November 12—(L. B. R. 57) *Subject:* Men Separated From Active Service Without Documentary Evidence of Service. Directs Local Boards to send to State Headquarters, for forwarding to National Headquarters, the names and units of men who have been separated from active service in any component of the Army without being given a certificate of discharge, a certificate of satisfactory service, or a letter in lieu thereof.

November 10—(L. B. R. 56) *Subject:* Transmission of Reports of Induction of Selective Service Men, W. D., A. G. O. Form 221 (IV). Concerns the transmission of reports of induction and rejection of registrants through proper channels to their required destinations.

November 10—(L. B. R. 55) *Subject:* Transmission of Reports of Physical Examination by Use of DSS Form 205 (VI). Provides for the preparation of DSS Form 205 in quadruplicate for each group of reports of physical examination transmitted from the Local Board to the State Director.

November 1—(L. B. R. 54) *Subject:* Revision of List of Critical Occupations (Sec. 11, Circular No. 3, May 24, 1941). Includes a revised list of critical occupations as submitted by the Office of Production Management and requests that Section 11 of Circular No. 3, dated May 24, be destroyed.

### Extra Copies

Members of local boards and all other officials connected with local and State administration of the Selective Training and Service Act may obtain extra copies of each issue of SELECTIVE SERVICE from the Public Relations Officer of their State headquarters. However, only a limited number of copies are published and they are not for general distribution.



# Confidential Data Defined

## Information Available To Anyone Making Legal Inquiry

Information concerning Selective Service registrants, except that specifically defined by Regulations as confidential, is a matter of public record and is available to anyone making a legitimate inquiry provided its production or circulation does not interfere with the orderly functioning of the Selective Service System, National Headquarters has pointed out in a recent communication to State Headquarters.

All Selective Service boards are expected to conform to this policy, it was stated, but it was emphasized that neither a registrant nor anyone else, except authorized public officials, may search or handle Selective Service records. The information desired must be obtained through oral consultation with the custodian of the records in a local board office.

### Defined by Regulations

Selective Service Regulations specifically define confidential and non-confidential data concerning registrants. These definitions are contained in Paragraphs 165 and 166 of Volume 1 as they were revised by Amendment No. 80, effective August 21, 1941. Briefly, they provide as follows:

All records pertaining to the physical condition of a registrant, and all answers on his questionnaire under the subject "Dependency," except names and addresses of claimed dependents, and to the questions on previous military service, are confidential and are not to be disclosed without the consent of the registrant, except as otherwise provided.

The fact that a claim for deferment has been made on grounds of dependency or physical unfitness, and the classification of the registrant, are not confidential.

Without limiting any other rights he may have, a registrant is entitled to know of all entries on his own record, including his questionnaire and record of physical examination. He also is entitled to know of all statements and allegations which form part of his record.

### Inspection Limited

The Regulations further limit inspection of confidential records to Selective Service officials, who have to deal with classification of particular registrants, and United States attorneys and their duly authorized representative, or other duly authorized public officials. Confidential records may be produced in courts in response to subpoenas or summonses, without the consent of the registrant, only in cases involving his prosecution or of persons in collusion with the registrants or in behalf of the Government in suits or claims against it "arising out of the executive acts in the performance of which such records were compiled."

# Cooperation of Local Doctors Vital to Rehabilitation Program

(Continued from page 1)

munity with the cost to be borne by the Federal Government.

Success of the plan will indicate, in a large degree, the possibilities for a larger program of national rehabilitation, the need of which has been indicated by studies of the physical condition of registrants.

Estimates based on the causes for the rejection of approximately 900,000 of the first 2 million registrants who were given physical examinations indicate that approximately 200,000 of them may be completely rehabilitated and made available for general military service, while a number of the remainder can be fitted to perform limited service.

Disorders for which thousands of men have been deferred, but which are believed subject to correction, include dental defects, eye defects, cardiovascular diseases and disorders, musculo-skeletal defects, venereal diseases, flat feet, and many miscellaneous diseases.

### Readily Correctable Defects

Of the 200,000 registrants deferred because of physical deficiencies regarded as readily remediable, it is believed that around 100,000 have correctable dental defects. Some 20.9 percent of the men rejected for physical defects were disqualified because of dental disorders.

While eye defects come second in order of frequency of rejection, it is believed that the majority of these cases easy of remedy have already undergone correction. It is estimated, however, that at least an additional 5,000 of those rejected because of eye defects will be found acceptable or easily rendered so.

Of 96,000 rejected for cardiovascular diseases, 10,000 probably can be rehabilitated; 5,000 to 10,000 out of 57,000 rejected for venereal diseases

probably can be reclassified; 5,000 out of 36,000 disqualified for flat feet are believed to be correctable; while between 45,000 and 50,000 having miscellaneous defects may be made fit for service.

Defects not immediately subject to rehabilitation include nervous and mental diseases and disorders, hernia, ear defects and lack of hearing, and diseases of the lungs including tuberculosis.

## N. J. Board Physician Served in 1898 and 1917

Dr. Edwin Steiner, chief examining physician, Local Board No. 29, Essex County, N. J., has aided his country to recruit three armies for the defense of democracy.

Like Dr. J. J. Murphy, chairman of the examining physicians of Local Board No. 1, Anne Arundel County, Md., whose record was mentioned in our issue for last August, Dr. Steiner did volunteer work in the Spanish-American War in 1898, and in 1917 he was the attending surgeon to Local Board No. 3, Newark, N. J.

## "F. D. R." Means Just That To Kentucky Registrant

The initials "F. D. R." mean just one person to a certain Negro registrant with Campbell County, Ky., Local Board No. 21.

This registrant had asked for a reclassification and was handed a notice it had been denied. Crestfallen at first, he noted the initials and smiled.

"Hot ziggy," he exclaimed, "The President, himself, took over my case!" and he departed satisfied.

The initials were those of Frank D. Rash, Kentucky State Director of Selective Service.

## A Letter From Home

When Daniel W. Ford, an automobile mechanic, of San Antonio, Tex., who enlisted in the Army Air Corps, arrived at Randolph Field for duty with the Air Corps Recruit Detachment he was surprised to find a letter from his home town awaiting him. It contained his Selective Service questionnaire which arrived at his home address just after he had left for camp and had been forwarded to him.

## Transferred Registrants

The Government appeal agent of the local board to which a registrant has been transferred for physical examination and classification has the right of appeal in such a case. If the Government appeal agent of the original local board feels that the case should be appealed, or has information which he believes should be considered, he should bring the matter to the attention of the State Director with the request that he take an appeal in the case.

# Booklet Tells Creed of Army

## Local Boards To Give Guide for Conduct To Selectees

Registrants selected for induction in the future will receive a valuable present from their local boards in the form of a booklet entitled, "The Army and You." This booklet, which was prepared by the War Department, is designed to assist the selectee in adapting himself to military life.

National Selective Service Headquarters is sending supplies of the booklet to all State Headquarters for distribution by local boards to their selectees.

Six inches by nine inches in dimensions, with an attractive cover showing America's soldiers on the march, the booklet contains only 14 pages, but in it is packed a wealth of information for the "rookie" soldier, as the subtitles indicate. They are:

"In the American Spirit"; "What the Army Expects of You and What the Army Offers You"; "Teamwork Is Essential"; "Military Courtesy"; "Your Health and Your Equipment Must Be Well Cared For"; "Good Food—And Plenty of It"; "The Chaplain Is the Friend of Every Soldier"; "Promotion Rewards Duty Well Done"; "The Induction Station"; "The Reception Center"; "Classification and Assignment"; "Your Family Is Kept Informed of Your Progress"; "The Replacement Training Center."

### Foreword by President

The foreword, by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, states:

"In the military service, Americans from all walks of life, rich and poor, country-bred and city-raised, farmer, student, manual laborer, and white-collar worker, will learn to live side by side, to depend upon each other in military drills and maneuvers, and to appreciate each other's dignity as American citizens."

Secretary of War Stimson sends this message:

"... America has always been a country that prided herself on her spirit of youth and helpfulness and initiative. Youth means a predominance of courage over timidity, of the desire for adventure over the love of ease, of faith, of self-confidence, and of hope. These are the factors which enter into the spirit which we call morale and which is more valuable on the battlefield than all the other elements of defense. . . ."

The booklet also contains similarly inspiring statements by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States.

And on the back cover is the following quotation from Theodore Roosevelt:

"The military tent, where young men sleep side by side, will rank next to the public school among the great agents of democracy."

# Boards to Review Deferments To Meet Nation's War Needs

(Continued from page 1)

With regard to those who are now classed as physically unfit, General Hershey said the salvage for military service depends largely on what can be done to correct remediable physical defects under the Selective Service Rehabilitation Program and the possible relaxing of current physical standards set by the Army.

Stressing particularly the need for careful review of the cases of registrants who have been deferred as "necessary men" in industry, business, agriculture, and professions, General Hershey said:

## No Group Deferments

"The Selective Training and Service Act says there is to be no group deferment. We must see that there is no place to which a man who should be in the military service can go to escape that service. There may be dozens of women and older men, dozens of people who are physically unfit for military service, who can take the place of men who have been deferred as "necessary." No man should be classed as a "necessary man" unless it is proven absolutely that he cannot be replaced in his job by someone who is unfitted for military service."

On the question of deferment for dependents, the problem is to determine who can be inducted from that group of deferred registrants without disruption of social life and to what extent. There also is the possibility that the Government might provide financial aid to certain dependents and enable the induction of registrants where dependency is only a matter of financial support, he said.

The Class IV-A classification—predicated on previous military service—was ended with the entry of the United States into war with the Axis powers, General Hershey has advised all State headquarters. This deferment was granted to certain ex-service men by

the Selective Training and Service Act only in time of peace, he pointed out.

This reclassification of Class IV-A registrants will include the following men who had been deferred under the peacetime provisions of the Act:

"Any person who satisfactorily served as an officer or enlisted man for at least 3 consecutive years in the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard; or any enlisted man who was honorably discharged from the Regular Army or the Coast Guard for the convenience of the Government within 6 months prior to the completion of his regular 3-year period of enlistment.

"Any person who as a member of the active National Guard satisfactorily served as an officer or enlisted man for at least 1 year in active Federal service in the Army of the United States and subsequent thereto for at least 2 consecutive years in the Regular Army or in the active National Guard.

"Any person who was an officer or enlisted man in the active National Guard at the time fixed for registration, and who satisfactorily served therein for at least 6 consecutive years.

## Sailors and Marines

"Any person who was an officer in the Officers' Reserve Corps on the eligible list at the time fixed for registration, and who satisfactorily served therein on the eligible list for at least 6 consecutive years.

"Any person who as a member of the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve satisfactorily served for at least 1 year on active duty and for at least 2 consecutive years in the Regular Navy or Marine Corps or with an organized unit of the Naval Reserve or the Marine Corps Reserve.

"Any person who was an officer or enlisted man in the organized Naval Reserve or in the Organized Marine Corps Reserve at the time fixed for registration, and who satisfactorily served therein for at least 6 consecutive years.

"Any person who was an officer or enlisted man in the Naval Merchant Marine Reserve or Volunteer Naval Reserve or Volunteer Marine Corps Reserve at the time fixed for registration, and who satisfactorily served therein for at least 8 consecutive years.

"Members of the United States Coast Guard Reserve, other than temporary members, received the same classification as members of the Naval Reserve."

These former Class IV-A men will be reclassified in the same manner as other registrants and only those who are qualified for Class I-A will be eligible for induction into the armed forces. Those who have dependents, or who are found to be in civilian occupations essential to national health, safety, and interest, will be given the same consideration for deferment as accorded other registrants.

## Texans Defy Hurricane To Travel 15 Miles For Induction

It takes more than a hurricane to stop the boys from around Goose Creek, Tex., when Uncle Sam calls them, as Frank N. Read, chairman of Harris County, Tex., Local Board No. 13, will testify. He writes:

"The night the recent hurricane hit us, we had called 24 men to appear for physical examination. That night, with the wind howling and the rain falling, all 24 were on hand, although some of them had to travel around 15 miles to report.

"The next morning, with the storm still raging, we had 18 men due to report for induction. When it came time for the bus to leave, 17 were in it. The 18th arrived about three minutes after the bus left, but he managed to catch it before it reached Houston."

## "Heavyweight" Record Claimed By Ten Boards

Hard on the heels of the "heavyweight" record for registrants' claim by Local Board No. 1, Waupaca County, Wis. (320 pounds), and the prompt challenge by Cook County, Ill., Local Board No. 6 (420 pounds), comes a galaxy of Gargantuas. They are:

William D. Cowan, Wesleyville, Pa., Local Board No. 1, 697 pounds; Edward M. Bauer, Fond du Lac, Wis., Local Board No. 2, 560 pounds; Fred J. Pebley, Edina, Mo., Local Board No. 1, 560 pounds; an unidentified registrant with New Orleans, La., Local Board No. 13, 550 pounds; another entered but not identified by the Garvin County, Ill., Local Board, 479 pounds; George J. Fischer, New Paltz, N. Y., Local Board No. 316, 470 pounds; and Jimmy Oates, Center, Tex., Local Board No. 1, 450 pounds.

Center, Tex., Local Board No. 1 also reports a registrant, Davis F. Baggett, who is 4 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 87 pounds. He is a comparative "heavyweight," however, to George F. Brasso, Jr., South Bridge, N. J., Local Board No. 6, 3 feet 6 inches, 51 pounds; and Clarence Howerton (Major Mite), Clackamas County, Ore., Local Board No. 2, 3 feet 6 inches, 52 pounds.

## Brothers With Identical Names Bewilder Board

That Lamb County (Texas) Local Board No. 2 has two brothers each named "Pedro Castro" now has company in its confusion. Local Board No. 39, Stockton, Calif., also has two registrants both named "Antonio Mariello" who also are brothers. In addition, the Stockton Board reports two sets of twins among its registrants: Ralph H. and Gordon C. Southerd and Jean B. and Dean S. Vote, who registered last July.

## EACH STATE TO SEND MAN TO WASHINGTON

Promoting coordination between National and State Headquarters, State Directors have been invited by the Director of Selective Service to name an official from their headquarters who would be detailed to Washington for a period of duty during which he would have opportunity to become familiar with the functions and problems of National Headquarters.

In cooperation with the State Directors, Lt. Col. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., Deputy Director in charge of Administration, is arranging a schedule by which at least one officer from each State Headquarters will remain at National Headquarters for a 45- to 60-day period. It is believed that these individuals should come to Washington a few at a time instead of all at once, so the schedule is being made up accordingly.

The State Directors have been asked to select members of their staffs, other than themselves, for this Washington detail because of their assignments and the fact that their office gives them opportunity for frequent contact with National Headquarters. They have been asked to assign officials who are most familiar with all divisions of National Headquarters, bearing in mind that the one with the best qualifications will gain most and give most for the betterment of the entire Selective Service System.

The normal program for officers detailed to National Headquarters for temporary duty will be approximately as follows: Two days each in Headquarters Division, Planning Council, Legal Division, Research and Statistics Division, Reemployment Division, Camp Operations Division, and Medical Division; one week in Appointments and Personnel Division; two weeks in Finance and Supply Division; balance of period of duty in Manpower Division.

The last two days of his period of duty at National Headquarters will be devoted by each officer to the preparation of a report covering his duty there.

This program, it is believed, will result in experience and in interchange of views and information that will assist greatly in the solution of mutual problems and bring about closer coordination between National and State Headquarters.

## Detroit Business Men Present Flag to Board

Local Board No. 14 of Wayne County, Mich., is proudly displaying at its office in Detroit an American flag presented by a group of business men within its area. The flag was presented to John L. Wysocki, chairman of the board, on November 1. The donors are: Victor Schneider, Leonard J. Stewart, Clarence Schreiner, Michael Lintemuth, and Howard V. Crane, whose places of business are located on East Seven Mile Road within a few blocks of the board's office.

## Puerto Rican Patriot Sells His Farm To Join Army

Two months ago, Miguel F. Muñoz, 23 years old, of Utuado, Puerto Rico, was a tobacco planter with an ardent desire to serve in the United States Army. Today he is a private in a Field Artillery battery at Fort Bragg, N. C., and buys his cigarettes by the pack.

Muñoz, a Selective Service registrant, wished to do his military service in Continental United States. Through Maj. Rafael Giménez de la Rosa, chief, manpower division, State Headquarters for Selective Service, San Juan, P. R., he obtained permission to go to New York City for induction. To defray his passage, he sold his farm with its growing tobacco crop. One week after arrival in New York City, about the middle of October, he passed physical examination and was inducted.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1942

Number 1

## Registration in Advance of Feb. 16 Permitted To Avoid Interference with War Production

### Victory Demands Selective Service

Must Place Individuals Where Most Needed, Says Hershey

Declaring that the primary task of the Selective Service System in wartime mobilization of the Nation's manpower is to determine the place in which each individual can best serve victory, Brigadier General Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has urged all local boards to keep that thought in mind when classifying their registrants.

In deciding on the status of each individual registrant, General Hershey said, the local board must strive to get the entire picture of our Nation's war effort.

The basic principle of Selective Service, the General pointed out, is to procure men for the land and naval forces without unnecessarily disturbing vital industry and the other agencies and facilities which contribute materially to the stability of our national life. He stressed, however, that a state of war has changed the viewpoint from which each registrant must be regarded as to his availability for military service. Reasons for deferment which were valid before Pearl Harbor, he declared, may not be so today, although the fundamental principles

(Continued on page 4, col. 2)

### Board Member's Hitchhiker Long-Lost Registrant

While George H. Bell, chairman of local Board No. 3, Stayton, Oreg., was making a recent motor trip, he picked a long-standing personal rule by "hitching up" a young "hitchhiker."

In the course of the ride, Chairman Bell and his guest exchanged names and addresses. At the conclusion of his exchange of data, Mr. Bell drove forthwith to his board's headquarters. His casual passenger was a registrant long overdue for physical examination and for whom his board had been searching vainly.

### Legionnaires Honor Hershey



Presenting a silk American flag as a token of appreciation, a delegation representing The American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia, waited upon Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in his offices on December 20 and congratulated him upon his successful administration.

In the photograph, from left to right, are: Watson B. Miller, Past Department Commander; General Hershey; Donald G. Stanley, Chairman, National Defense Committee, The American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia; Heywood N. Saunders, Department Commander, The American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia.

### American Legion Presents Flag to Hershey As "Ideal" Selective Service Administrator

Commending his administration of the Selective Training and Service Act, the District of Columbia Department of The American Legion, on December 20, presented a silk American flag to Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

The presentation was made by Heywood N. Saunders, Department Commander. He was accompanied by Past Department Commander Watson B. Miller and Donald G. Stanley, Chairman, National Defense Committee, The American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia. Presenting the flag, Saunders said:

"The American Legion, for 23 years, has advocated universal service and adequate national defense.

"For many years, as an officer of the Army and later as the father of the present Selective Service System, you have personified the ideals which we held necessary.

"As Director of Selective Service since it became a law, you have proven to the world that it is the only method that is fair and satisfactory from both the military and civilian standpoints in raising an Army.

"As a token of our appreciation, in the name of The American Legion, Department of the District of Columbia, I present to you this flag of our country, which we both serve."

The flag has a prominent position in General Hershey's offices.

### States Given Wide Latitude

Registration May Begin Several Days Before Official Date

Pointing out that this and other inventories of America's manpower will be required "to insure victory, final and complete, over the enemies of the United States," President Roosevelt has proclaimed February 16, 1942, as the date when all unregistered men between 20 and 45 years old must enroll for possible military service.

This February 16th registration is to be conducted solely for those men who are liable for service in the Nation's armed forces. Subsequent registration dates will be proclaimed for the registration of all men between 18 and 65 years old, other than those liable for military service in the age bracket of 20 to 45 years.

Emphasizing the importance of avoiding any interference with war production in connection with the registration, National Headquarters,

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

### "Ready to Fight Now," Says Erstwhile Objector

Last June, William F. Peeler, of Salisbury, N. C., requested Rowan County (N. C.) Local Board No. 1 to classify him as a conscientious objector. December 7 the Japanese made their dastardly attack on Pearl Harbor. December 8 Mr. Peeler was ready to go to the front.

"Last June," he told his local board in a letter dated December 8, "I was sincerely opposed to participating in a foreign war and I probably had a lot of company. The events of the last 2 days have caused me to change my mind completely.

"Conscientious objector, Hell! I'm ready to go."



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

JANUARY 1942

Number 1

## *We Have the Manpower To Win But We Must Use It Wisely*

The President of the United States has outlined the objectives of the national effort in his message to the Congress. The accomplishment of these objectives in the years that are ahead of us will demand the maximum effort on the part of everyone of us. The magnitude of the task will require a most exacting efficiency in the use of our manpower. There will be enough manpower for all our needs only if we use each individual in the place his services will accomplish the most to achieve victory.

The Selective Service System has selected manpower for military training and service during the past year. It has procured these men for the Army, remembering always that men must be selected in a manner which would interfere as little as possible with the defense program and with those activities which are essential to the health, safety, and interest of the Nation. The Selective Service System has realized that National Defense demanded men in the armed forces, men in the factories, men on the farm, and men in training.

Now we are in war. A war which may tax our manpower to the limit. The Army and Navy will expand to a size necessary to win the war. The armed forces must have all the men they can use efficiently. Industry and agriculture must have the labor they need to achieve maximum production.

This effort will require many changes in the occupations of our people. It will require that a maximum use be made of older men, partially disabled men, and the introduction into industry of millions of women. Industries must be expanded, industries must be established. These expanding industries must find employees. Employees numbered by the millions.

The Selective Service System has a vital task to perform. It must procure the men needed by the Army, and let us hope in the near future for the Navy and Marine Corps. The procurement of these men must be accomplished without reducing production essential to the war effort. The substitution of men unfit for war service and women in industry must be done, but the production of guns, ships, and planes must not be curtailed. This transition will require skill and judgment on the part of the Local Boards. It will demand the utmost in cooperation on the part of management and labor.

The principles of Selective Service are sound. Let us not in an emergency forget what we have learned.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.*

January 7—(L. B. R. 79) *Subject:* Information on Registrants Separated From Active Military Service (III). Outlines procedure for obtaining information from registrants with previous military service. It is the duty of the registrant to present to the local board his discharge certificate, or his Certificate in Lieu of Lost of Destroyed Discharge Certificate.

January 5—(L. B. R. 78) *Subject:* Classification of Nationals and Aliens (III). Advises that citizens of the Philippine Commonwealth may volunteer for service in armed forces of the United States and discusses the classification of certain declarant and non-declarant aliens.

January 2—(L. B. R. 77) *Subject:* Acceptance by Armed Forces of Certain Disqualified Registrants (III). Discusses authority of local boards to consider cases of registrants who have been convicted of certain offenses but who have made atonement, have become substantial citizens, and wish to enter the armed forces.

January 1—(L. B. R. 76) *Subject:* Classification—Necessary Men (III). Cautions local boards against anticipating changes in classification policy in dependency and occupational deferments, warning against interrupting production of essential materials.

December 29—(L. B. R. 75) *Subject:* Persons in Critical Positions. Federal Bureau of Investigation (III). Requests that local boards give serious consideration to claims for deferment made by proper officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for certain employees in critical positions.

December 26—(L. B. R. 74) *Subject:* Occupational Deferment of Certain Skilled Employees of Civil Aeronautics Administration (III). Lists certain Civil Aeronautics Administration employments, and points out that any registrant found to be a necessary man in one of these activities should be given consideration for deferment.

December 24—(L. B. R. 73) *Subject:* Long-Distance Telephone Calls (I). Reports on letter from the Defense Communications Board requesting all possible curtailment of long-distance telephone calls so as not to interfere with transmission of essential messages.

December 24—(L. B. R. 72) *Subject:* Second Edition, Selective Service Regulations (I). Announces that a Second Edition of Selective Service Regulations has been compiled and will be distributed; discusses proper method of handling.

December 24—(L. B. R. 71) *Subject:* Reserve Commissions for Interns and Medical Students (IV). Discusses policies of War and Navy Departments on commissioning interns and medical students and advises that such registrants who refuse commis-

sions and are otherwise acceptable may be considered for Class I-A.

December 22—(L. B. R. 70) *Subject:* Reclassification of Registrants Now Classified in Class I-H and Class IV-E-H (III). Points out that changes in legislation have changed policy regarding men who are in age groups other than the 21 to 28 group.

December 17—(L. B. R. 68) *Subject:* Quotas and Calls (IV). Advises that War Department has ruled that information concerning quotas and calls is restricted, and rules that no information will be given out by Selective Service agencies with respect to quotas and calls.

December 16—(L. B. R. 67) *Subject:* Loss of Rights of Citizenship for Deserters in Time of War (IV). Points out that The Adjutant General has advised that the penalty for desertion from the armed forces in time of war is increased and made more drastic than in time of peace.

December 15—(L. B. R. 66) *Subject:* Classification and Physical Examination Amendment to Regulations (III). Points out that the Selective Service Regulations with regard to the classification of registrants and physical examination by the local board examining physician and examining dentist are amended; lists amendments and outlines new procedure.

December 13—(L. B. R. 64) *Subject:* Classification of Registrants (III). Points out that registrants not classified in I-C or not deferred in Class IV-F (moral grounds), IV-D, IV-C, IV-B, III-A, II-B, II-A, or I-H will be subjected to local board physical examination and after such examination will be classified by local boards in one of the following classes: Class IV-F (physical or mental), I-A, I-A-O, I-B, I-B-O, IV-E, and IV-E-L.S.

December 12—(L. B. R. 65) *Subject:* Registration (II). Advises local boards that additional registration of men is required and outlines first steps to be taken to insure complete and successful enrollment of men who will be registered; explains use of volunteer registrars.

### Where There's a Will There's a Way

Joseph F. Szabat, a registrant with Local Board No. 2, Franklin, Pa., volunteered for selective service training last May, but was rejected because of a minor physical defect.

Nothing daunted Szabat, who was a former member of the Pennsylvania National Guard, returned to his home and obtained the aid of a surgeon.

On last October 13, Szabat again volunteered. He then was found "fit for general military service."



# Early Enrolling To Be Permitted

Wide Latitude Allowed  
Each State to Meet  
Local Conditions

(Continued from page 1)

Selective Service System, has announced that wide latitude is allowed the Director of each State and Territory to conduct the registration in his individual area in conformity with local conditions. Registration may be started several days before February 16, if it is found advantageous to do so, and as many registration places as are deemed necessary may be operated by each local board. The requirement is that all men between 20 and 45 years old who have not registered before February 16 must do so on that date between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Those required to register are all men not previously registered who attained their twentieth birthday on or before December 31, 1941, and who have not attained their forty-fifth birthday on or before February 16, 1942; that is, those men who were born between February 17, 1897, and December 31, 1921. This includes all male residents in Continental United States and in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, who are between 20 and 45 years old.

## Outline of Procedure

The registration will be conducted by local board members and their aides under the direction of their State headquarters. The Governor of each State will issue a supplementary proclamation for his State and assist the Selective Service organization by the full use of State officers and agencies.

Outlining the procedure to be followed, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, said:

"The registration will be accomplished by the existing Selective Service machinery with the assistance of patriotic volunteers in each community. The members of the local boards, together with other officials of the Selective Service System and employees, under the direction of the Director in each State, are ready and able to perform this task. These persons are thoroughly familiar with the problems of registration and can solve them quickly.

## Use of Volunteers

"There are many patriotic men and women in the United States who will welcome the opportunity to volunteer their services to assist the local boards and the use of these volunteers will relieve the Government of unnecessary posts.

"Each State Director will arrange for such advance registration as is necessary in his State. When conditions require, registration places will be open prior to registration day. In each State and county the chairman of the local board will arrange for

## Dental Advisory Committee Meets



Planning the rehabilitation of registrants with remediable dental defects, a group of outstanding American dentists is cooperating with National Headquarters, Selective Service System. The photograph above shows the members of this dental advisory committee meeting with Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, Chief of the Medical Division, and Lt. Comdr. C. Raymond Wells, Chief Dental Officer, Selective Service System.

From left to right in the photograph are: Brig. Gen. L. C. Fairbank; Dr. William N. Hodgkin; Colonel Rowntree; Dr. C. Willard Camalier, Chairman, Dental Advisory Committee; Commander Wells; Dr. Sterling V. Mead, and Dr. J. Ben Robinson.

registration places and adequate numbers of registrars to finish the registration with the least possible interference with our productive effort.

"Arrangements for registration will be made locally for the convenience of the persons who register. Efforts will be made to arrange registration places in plants, factories, or shops to prevent any disruption of vital war production."

## Legionnaires Lauded For Voluntary Work

Expressing hearty appreciation of the voluntary assistance given by members of The American Legion in connection with the administration of the Selective Service System, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has suggested that State directors present these men with formal certificates of appreciation.

In a memorandum to State directors commending the work of these Legionnaires, General Hershey said:

"This service has been of a voluntary nature, has required many hours of close attention to duty, and the work has been especially well done. As these men have no appointive status and there is no way in which adequate compensation for their services can be made, it is suggested that State directors, in their discretion, cause the issuance of the President's Certificate of Appreciation, DSS Form 34, to such individuals."

## Drybread is a Baker

John Drybread, a registrant with Local Board No. 258, Los Angeles, Calif., is a baker. His employer's name is McCrum.

# Filipinos Now May Be Inducted

Gallantry Against Japs  
Removes Army  
Restriction

Elimination of the restriction against induction into the Army of the United States of citizens of the Philippine Commonwealth has been announced by National Headquarters, Selective Service System, in directives to local boards, advising that the War Department would welcome Filipinos as soldiers.

The gallantry of the citizens of the Philippine Commonwealth, acting in conjunction with United States regular forces, in the present defense of the Philippine Islands was one of the major factors in bringing about the change in regulations.

In its memorandum, National Headquarters also said:

"All registrants who are citizens of the Philippine Commonwealth are deemed nationals of the United States and shall be reclassified in the same manner as citizens of the United States."

## President's Registration Proclamation Stresses Wartime Need for Manpower

Stressing the Nation's increasing need of armed manpower because of the state of war which now exists between the United States of America and the Empire of Japan, Germany, and Italy, President Roosevelt, on January 5, 1942, issued a proclamation requiring the registration on February 16 of all male residents in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico 20 to 45 years old.

The proclamation stated:

"Pursuant to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, the registration of male citizens of the United States and other male citizens who were born on or after February 17, 1897, and on or before December 31, 1921, shall take place in the United States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and in Puerto Rico on Monday, the 16th day of February 1942, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

"Every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in the continental United States or in the Territory of Alaska or in the Territory of Hawaii or in Puerto Rico, other than persons excepted by Section 5 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and by Section 208 of the Coast Guard Auxiliary and Reserve Act of 1941, is required to and shall on February 16, 1942, present himself for and submit to registration before a duly designated registration official or selective service local board having jurisdiction in the area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that day if such male citizen or other male person on December 31, 1941, has attained the twentieth anniversary of

the day of his birth and on February 16, 1942, has not attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of his birth, and has not heretofore been registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 and the regulations thereunder: *Provided*, That the duty of any person to present himself for and submit to registration in accordance with any previous proclamation under this Act shall not be affected by this proclamation."

The proclamation also stated:

1. That registration should be in accordance with selective service regulations governing registration and that persons subject to registration are required to familiarize themselves with the regulations and comply therewith.

2. That persons required to register on February 16 who are unable to do so because of circumstances beyond their control shall register as soon as possible following that date.

3. That employers and Government agencies of all kinds should give those persons under their control sufficient time in which to fulfill the obligations of registration. That employees' organizations have agreed to cooperate.

President Roosevelt, also authorized registration before the official registration day in certain instances when Governors deem it advisable and give proper authority to local boards.

## "Omeric" Correspondence

A letter concerning an inductee from Hancock County, Ill., signed by Maj. Daniel O. Omer of National Headquarters, was sent to Maj. Lewis Omer, chairman of the Hancock County Local Board.

# Medical Corps Open to Students

## Commissions Will Permit Graduation Before Active Duty

The War and Navy Departments have announced that third- and fourth-year medical students of acceptable schools and first-year hospital interns are eligible for commissions, if otherwise qualified.

They will not be called for active duty until completion of their medical training, including a single year of internship.

National Headquarters has advised local boards that third- and fourth-year medical students and first-year interns may be deferred pending action by the War and Navy Departments on their application for commission.

### Text of Memorandum

This recommendation and further details concerning the status of medical students and interns are contained in National Headquarters Memorandum to All State Directors (I-321), Local Board Release (71), which reads:

"Both the Army and the Navy have adopted a policy under which commissions may be granted to qualified third- and fourth-year medical students enrolled in acceptable medical schools. When so commissioned, such men will be permitted to complete their medical training, including 1 year of internship, before being ordered to active duty.

"Local boards should, therefore, advise all third- and fourth-year medical students and first-year interns who come before them for classification that they may make application for commissions in either of the services. Registrants so applying should be deferred pursuant to the provisions of Memorandum to All State Directors (I-18), pending receipt of their commissions.

### Others May Be Inducted

"The classification of third- and fourth-year medical students and interns who have been classified in Class II-A and who refuse to apply for a commission in one of the services may be reconsidered by the local board, and such persons, if not otherwise deferred and if found physically qualified, may be classified in Class I-A. Third- and fourth-year medical students and interns who are rejected after applying for commissions may be classified pursuant to the provisions of Memorandum to All State Directors (I-91).

"First- and second-year medical students and those who have been accepted as students in a medical school may be classified as heretofore pursuant to the provisions of Memorandum to All State Directors (I-91)."

Medical students are given commissions as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps of the Army of the United States. Upon

# Victory Demands Allocation Of Registrants to Meet Needs

(Continued from page 1)

which governed selection before that attack remain sound.

"Married men with dependents have been deferred," he said, "because it is to the interest of the Government to maintain, if possible, the family as a basic social unit. Married men with dependents will continue to be deferred until the need for men becomes much greater than it is at present, but closer attention will be given to when and how the home was established. Local boards will scrutinize more closely the actual dependency of the wife, especially when there is no other dependent and there seems to be a question as to whether or not the husband contributes more than enough for his own support."

Likewise, General Hershey asserted that men will continue to be deferred because they are engaged in activities essential, directly or indirectly, to the accomplishment of things which bring victory.

### Protection of Production

"There will be no reduction in vigilance to protect the production of industries engaged in the supplying of our own armed forces and those of our allies," he stated. "The Selective Service System will be mindful also of the need for food and for men who know how to grow it."

He emphasized, however, that the Selective Service System at the same time will expect industry and agriculture to use to the maximum individuals who do not possess the capacities for service in the armed forces.

"The Selective Service System," he declared, "will expect a gradual but constant substitution of women for men who are fit to fight."

Registrants with minor physical defects also will be given closer scrutiny than in the past, the General said, including those who had been deferred for such causes.

"These registrants," he asserted, "represent a resource that cannot be overlooked in wartime. The standards suitable for the production of a 10-year reservist are obviously not those that should apply to the men we need for our armed forces in a total war effort which may well require, in some capacity, the service of every man and woman in the Nation."

Discussing this new viewpoint from which the classification and selection

graduation, they should apply for a transfer to the Medical Corps and if this is granted they are commissioned as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps. First-year interns may be commissioned as first lieutenants in the Medical Corps of the Army of the United States. Such commissions will be for the duration of the war and 6 months thereafter, unless sooner terminated for reason.

Those accepted by the Navy are commissioned as ensigns until graduation when they will become lieutenants, junior grade, in the Navy Medical Corps Reserve.

of registrants must be considered, in a recent radio address, General Hershey said:

"The size of this army cannot be determined as of today. There is but one certain measure of its size. A measure we all accept. It must be large enough to win this war. It must be a force with a variety of skills, experiences, and capacities. These can best be obtained from a wide range of ages. We shall not lose our perspective. We shall not turn to extremes. The fundamental principles of selecting and of deferring men as applied heretofore are sound. The changes are in the application of the principles and not in the principles themselves.

### Selective Service Is Ready

"Selective Service will continue to defer those individuals industry must have to produce the materials necessary to equip our forces—ground, sea, and air. Men will be deferred to insure an adequate supply of food. Students will continue their studies when by so doing they become trained for professions in which there is a scarcity. Apprentices will continue to acquire skills, skills in which there are shortages. The man with actual dependents who are supported by his earned income will continue to be deferred. The future of this Nation depends upon the family.

"There will be enough manpower for all purposes, provided that every man, woman, and child does his share. There must not, dare not, be any shirking of duty. All must work. There cannot be avenues by which men evade their responsibilities. No profession, no skill, no occupation, no industry shall become the refuge of slackers."

## Sons of World War I Veteran Volunteer For Induction

Frank Smith, of Beech Creek, Ky., was a volunteer in World War I and served overseas.

Two of his five sons, Robert, 21 years old, and Cecil, 19 years old, were among the volunteers sent to the Army by Local Board No. 127 of Greenville, Ky. Cecil volunteered for Selective Service training last August and subsequently enlisted in the Regular Army. Robert was inducted last November.

Frank Smith, the World War I veteran, is proud that his boys have volunteered, he says.

"I have no regrets concerning my own military service for my country," he declared. "I enjoyed Army life, and the treatment I received was splendid."

"I have three more sons, aged 17, 12, and 10 years, respectively. When they are old enough I expect them to serve their country in its armed forces if they are needed, and I feel sure that they will."

# Army Recalling Former Trainees

## Opinion of Local Boards May Be Requested On Deferments

Selective Service registrants who had completed their peacetime military training and had been placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps are included in the recent recall by the War Department of all enlisted reservists to active duty by February 1, 1942. These former trainees, together with National Guardsmen who were recently released from active service, compose the majority of the reservists affected by the recall order.

The rate of recall of enlisted reservists, it is stated, will be determined by corps area commanders and commanders of departments, who will take into consideration the availability of shelter, reception-center capacity, and medical facilities.

Occupation and dependency deferments may be granted to reservists in conformity with Selective Service Regulations, and the Army authorities may seek the opinion of Selective Service local boards in such cases, particularly with regard to dependency cases.

Reservists will be recalled in grade held in the reserve and will be sent first to Army reception centers for processing.

## Names of Selectees May Be Published

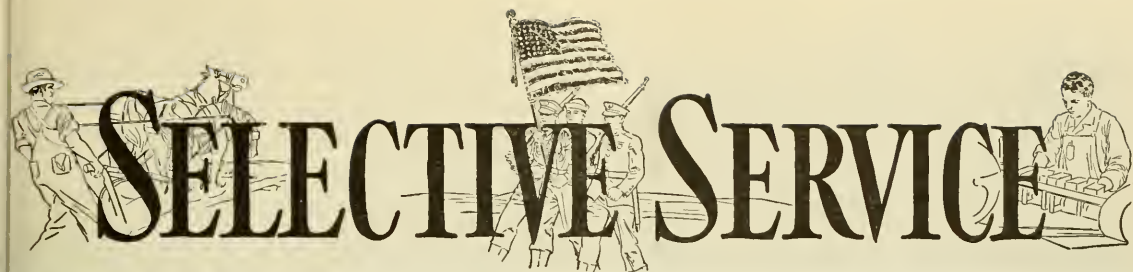
Names of registrants about to be inducted into the armed forces may be furnished newspapers and newspapers may print these names, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has advised all State Directors. Newspapers also may publish photographs of such registrants, General Hershey said.

In a telegram to the State Directors, dated January 9, General Hershey advised that the matter of restricted information, which had included the names of selectees in accordance with War Department policy, had been reconsidered to permit the furnishing to newspapers of "the names of registrants about to be inducted." No information may be given out, however, with respect to the number of men covered by quotas and calls.

The General's telegram also stated that there now is no objection to the public posting of names of persons who have entered the armed forces from a community.

The removal of the restriction concerning the publication of the names of selectees followed closely an address by General Hershey at the National Press Club on January 9, when he stated that the Selective Service System felt that these names could be made public without danger of giving any important information to the enemy and that he was hopeful the War Department would consent to removing it.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1942

Number 2

## Lottery on March 17th for New Registrants To Permit Inductions of Men by Age Groups

### Business Faces War Adjustment

#### Employers Must Prepare To Replace Their Skilled Men

The Nation's war needs demand of all employers that they must prepare for drastic readjustment of their individual business operation, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has declared in calling for their patriotic cooperation with their local boards. This readjustment, he pointed out in a recent address to the Greater Cleveland (Ohio) Safety Council, will be particularly with regard to available workmen.

#### Patriotism Must Guide

No employer engaged in essential production should hesitate to request deferment of an employee engaged in essential work who is irreplaceable, the General declared. On the other hand, he emphasized that no employer should selfishly seek to retain an employee who can be of more service to his Nation in its armed forces and who can be replaced by a man otherwise deferred from military service, or by a woman.

Recruitment of the armed forces required to win the total war in which our country now is engaged, General Hershey asserted, means a readjustment of manpower that will affect every community and every business. And in making this readjustment he cautioned employers that they must bear

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

### Armor Tungsten Steele Arizona's Gift to Army

"If there's anything in a name," declares Hugh Palmer, secretary, Yuma County (Ariz.) Local Board, "we have the ideal soldier for modern warfare among our registrants. He is Armor Tungsten Steele, a Phoenix registrant who has been selected for induction."

### Agriculture Dept. to Cooperate In Program for Protection Of Farm Production

Announcing completion of a program for cooperation between the Selective Service System and the Department of Agriculture to maintain agricultural production essential to the Nation's war status, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has urged all local boards to consider carefully all individual claims for deferment as a "necessary man" in agriculture because of the increasing shortage in this field.

General Hershey said that he and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard have completed arrangements whereby Selective Service units may be assured of prompt and full information from State and county war boards of the Department of Agriculture with regard to farm conditions. Under these arrangements, the General stated, the Agriculture Department will make available to Selective Service local boards data concerning the farm labor situation in their respective areas.

#### Individual Merit Controls

County war boards will be limited to providing information and will not request deferments or consideration of the cases of individual registrants, Secretary Wickard and General Hershey have agreed. Classification remains the duty and responsibility of the Selective Service local board, and each claim for deferment must be handled on individual merit.

Outlining the cooperation that has been agreed upon, General Hershey in a letter to Secretary Wickard said: "To the extent that we have been able, the Selective Service System has continually called the attention of its agencies to the importance of deferring key men in agriculture. As the drain upon the Nation's manpower has increased I have felt the need of taking additional steps in this direction.

"In our meeting with your repre-

sentatives and those of the national farm organizations, attention was called to the county war boards as the media through which we might accomplish cooperation. This proposal appeals to me. If you agree, I suggest that you direct these boards to make available to Selective Service local boards, upon their request, general information helpful in the accomplishment of proper classification of men engaged in agriculture.

"The assistance of the war boards would be purely in the nature of providing information and would not extend to requests for deferment or con-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

### Selectee Decorated For Heroism

Less than 13 months after his induction into the Army by Selective Service, Sgt. Leroy C. Anderson, 23, of Milwaukee, Wis., has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in the Philippines.

The War Department reported on February 14 that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had conferred the honor upon Anderson, who was inducted January 29, 1941, after the Sergeant had led his tanks through difficult terrain and "with skill and determination" destroyed enemy guns and crews.

Anderson first made a personal reconnaissance to determine enemy positions, then led his mechanized units into successful action and "by this gallant action Sergeant Anderson and his men enabled our infantry to advance and regain lost positions," the War Department said. Sergeant Anderson was slightly wounded.

### Army's Needs Will Control

#### Quotas Until End of May Probably Will Come From Old Lists

Order numbers for the several million registrants who enrolled this month to swell our Nation's vast pool of potential military manpower will be determined March 17, when the third national Selective Service Lottery is held in Washington, National Selective Service Headquarters has announced.

In all probability approximately eight or nine thousand capsules will be drawn in this first wartime lottery since 1918, and the third since enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940.

Under present plans the order numbers of the registrants who enrolled as of February 16 will not be integrated in the old master lists as were the order numbers of the men who registered on July 1, 1941, in the Second Selective Service Registration. Consequently, it is not expected that any of the February 1942 registrants will be inducted in the immediate future.

#### Calls by Age Groups

It is contemplated that registrants in the Third Registration will not be called until they have answered their questionnaires and have been classified, which probably will not be before the latter part of May, according to expectations of National Selective Service Headquarters. Prior to May all War Department quotas necessarily must be filled from the men 21 to 35 years old who registered in 1940 and 1941.

If, while the February registrants are being classified, the War Department requests men in age groups from 21 to 35 years, the quotas will come from the 1940 and 1941 registrants. If the request is for men in the Third

(Continued on page 3, column 2)



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

FEBRUARY 1942

Number 2

## What is a Necessary Man?

The essential ingredient in our total war effort is manpower—trained manpower.

The proper allocation of this manpower between our armed forces and the factories and farms which must produce the materials to arm, clothe, and feed our Army and Navy and to care for the needs of our civilian population is our Nation's chief problem—and it is peculiarly a problem of the Selective Service System.

This involves the question: What is a "necessary man"?

Succinctly, a "necessary man" is a man engaged in work essential for winning the war who cannot be replaced in his civilian occupation by a man otherwise deferred from military service or by a woman.

Men for the land and naval forces we must have. They must be procured in adequate numbers and in time to be trained. However, these men cannot carry our flag to the victories we must win on land and sea—cannot even be trained for that achievement—without guns, without munitions, without tanks, without airplanes, without ships, or without food and clothing.

The machinery of production of supplies and war material must turn in production of these essentials as rapidly as our fighting men can be mobilized. Skilled men are required to keep that machinery turning—not every skilled man now so engaged, for skills are needed in the Army and Navy also—but an adequate number of skilled men to keep it turning at top speed until they can train other men or women to replace them when they leave for the front.

It is a vital part of our job—in the local boards, in the advisory boards, among the Government appeal agents, in the appeal boards, in the State Headquarters, and in the National Headquarters—to insure that "necessary men" are left on the industrial and agricultural front. It is the job of management, of labor, and of other Government agencies to supply the data we require to properly determine what are necessary civilian activities and who are the necessary men engaged in them.

From time to time as such pertinent facts are obtained by National Headquarters they are transmitted to the various State Headquarters, which, in turn, inform their local boards. These memorandums are for the guidance of local boards in *classifying their individual registrants*. They cannot be deemed to be applicable to any group or class of registrants as a whole, and I feel sure that no member of the Selective Service personnel would so construe them, for it is fundamental in the Selective Service System that *each individual registrant must be classified as an individual and by the local board that represents his own community*.

Local boards make the initial classification, but advisory boards and employers make possible intelligent classification by assisting the registrant to include pertinent information in his questionnaire.

Government appeal agents play their part by carrying to appeal boards the cases they believe susceptible to change in classification.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.*

February 13—(L. B. R. 96) *Subject:* Supplementing Memoranda (I-23) and (I-343): Merchant Marine: Training Stations of the United States Maritime Commission Conducted by the United States Coast Guard Service Under the Designation of the United States Maritime Service (III). Reiterates necessity of giving careful consideration to claims for deferment of offshore merchant seamen, men in training for future merchant marine licensed officers, and men in training as seamen.

February 13—(L. B. R. 95) *Subject:* Revised Physical Standards VI. Announces liberalization of Army dental and visual requirements for acceptance of registrants for general military service.

February 9—(L. B. R. 94) *Subject:* Classification of Registrants Who Lack Educational Qualifications. Points out that Selective Service Regulations, Second Edition, do not provide for a determination of educational qualifications by local boards, or local board examining physicians, and advises that no registrant shall be classified IV-F for lack of educational qualifications prior to rejection by an examining board of the armed forces.

February 7—(L. B. R. 93) *Subject:* Amendments to Selective Service Regulations—Registration (II). Outlines changes in Regulations on registration with specific reference to aliens.

February 7—(L. B. R. 92) *Subject:* Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction Through January 31, 1942, DSS Form 140 (I). Outlines proper continued use of DSS Form 140 and urges State Headquarters to ask local boards to expedite such reports.

February 3—(L. B. R. 91) *Subject:* Occupational Deferment of Registrants in Labor Relations. Authorizes individual deferments because of occupation of key men in labor relations whether they be in Government, industrial organizations, or local, national, or international labor organizations.

January 29—(L. B. R. 90) *Subject:* Classification After Separation From Land or Naval Forces. Outlines "authentic information" which may be

used to classify men separated from land or naval forces.

January 28—(L. B. R. 89) *Subject:* Occupational Deferments of Medical Doctors, Dentists, and Doctors of Veterinary Medicine (III). Reports creation of the Procurement and Assignment Service under the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Service, and setting up of subordinate committees in the nine Corps Areas. Recommends that when considering classification of any registrant who is a qualified medical doctor, or dentist, or doctor of veterinary medicine, local boards, through the State Director, use the facilities of the Procurement and Assignment Services to obtain data on the availability of such men.

February 3—(L. B. R. 88) *Subject:* Credit for Recruits (IV). Points out that in certain instances local boards may be considered to have filled their calls if the armed forces have recruited certain registrants subsequent to the mailing of the Notice to Report for Physical Examination by the Armed Forces.

January 26—(L. B. R. 87) *Subject:* Occupational Deferment of Certain Employees in the Air Transportation Industry (III). Declares that air transportation is a necessary adjunct to our defense and war effort, lists certain occupations in the industry in which there are shortages, and points out that local boards may give serious consideration to claims for deferment of individual registrants in such occupations.

January 24—(L. B. R. 86) *Subject:* Selective Service Manual (I). Reports issuance of final installments of the Selective Service Regulations for insertion in the Selective Service Manual.

January 23—(L. B. R. 85) *Subject:* Supplement to Memoranda (I-119), (I-192). Occupational Deferments—Necessary Men in the Production, Operation, and Maintenance of Aircraft: Persons in Training or Preparation Therefor (III). Submits revised list of civilian primary and basic training schools under contract for the training and preparation of military pilots, meteorologists, engineers, and air navigators, and states that students in these schools may be given serious consideration for individual deferment.

January 21—(L. B. R. 84) *Subject:* Recruiting (III). Discusses recruit-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

It is the duty of the appeal boards to classify intelligently those cases sent to them.

National and State Headquarters must supervise, disseminate information, educate, and, where and when necessary, take appeals.

Thus we must answer the question "What is a necessary man?" And it must be answered by all of us in a manner that will provide maximum strength for our armed forces and adequate production of those things that are essential to train and equip them.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*  
Director of Selective Service.



# Army Changes Dental Standards

## Eyesight Requirements For Induction Also Are Reduced

With the announcement by the War Department of materially reduced Army standards for eyes and teeth, all local boards have been directed to reconsider the classification of all registrants heretofore placed in Class I-B or Class IV-F for deficiencies in teeth or eyesight.

The standard for teeth has been revised for general military service in all branches, while the standard for eyesight is reduced only for general military service in all noncombatant branches.

Formerly, the Army required that an inductee have a minimum of six masticating and six incisor teeth, all of which were opposed. The new requirement is merely that he be able to eat and digest Army ration. It is stated:

*"For general military service in all branches: Registrants who have no disqualifying physical defects except a lack of the required number of teeth as set forth in paragraph 31a, Mobilization Regulations 1-9, August 31, 1940, when, in the opinion of the examining physician, they are well nourished, of good musculature, are free of gross dental infections, and have sufficient teeth (natural or artificial) to subsist on Army ration."*

The revised eye requirements are stated:

*"For general military service in all noncombatant branches: Registrants whose visual acuity is below 20/100 but not below 20/200 in each eye without glasses if correctable to 20/40 in each eye. (The actual possession of suitable glasses by an individual is not required for his acceptance under these standards.)"*

More than 20 percent of the registrants rejected for physical disability under the old Army standards turned down because of dental defects and more than 13 percent because of deficient eyesight. The new War Department ruling, therefore, is expected to permit reclassification for military service of many of the men who were deferred under the old standards, as well as to permit induction of thousands of registrants who, heretofore, would have failed to qualify.

## Lone Puerto Rican Objector Now Wants to Fight Japs

Up to last December 7, Jorge Cabassa Ripoll, of San Juan, P. R., a Selective Service registrant, was a conscientious objector and had requested to be so classified. Then came the Japanese sneak attack upon Pearl Harbor and a complete change in Ripoll's attitude toward war.

"We never become aware," he writes, "of what is a democratic government and what this signifies until it is menaced and we see our liberty in danger."

# Lottery on March 17th to Permit Future Inductions by Age Groups

(Continued from page 1)

Registration age groups, the calls will be filled by the February 1942 registrations.

Serial numbers issued to the new registrants by the local boards, in the manner prescribed by Selective Service Regulations, will be marked T-1, T-2, and so on, to designate the Third Registration enrollees, and the numbers in the capsules drawn in the third lottery on March 17 will begin with the number 10,001.

This beginning with the 10,001 number is because some 9,000 numbers were drawn in the first lottery and 800 in the second. It was decided, therefore, by National Headquarters to use numbers from 10,001 up to between 18,000 and 19,000 in the third lottery.

## Drawing in Washington

Capsules containing the numbers drawn in the lottery of March 17 will be green—the same color as the registration cards used in the third registration. The drawing probably will be made in the Interdepartmental Auditorium, Washington, D. C., a Government building and the scene of the two previous Selective Service drawings.

When the March 17 drawing is completed, the master list for this Third Selective Service Lottery will be forwarded to State Directors of Selective Service, and by them to local boards, so that all local boards may set up their individual order lists.

According to current plans, the first numbers will be drawn by high officials of the National Government, amid solemn ceremonies in keeping with the gravity of the times. Representatives of the armed forces and Members of Congress are certain, also, to participate in the drawing. The program in general, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has announced, will duplicate, for the most part, that which was carried through the two preceding lotteries.

## Historic Goldfish Bowl

All of the ceremonies, including the entire process of drawing order numbers, will be open to the public, and the publication of the order numbers drawn, as well as the identity of the registrants affected, will be permitted in communities where the various groups of registrants reside.

As General Hershey has repeatedly stressed, publication of order numbers and even names in local communities is important for national morale and could not reveal any otherwise easily acquirable information concerning registrants enrolled throughout the Nation in the February registration.

The number of capsules used for the drawing will be determined by the highest number of registrants reported by any local board—that is, for example, if one board reports 8,000 new registrants it will be necessary to draw at least that many numbers. However, as only one local board will have this highest number of registrants in all probability, and many

local boards will have only a few hundred, lottery statistics could not give the enemy any helpful information.

In the first two Selective Service lotteries capsules were drawn from the historic goldfish bowl that was used in the first lottery of the World War in 1917, and it is planned to bring this same container to Washington from Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where it is kept, for use in the March 17 lottery.

## Official Notices

(Continued from page 2)

ing by the armed forces and advises that, on basis of the instructions of the Adjutant General of the Army, local boards will release for enlistment only those persons who are not found to be subject to deferment in any classification.

January 12—(L. B. R. 83) *Subject: Supplement to Memoranda (1-62), (1-91), (1-99), and (1-150) Occupational Deferment of Engineering, Chemical, Physics, Medical, Dental Students, and Instructors (III).* Again calls attention of local boards to the necessity of seriously considering for deferment students in certain specialized professional fields in which dangerously low levels of manpower exist.

January 10—(L. B. R. 82) *Subject: Publishing Information on Quotas and Calls.* Points out that no information may be given out with respect to the number of men covered by quotas and calls, but that newspapers may be furnished the names of registrants about to be inducted and that newspapers may publish the photographs of such registrants.

January 9—(L. B. R. 81) *Subject: Supplementing Memorandum (1-23): Merchant Marines; Offshore Coastal, Intercoastal, Great Lakes, and Inland Waterways Services (III).* Reports on information from the United States Maritime Commission and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation of the Department of Commerce, relating to the American Merchant Marine. Informs that shortages exist in the American Merchant Marine and discusses men who have left the service for occupations ashore.

January 10—(L. B. R. 80) *Subject: Separation of Inducted Men From Active Military Service, Revised Procedure (IV).* Outlines procedure with regard to men seeking separation from the armed forces to contribute to the national health, safety, and interest in civilian occupations, and discusses classification of such men when they are separated from the military establishment.

## Color for the Army

Oklahoma registrants are a colorful lot, declares John R. Roach, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Garvin County, and he cites the following who are on the roster of his board: William White, Jim Black, German Blue, Pink Butler, and John L. Green.

# Business Faces War Adjustment

## Employers Must Prepare To Replace Their Skilled Men

(Continued from page 1)

in mind that no man otherwise qualified for military service is permanently deferred because of his civilian occupation. He must go to the armed forces at any time he can be replaced in his civilian job, the General stressed.

He said:

"No deferment is made for longer than 6 months. And not only must each deferment be reviewed at the end of 6 months but the local board making the deferment also must keep constant supervision over the individual deferred and act promptly to induct him if the status on which his deferment was based is changed at any time."

Success of our war effort, General Hershey declared, demands the transfer of a large segment of our male population to our armed forces and that this transfer be made with the least possible disturbance to industry and agriculture.

The accomplishment of such orderly transfer of manpower is the main wartime responsibility of Selective Service, the General asserted.

"While the chief reason for the establishment of the Selective Service System is to create armies," he said, "it recognizes family life, industrial and agricultural skills, and the needs of industry and agriculture. In its regulations every precaution is present to prevent the promiscuous taking of men whose place is behind the lines. It insures the equal distribution of the burdens of sacrifice on every part of the country. It is a sane, fair, and common-sense method of military recruitment. It is service according to degree of qualification."

## War Department Seeks Names of Inducted Newspapermen

The War Department is seeking the names of experienced newspaper reporters, news editors, editorial writers, and similarly qualified journalists who are about 30 years old and were inducted into the armed forces through Selective Service at least 6 months ago.

Local boards will give the War Department valuable assistance by promptly forwarding to the Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C., the names and experience records of any such men.

# Rehabilitation Tests Started

## Maryland and Virginia Experiment to Chart National Program

Physical rehabilitation programs, intended to make many registrants who were rejected because of minor physical defects fit for active military service, have been authorized in Maryland and Virginia by National Headquarters.

Authorization of the rehabilitation programs in the two States marks the beginning of a long-planned Nationwide physical rehabilitation campaign, and when the results of these pilot tests are evaluated a date for the inauguration of the national program will be announced.

Only those registrants whose disabilities are certified by the Army as being remediable will be designated to undergo treatment.

As one of the first steps in the test programs in Maryland and Virginia, the Director of Selective Service of each State will submit to National Headquarters lists of physicians and dentists who are qualified to participate in the campaign for the correction of registrants' minor physical defects.

When accepted and designated to render authorized professional services, physicians and dentists will receive payment from the Federal Government through the State Director.

In this connection, National Headquarters emphasized that any physician or dentist can make application to become designated as qualified to assist in the rehabilitation program. Physicians and dentists not already designated who are named by registrants to be rehabilitated as their choice of dental or medical practitioner, and other physicians and dentists who wish to take part in the program, may request the necessary application form from the local board so as to obtain proper authority to treat designated registrants.

## Clerk's Scrapbook Tells History of Local Board

A record of the activities of the Warwick County (Ind.) Local Board, as reported by the Boonville, Ind., weekly newspapers, is being kept by the chief clerk, Mrs. John Woolley. She is compiling a scrapbook which she plans, ultimately, to present to the Boonville Public Library.

## Reopening of Cases

It is mandatory upon a local board to reopen a case at the request of the Director of Selective Service or the State Director, in accordance with paragraphs 386, 387, and 388 of the Regulations, provided the request is received prior to induction. Thereafter the board must classify the registrant anew, either into the same class or into another class. After such classification the registrant has the right of appeal to the board of appeal even though he be again placed in Class 1-A.

## Civil War Draft Was Conducted By the Army

One of the marked differences between the recruiting of American manpower today and during the Civil War is emphasized by a 78-year-old draft notice now in the possession of Gaylord W. Gillis, 1702 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich. In those days the draft was strictly controlled by the military in contrast with the civilian control of Selective Service today.

The Civil War notice was issued to Mr. Gillis' father, Ransom Gillis, a resident in Washington County, N. Y., on September 24, 1864. Signed by John McCarls, commandant of Company E, Thirtieth Regiment, New York National Guard, the notice read:

"You are hereby notified, by order of Colonel Wm. P. Robertson, commanding said regiment, that on the 12th day of September, 1864, at the clerk's office of the County of Washington, you were duly drafted from the first class of the Reserve Militia, to fill up said company to its minimum number. If you claim that you are exempt, or not liable to military duty, you must 'within five days' after receiving this notice, present to the county judge of said county your certificate of exemption, or other proof, of your non-liability to military duty, which must be duly verified. And you are hereby required, unless discharged by said county judge, to personally appear and report yourself for military duty at the house of *George Shannon* in the town of *Argyle* on the *10th day of October* next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place, you are hereby notified, there will be an election to fill all vacancies then existing in the commissioned officers of said company."

## Apprentices Needed

Because of the increasing need for skilled workers in war production industries, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has urged that local draft boards give careful consideration for deferment to mechanics who have served a year or more in trades essential to war production.

Emphasizing that war today is a war of intricate machines, General Hershey said:

"All those associated with the Selective Service System are well aware that the highest type of craftsmanship is required to manufacture the many types of machines demanded by mechanized warfare.

"It is contrary to the policy and purpose of the Selective Service System to deplete the manpower of the country engaged in the production of the implements of war. Therefore, employers should be encouraged to continue existing bona fide apprenticeship programs or in establishing new ones. There are many men, who for various reasons are not eligible for military service under present Selective Service policies, comprising a reservoir of manpower for apprenticeship training programs."

# Agriculture Dept. to Cooperate In Protecting Farm Production

(Continued from page 1)

sideration of the cases of individual registrants. Classification is the duty solely of the local boards."

General Hershey said that reports reaching National Selective Service Headquarters indicate that the demand for industrial production manpower in some portions of the country has resulted in a serious depletion of the number of men necessary to the maintenance of essential agricultural activities. In order to insure the maintenance of essential agricultural activities, he said, local boards will be asked to give full importance to the consideration of claims for deferment of men engaged in agriculture. Such consideration, he declared, should include thorough analysis of the status of each man with respect to his agricultural employment and should be based upon full information regarding those agricultural products which are essential.

## Wickard Expresses Appreciation

Confirming the agreement, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard expressed his appreciation of the continued interest evidenced by the Selective Service System in farm problems. He then said:

"The supply of available agricultural labor has been much reduced by farm operators and workers joining the armed services and leaving the farms for work in industry. If our agricultural program is to be successful, we must keep skilled and experienced men on our farms. At the same time, we realize that agriculture must supply a fair share of the increased manpower required for our armed forces.

"The Department will be glad at any time to answer requests from your office for information on agricultural products which are determined to be essential to the war effort.

"Your suggestion that the State and county war boards might be of assistance to the local agencies of the Selective Service System in providing them with such information on agricultural production and agricultural labor conditions as they may request is an excellent one. I am certain that the war boards will be glad to cooperate so long as they are not requested to pass judgment on individual cases. It is my understanding that, in accordance with the provisions of the Selective Service Act, the responsibility for determining the merits of individual cases of deferment will rest wholly with the agencies of the Selective Service System."

Secretary Wickard said he had directed his State and county war boards to supply Selective Service State Headquarters and local boards, upon request, with "information on agricultural production goals, the size of farming units required to make a significant contribution to meet these goals, the skills required for these farming operations, and the availability of workers possessing these skills."

Also, he said, State and county war boards of the Department of Agriculture will cooperate to give information to farmers that is designed to facilitate their cooperation with Selective Service local boards in furnishing data to assist in the classification of registrants engaged in, or skilled in, agricultural work.

He stressed his conviction that the farm people of America have been furnishing "an equitable share of the additional manpower required by our armed forces," but also emphasized that selection of farm workers for induction into the armed forces should be made "in a manner which will assure continued production of essential production."

## Farmers Ask No Favors

"Agriculture wants no special privileges," Secretary Wickard asserted, "but is requesting deferment for men who, by virtue of their technical skill and other qualifications, together with the difficulty of replacing them, are necessary men in the production of essential agricultural products."

Following the agreement with Secretary Wickard on the general suggestion for cooperation, General Hershey sent a memorandum to State Headquarters, for communication to local boards, in which he said:

"The importance of maintaining the production of certain agricultural products necessary to the national defense program and to the national health, safety, and interest was called to your attention by Memoranda to All State Directors (I-116) and (I-298). This memorandum does not rescind but supplements and further emphasizes the policies and information which they included."

## Roberts Family Sends Brothers to Army —In Third War—

The Roberts of Bell County, Ky., have been fighting for their country since the sixties, and they like to make a family affair of it when they set out after the enemy.

The first warriors of record in the Roberts family were Thomas and his brother Farris, who volunteered early in the Civil War and served together in B Company, Forty-seventh Kentucky Infantry, commanded by their uncle, Captain Jackson Roberts. In the 90's, Taylor, William, and Lee Roberts, sons of Thomas Roberts, Civil War veteran, enlisted in A Battery, Fifth Artillery, and served together throughout the War with Spain.

A few weeks ago, Charles F. and Algin S. Roberts, sons of Taylor Roberts who served against Spain, and registrants with Local Board No. 8 of Bell County, volunteered together for the war against the Axis powers. They are at Camp Wheeler, Ga. Their home is Middleboro, Ky.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1942

Number 3

## Occupational Deferment Policy Tightened To Include Only Men Needed in War Effort

### Boards Assign Order Numbers

Classification of Feb. 16  
Registrants to Await  
Instructions

With the Third Selective Service lottery a thing of the past, the Master list for February 16 registrants is being distributed to local boards so that order numbers may be assigned to all of these new registrants in preparation for their classification under the Selective Training and Service Act.

Order numbers are being assigned to February 16 registrants as soon as their local boards receive the National Master List. These new order numbers begin with No. 10,001 to insure that they will follow, in every local board, the order numbers of the men who registered in the 1940 and 1941 registrations.

Instructions for the classification of February 16 registrants, together with the procedure to be followed for induction into the military forces of those found to be qualified, are being prepared at National Headquarters, Selective Service System, and will be issued in the near future.

On receipt of these instructions, local boards will begin mailing questionnaires to February 16 registrants.

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

### Names Carved Deep in Cumberland Rocks

"Fighting races don't die out," the poets sing, and to the adage append two sharpshooting American mountaineers whose names are "carved deep in Cumberland rocks."

Now comes proof with word from Local Board No. 33 of Marion, Crittenden County, Ky., that among its registrants are Daniel Boone and Alvin York who were born and bred on those same stark slopes.

### Stimson Draws First Capsule



Secretary of War Stimson drew the first capsule, which contained No. T-3485, from the historic goldfish bowl in the Third Selective Service Lottery on March 17. The blindfold, made from upholstery on a chair at the signing of the Declaration of Independence, was applied by Col. John D. Langston (at right), Chairman of the Planning Council of the Selective Service System.

### Board Visits Registrants at Work To Decide Who are 'Necessary Men'

Local Board No. 2 of Union County, N. J., believes in getting down to "brass tacks" when classifying registrants who are employed by local industries.

Two members of this board, Richard J. Hall, chairman, and Vincent deP. Slavin, accompanied by Harrison B.

Johnson, Government appeal agent, visited the plants to see for themselves just what type of work these men are doing. This visiting plan, they report, gives them much valuable information concerning "necessary men" and also is meeting with the approval of employers.

### Hershey Defines 'Necessary Men'

Boards To Base Actions  
On War Time Needs  
Of Nation

Announcing a new interpretation on occupational deferments, National Headquarters has sent a memorandum to all State Directors and Local Boards which defines carefully and in detail the wartime viewpoint from which such claims now must be considered.

This new interpretation, the memorandum points out, demands more careful consideration of the essential character of the activity in which the registrant is engaged, the occupation which the registrant holds in that activity, and the need for the registrant at that occupation. It emphasizes:

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

### 45 to 64 Registration On April 27th

The Fourth Registration under the Selective Training and Service Act, requiring the enrollment of all men between the ages of 45 and 64 years, inclusive, has been proclaimed by President Roosevelt and will be held on Monday, April 27, 1942, between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m.

Every male citizen of the United States, and every other male person residing in continental United States, or in the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, or in Puerto Rico, other than persons specifically exempted by law, born on or after April 28, 1877, and on or before February 16, 1897, who have not heretofore been registered under the Act, must register.



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

MARCH 1942

Number 3

### A Position of Public Trust

Under the Selective Training and Service Act and Regulations, all members of the Selective Service System are in positions of high public trust.

This status imposes a profound obligation to merit public confidence so that the democratic procedure of Selective Service may function effectively. And this obligation rests no more importantly on any Selective Service agency than it does upon our local boards and boards of appeal because of their basic responsibility for the classification of individual registrants.

Members of local boards and of boards of appeal may be compared properly and closely to the judges of our courts, and they are well advised to pattern their conduct accordingly. This judicial concern and attitude is especially required today when men are being selected for wartime service and the line of discrimination is tenuous between who should fight and who can serve better in the production of war supplies and equipment.

#### Keep this in mind:

The administration of Selective Service involves determinations of law and fact.

The public expects judges to make their findings according to law and strictly within the scope of their authority, and to refrain from any unnecessary comment concerning past, present, or future decisions.

The same restrictions are imposed upon Selective Service agents. They, too, are expected to decide each case presented to them according to the law and the particular facts involved, and to refrain from any extraneous action or comment.

The Selective Service Act and Regulations clearly define what information must be held confidential in connection with the classification of each and every registrant and what data concerning it are public record. Information that is public record should be given to the public; that which the law has made confidential must be so held. Comment concerning a classification by a local board or an appeals board is seldom proper and should never be made impulsively.

I have deep faith in the patriotic purpose of every person connected with the Selective Service System, and the manner in which its personnel have conducted its operation through the past 18 months is a record that stands as high tribute to their character and ability. This is a record we must maintain and, if possible, excel. We can do so only by keeping constantly and uppermost in our thoughts the realization of our position of public trust and the determination to be worthy of it.

Every member of the Selective Service System shares this common responsibility to see that it functions honestly and fairly. It is well, therefore, and the reason for this message, that each of us pause for a moment now and then to ponder seriously upon his individual conduct in the light of this responsibility that he may better discharge the duty it entails.

*Lewis B. Jefferson*  
Director of Selective Service.

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

March 16—(L. B. R. 115) *Subject:* Occupational Classification (III). Outlines and explains the revised determination of policy, necessitated by war, with regard to occupational classifications. All Selective Service agents should read this memorandum carefully and refer to it frequently when considering occupational classifications of registrants.

March 17—(L. B. R. 114) *Subject:* Chart of Amendments 1 through 40 to Second Edition, Selective Service Regulations (I). Provides a guide for checking loose-leaf pages containing these amendments and for inserting them to bring copies of regulations up to date.

March 16—(L. B. R. 113) *Subject:* Function of Medical Advisory Boards. Deals with procedure in cases where registrants are referred back to local boards and medical advisory boards by Army examining and induction boards to determine their physical qualifications for induction.

March 16—(L. B. R. 112) *Subject:* Classification of Aliens (III). Supersedes L. B. R. 78. Gives detailed instructions for the classification of all alien registrants; includes a listing of all countries, divided into four groups: (1) Nationals of the United States, (2) cobelligerent countries, (3) neutral countries, and (4) enemy countries.

March 16—(L. B. R. 111) *Subject:* Registration of Aliens. All male aliens, whether declarant or nondeclarant, must register, except certain nondeclarant aliens specifically defined by this memorandum.

March 11—(L. B. R. 110) *Subject:* Basis of Requests for Deferment of Government Employees (III). Establishes basis upon which Government departments may request deferments. Does not affect the application of Selective Service Law and Regulations to occupational deferment matters.

March 9—(L. B. R. 109) *Subject:* Credit for Recruits (IV). This replaces Local Board Release 88. Registrants who are recruited by any of the armed forces, subsequent to the date of mailing to them of Notice to Report for Induction, may be listed on Delivery List by their local boards with notation showing enlistment. These enlisted men may be included to complete a call if the local board does not have sufficient Class I-A or Class 1-A-O men available to meet the call because of such enlistments.

March 9—(L. B. R. 108) *Subject:* Notice to Employer of Right to Appeal, D. S. S. Form 59 (III). When a local board denies a request for Class II-A or Class II-B deferment in a case where Affidavit to Support Claim for Occupational Deferment (D. S. S.

Form 42A) is on file, no Notice of Classification (D. S. S. Form 57) will be sent to any signer of the affidavit but instead the board will send a Notice to Employer of Right to Appeal (D. S. S. Form 59).

March 9—(L. B. R. 107) *Subject:* Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (D. S. S. Form 311) for Registrants of the Third Registration (II). Gives instructions for the distribution of the questionnaires, their review when returned by registrants separation into parts, and the routing of the parts.

March 4—(L. B. R. 106) *Subject:* Volunteers for Officer Candidate Training (III). Instructs as to procedure when a registrant who has been deferred from military service solely on the basis of dependency desires to volunteer for induction so that he may compete for selection as an official candidate.

March 5—(L. B. R. 105) *Subject:* Report of Physical Examination and Induction, D. S. S. Form 221 (VI). Describes and gives instructions for the preparation and distribution of this form which is for use in carrying out the new examining procedure.

March 5—(L. B. R. 104) *Subject:* Procedure for Handling D. S. S. Form 200 and W. D., A.G.O. Form 221 (VI). Gave instructions for the use of these forms pending the distribution of the new Report of Physical Examination and Induction Form 221.

February 26—(L. B. R. 103) *Subject:* Memorandum I-211 (L. B. R. 20)—Lists of Registrants for Recruiting Services (I). Confirming telegram to State directors rescinding this memorandum.

February 26—(L. B. R. 102) *Subject:* Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction through February 28, 1942, D. S. S. Form 140 (I). Gives instructions for preparation of this report which is confined entirely to men in the first and second registrations.

February 26—(L. B. R. 101) *Subject:* Vocational Rehabilitation for the Physically Handicapped Registrant. Local boards to advise registrants permanently precluded from induction because of physical disabilities that they may receive help from their State vocational rehabilitation office to fit them for war production work.

February 20—(L. B. R. 100) *Subject:* Revision of the List of Jehovah's Witnesses. This is the current edition of the list referred to in National Headquarters Opinion No. 14. It is on file at State headquarters and information concerning the names it contains is available to local boards from the State director.

February 20—(L. B. R.) *Subject:* Occupational Deferment of Men in Activities in National Interest or in Training or Preparation Thereof in Connection with the Civilian Pilot Training Program of the Civil Aero-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)



# Hershey Defines Necessary Men'

## Boards To Base Actions On War Time Needs Of Nation

(Continued from page 1)

"In order that an activity may be considered essential to the support of the war effort, its facilities must be predominantly devoted to that purpose."

The memorandum, signed by Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, calls attention to the fact that, although no substantial change in law or regulations regarding occupational classification has been made since the outbreak of war, nevertheless their interpretation must be changed to meet drastically altered needs. Stressing this importance of careful allocation of manpower, so that all available men "will properly and expeditiously be directed into that channel of activity where the Nation it war will best be served," the memorandum says:

"When Selective Service began, late in 1940, our Nation was at peace. With the advent of war on December 8, 1941, the requirements of the armed forces and the demands for war production were drastically increased. Men and materials are being drawn from the nonessential activities and being directed in increasing numbers and amounts to the use of the armed forces, to war production, and to other activities supporting the war effort.

### War Needs Control

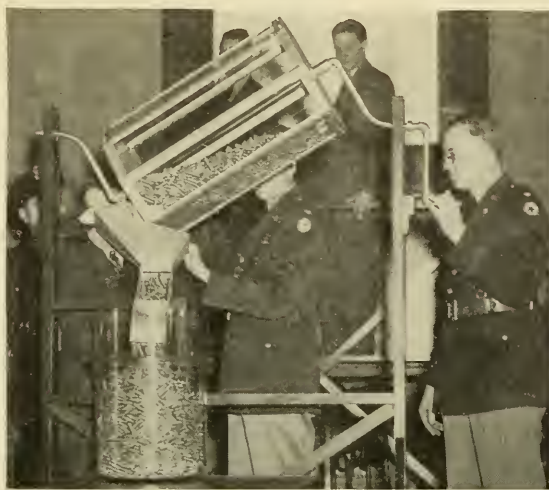
"Many of the benefits, conveniences, and comforts which the people of this Nation have enjoyed in peacetime must necessarily be given up in the national interest. Now only those civilian activities which are really necessary to war production or essential to the support of the war effort can be accorded the protection of occupational deferment from military service in the armed forces. In order to allocate manpower and to be assured that the activities essential to the prosecution of the war are properly developed and maintained, a new interpretation must now be placed on the phases 'national health, safety, or interest' and 'war production.'

"In the determination of who shall and who shall not be deferred by reason of his occupation in civilian activity the Selective Service System must consider occupational classification in accordance with this new interpretation. This new interpretation will require a more careful consideration of the essential character of the activity in which the registrant is engaged, the occupation which the registrant holds in that activity, and the need for the registrant in that occupation."

Defining civilian activities which support the war effort, the memorandum says:

"Selective Service Regulations provide that in Class II-A shall be placed

## Lottery Numbers Twirl and Tumble



Twirled and tumbled within a transparent drum, the 7,000 capsules drawn in the Third Selective Service Lottery on March 17 were thoroughly mixed before they were tilted into the historic goldfish bowl from which they were drawn to establish the Order Numbers for the men who registered on February 16. Maj. George H. Baker, Chief, Manpower Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, is tumbling the capsules.

any registrant who is found to be a 'necessary man' in industry, business, employment, agricultural pursuit, governmental service, or any other service or endeavor the maintenance of which is essential to the national health, safety, or interest.

"Now that we are at war, the phrase 'national health, safety, or interest' no longer includes a mere convenience and comfort. Activities essential to the 'national health, safety, or interest' are now limited to those activities, other than war production, which support the war effort. Activities supporting the war effort include those activities which provide food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, and other requisites of our daily life.

"In order that an activity may be considered essential to the support of the war effort, its facilities must be predominantly devoted to that purpose."

### "Necessary Men"

Pointing out that Selective Service Regulations provide that, to be placed in Class II-B, a registrant must be a "necessary man" in any industry, business, employment, agricultural pursuit, governmental service, or other service or endeavor the maintenance of which is necessary to the war production program, the memorandum states:

"With reference to such civilian activities, the phrase 'necessary to the war production program' now means the work of processing or producing ships, planes, tanks, guns and other machines, instruments, articles, and materials directly used in the prosecution of the war."

## Official Notices

(Continued from page 2)

nautics Administration (III). Outlines Selective Service policy for cooperation with the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

February 19—(L. B. R. 98) *Subject:* Preparation of Duplicate List of Registrants, D. S. S. Form 3A (11). Instructs concerning preparation by each local board of a duplicate list of all registrants of the third and subsequent registrations to supply basic data for a record system of registrants.

February 17—(L. B. R. 97½) *Subject:* Extending the Classified Civil Service to Include Clerical and Stenographic Positions with Local Boards in the Selective Service System (I). Outlines procedure for recommendations submitted to National Headquarters concerning eligible local board employees whom it is desired to bring into the competitive civil service under the provisions of the Ramspeck Act.

February 16—(L. B. R. 97) *Subject:* "Necessary Men" Engaged in Agricultural Activities (III). Supplements previous memorandums on this subject and emphasizes the policies and information they included. State and county war boards of the United States Department of Agriculture will supply information on importance of certain crops and farm labor conditions on request from State or local boards.

# Boards Assign Order Numbers

## Classification of Feb. 16 Registrants to Await Instructions

(Continued from page 1)

In the meantime, however, questionnaires are being sent only registrants of the First and Second Registrations whose classifications will be completed by local boards as quickly as possible.

Proceedings at the Third Selective Service lottery on March 17 closely followed those of the two previous drawings.

Opening the ceremonies with a brief address, in which he pointed out that "this is everyone's war," Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director, Selective Service, said that "nothing must hinder the systematic and orderly procurement and training of our armed forces. Nothing, not even the procurement of our armed forces, must interfere with the time table of production of the means by which the enemy will be defeated."

### Stimson Draws First

Blindfolded by Col. John D. Langston, chairman of the Planning Council, Selective Service System, Secretary of War Stimson drew the first capsule from the historic goldfish bowl which served as a receptacle for 7,000 green capsules containing numbers representing serial numbers.

Secretary of Navy Knox and more than a score of other Government officials and other dignitaries drew the next numbers as spectators who crowded Departmental Auditorium—scene of the drawing—watched expectantly. Then the routine task of drawing capsules was turned over to soldiers, sailors, and marines who pulled pellet after pellet from the bowl until all 7,000 capsules had been drawn and their numbers announced and recorded.

The Third Lottery ended shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning of March 18—slightly more than 13 hours after it had begun, and for the third time in 18 months a new group of registrants had the basis for the order numbers they will be given on the long roll of candidates for service in this Nation's fighting forces.

### A Slight Impediment

From Local Board No. 6, Ambridge, Pa., comes the story of a registrant on February 16 who was asked by Registrar Grace Wilson whether or not he had any obvious physical defects and replied: "None at all. Absolutely none."

Then he started for the door, stopped, pondered a few moments, and walked back to say: "Pardon me, lady, I almost forgot that I lost a leg when I was a kid. I've a wooden leg from the knee down." And he pulled up a trouser leg to reveal the artificial limb.

# Boards to Review Deferments On Receipt of Instructions

Warning that the war needs of our Nation may require the induction into its armed forces of every man available for military service, Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has advised local boards that they soon will receive instructions covering the reconsideration from a wartime viewpoint of the claims of all registrants who have been placed in deferred classifications.

General Hershey emphasized, however, that reconsideration of these cases must not be made by agencies of the Selective Service System until formal instructions, which are now being prepared, are issued by National Headquarters.

## Wartime Viewpoint

Outlining the wartime viewpoint from which local boards will be instructed to regard claims for deferment, General Hershey said:

"This Nation no longer is involved merely in a military training program. It is in the grim business of war—war to protect the interests of American families; and the families of America must be willing to make sacrifices in the interest of their country. Our armed forces must be built up to whatever number is required for victory, and the Selective Service System must provide them with the men in that number.

"Every local board acting under the new instructions will, therefore, make searching scrutiny of the case of every registrant who had been deferred. This must include deferments for physical disability, dependency, or occupational necessity. Many whose claims for deferment, because of dependents or because of occupation, were justified under a more liberal policy for peacetime training that sought to disturb our normal life as little as possible, now must be reconsidered. It will be the duty of the local boards acting under the new instructions to see that they are properly reclassified.

## Must Avoid Hysteria

At the same time General Hershey cautioned local boards against any hysteria or misguided zeal in classifying or reclassifying registrants. It is essential, he said, that they keep in mind always that while the need of the armed forces is greater because of war and that need has increased the number of registrants required for military service, it is imperative also that there be no undue disturbance of war production or to the essential activities which directly support the war effort. But he stressed that every man who can be spared from civilian life and is physically qualified for service in the Army or Navy must be made ultimately available for service.

The war, General Hershey said, has presented Selective Service with much responsibility for the solution of four important problems. These, he asserted, are:

"1. Determination of the number of men needed to do the things which

must be done to bring victory. This includes service in the armed forces. It includes the maximum operation of all activities engaged in war production. It includes all of the men who are engaged in activities directly supporting the war effort.

"2. Determination of the number of men in the United States capable of participating in this effort for victory, and the skills of each. The Selective Service System will procure this information through registrations and occupational surveys.

"3. Determination of how we are to allocate our supply of manpower to the needs which are fundamental and vital. The Selective Service System has a definite task in the solution of this problem so far as it applies to the induction of men into the armed forces. It has a direct responsibility also to aid in the solution of this problem by leaving individuals who are engaged in war production and essential supporting activities in their present jobs. This includes the training of students and apprentices who are preparing for skills or professions vital to the war effort in which there is a shortage.

"4. Consideration of the manpower problem to the end of securing the utilization of the services of women so as to relieve men for serving in the armed forces or other necessary tasks."

## Dependency Deferments

The objective of the Selective Service System, General Hershey said he wished to emphasize, is and must remain that of attempting to place each registrant where he can perform the greatest service for the Nation. He said:

"The Selective Service System has recognized the part which the home and family must play in the life of the Nation. During peacetime a very large percentage of our manpower was classified in Class III-A because of dependency. There must be a reexamination of dependency deferments under the new instructions, but all agencies of Selective Service will continue to defer for the time being those men having bona fide dependents. This does not mean, however, that marriage may be used as a basis for escaping service, and those who seek to avoid liability for service with armed forces by marriages of convenience will get little sympathy from the Selective Service System."

## Daughter Registers Veteran

Charles C. Graef was registered at Umland, Tex., in the World War draft on September 12, 1918. The registrant was his father, Otto Graef.

On February 16, 1942, Mr. Graef again registered at Umland for military service to his country, in the Third Selective Service Registration. The registrant for Caldwell County Local Board No. 1 was his daughter, Rose Marie Graef.

## All on One Board Have Sent Sons To the Army

Add to the roll of local board members who have two or more sons in the Nation's armed forces the names of Dr. Robert Adams, chairman, and Patrick J. Donnelly, of Local Board No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., together with that of Victor Lepisto of Wakefield, Mich., a member of Gogebic County Local Board No. 1.

Donnelly and Lepisto have three sons each in the Army, a record which, by the way, is tied by George C. Slagle, clerk of Local Board No. 2, Frederick County, Md.

The Philadelphia board takes the lead, however, for all three of its members have one or more sons in the Army. Besides Donnelly's three boys, Dr. Adams has two sons in the service, and the other member, John F. Leary, has one.

## Patriots Present Flags to Boards

Many local boards are proudly displaying American flags presented to them by patriotic citizens in their areas.

Five such presentations have been reported to National Headquarters since our December issue told of the gift made to Local Board No. 14 of Detroit, Mich., by a group of local businessmen. The flag presentations reported were:

Local Board No. 4, Oberlin, Ohio; flag presented by Clair O. Goss, a member of the board, whose ancestors came to America in 1630 and helped to establish the Massachusetts Bay Company. His great-grandfather, Maj. Phillip Goss, served under George Washington.

Local Board No. 7, Richmond Heights, Mo.; flag donated by citizens of Richmond Heights and Maplewood. Presentation made by Mayor Frank Martini of Maplewood and Mayor B. W. LaTourette of Richmond Heights.

Local Board No. 1, Canton, Tex.; flag presented by the Commissioners Court of Van Zandt County at the suggestion of County Judge L. F. Sanders. The court also donates office space for the board.

Local Board No. 1, West Bend, Wis.; flag donated by Washington County Council, American Legion. Presentation made by Commander J. F. Renard of the County Council, who also is Government appeal agent for this local board.

Local Board No. 1, Linton, Ind.; flag presented by the Greater Linton Club, which is composed of business and professional men. The flag now is displayed from a window at the board's headquarters.

An American flag, presented by the District of Columbia Department of the American Legion, has a prominent place in the offices of Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

# Boards Gather Vocations Data

## Questionnaires to Reveal Skills and Aptitudes Of Registrants

Designed to obtain for the Nation Government detailed data on the vocational background of the men will registered on February 16th, an occupational questionnaire is being sent them by their local boards. This information, it is expected, will aid achieve more efficient use of the country's manpower for war production.

The data obtained through this questionnaire will be forwarded, according to instructions given to local board through State directors to the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel and to the United States Employment Service. It will be used by these agencies, respectively, to locate persons with certain professional and scientific qualification and those who have skills or aptitude in critical or essential occupations.

At the present time the occupational questionnaire is being sent only to registrants in the Third Registration. Later it will be sent to registrants in the First and Second Registration and the men who register in the future.

Announcing distribution of the questionnaire, National Headquarters said:

"The Selective Service System has been designated to make an occupational inventory of all persons now or hereafter registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, with the exception of those who have been inducted into the armed forces. The purpose of this inventory is to obtain information on the present employment activities of registrants and on their other skills or abilities. The data gathered will serve as an important aid in achieving a more complete and efficient utilization of the manpower of the country in connection with the war production program outlined by the President."

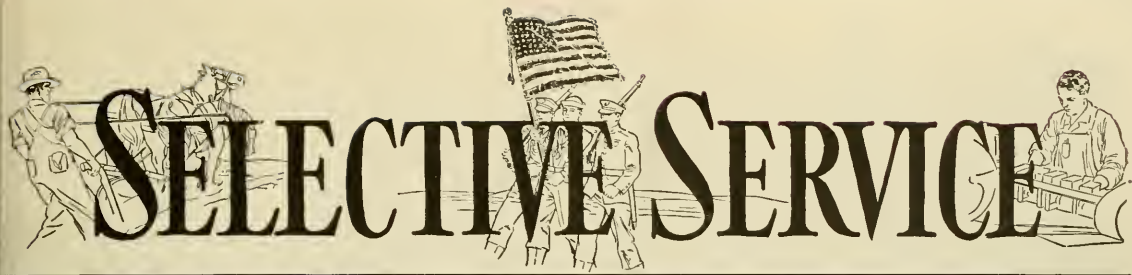
## Widow with Soldier Son Would Send Brother, Too

*"I will manage alone, and, believe me, I could never hold up my head if I kept him from serving his country."*

That's one line from a letter received by Local Board No. 4, Seattle, Wash., from the widowed mother of a soldier who feared that the board, through a misunderstanding, might defer her brother from military service on the theory that she was dependent on him.

"Please do not hold my brother back because of me. I can take care of myself," writes this mother, who has one son overseas "and two more boys going as soon as they can." She also has a sailor son-in-law, "missing at Pearl Harbor, his baby to be born any day now."





Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1942

Number 4

# Registration of 13,000,000 Civilian Workers Will Integrate Production With War Effort

## Violators Face Heavy Sentences

### Leniency Ended by War Dept. of Justice Announces

Announcing that more than 900 convictions for violation of the Selective Training and Service Act have been obtained by the Department of Justice since October 1940, Attorney General Francis Biddle emphasized that any motive for leniency in connection with such cases ended with the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor on last December 7.

"Before December 7, 1941," General Biddle said, "there was a disposition toward leniency for violators of the Selective Training and Service Act where there was evidence that the violation was caused by carelessness. Today such leniency is no longer justified."

Indicating this drastic enforcement

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Typical Selectee Honored Army Day

Selected by the Military Order of the World War as a "representative American soldier" Sgt. Carl E. Plitt, Jr., of the 228th Field Artillery, Fort George Meade, Md., a Selective Service inductee, was guest of honor at the Army Day banquet in Washington, D. C., on April 6.

As the guest of honor, Sergeant Plitt, who was inducted into the service last April 12 as a selectee of Montgomery County Local Board No. 3, Chevy Chase, Md., was seated on the rostrum among generals, admirals, and other high ranking officers. Sergeant Plitt is married and his wife resides in Chevy Chase. In civilian life he was manager of a telephone company branch office.

## Loyal Labor of Local Boards Praised by Press and Public

While the vital importance of the local board to the successful administration of Selective Service is thoroughly appreciated by all persons within the Selective Service System, it is most pleasing to National Headquarters to note that the same appreciation of the manner in which local board members are discharging their

difficult duties is evidenced generally by the press and public.

A typical expression is an editorial which appeared recently in the *Evansville (Ind.) Press*. Under the caption, "A Difficult War Job," this editorial stated:

"Near the top of the list of civilians who have made real sacrifices to win the war we must place members of local draft boards.

"Most of these men are near or past middle age. Most of them saw service in the last war. It is now their difficult job to decide which of the sons of their friends and neighbors shall be selected to serve in this one.

"Appointment to a draft board is a high honor, yet the cares involved are so numerous that few have sought the distinction. A great many members, probably a majority, have actually been 'drafted' for the work, consenting to serve only because they realized a job had to be done and that a conscientious, patriotic citizen does not have the right to refuse his services in time of need.

"Strict Federal rules define their duties but, of necessity, many things are left to their personal judgment. Even here they are under oath to hold the national interest paramount. Were they to be influenced by personalities, they would not only violate their oath but they would also become liable to severe penalties."

Commenting also that while most of the selectees go willingly, "there are bound to be cases of bitterness," the editorial urges the public to make closer study of the operation of Selective Service and of the obligations imposed upon local board members by their oath of office. This better public understanding, it says, may help to lighten the unpaid labor of local board members by increasing public cooperation with them.

## Patriotic Citizens Present Flags To Boards

Typifying the mounting spirit of American patriotism, and indicative of public approval of the Selective Service System, is the growing number of American flags being presented to local boards by citizens and organizations in their areas.

In our March issue six flag presentations were reported. This month five more are recorded.

Local Board No. 17, St. Louis, Mo., reports the donation of two flags—one given by the Famous-Barr department store and one by a local American Legion post.

Local Board No. 14, North Birmingham, Ala., also has received two flags, both presented by James C. Lee, a local manufacturer. One is displayed at the board's office and the other at the office of George W. Clayton, Government appeal agent.

Local Board No. 36, Detroit, Mich., was presented with a flag by the West Side merchants.

Local Board No. 1, Yorkville, Ill., reports a flag presentation by the Kendall County Council, American Legion. All members of the board and its clerk are Legionnaires.

Local Board No. 5, Chicago, Ill., now has a flag for its offices which was presented by William Fuka, a local merchant.

## Poll to Permit Labor Inventory

### Men Beyond Military Age to Register April 27th

Preparing for the most complete inventory of manpower for war production in our Nation's history, President Roosevelt has proclaimed April 27, 1942, as the date when all men who are beyond the military age group must be registered with their local Se-

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## Liberal Furlough Policy Adopted By Army

With announcement by the War Department of a liberalized furlough policy for newly inducted registrants, National Headquarters has advised local boards to cooperate with Army Corps Area Headquarters and recommend leave for selectees who need time to adjust personal affairs.

These furloughs will begin not later than 5 days after induction and will not exceed 10 days, except that when an inductee lives at a considerable distance from the reception center a leave of up to 15 days may be granted.

National Headquarters' Memorandum (I-415) directs State Directors to inform local boards of this new Army furlough policy and adds:

"Local boards should be advised to give full publicity to the policy in effect and to take necessary steps to inform inductees not to release his possessions or otherwise make final disposition of his financial and personal affairs before final action is taken by the Army Examining Board."



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

APRIL 1942

Number 4

## The Measure of Our Might

The measure of a nation's might is not alone the number of men it can recruit for its armed forces. Numerical strength is important but the measure of effectiveness is training and equipment. Mere masses of fighting men mean little without adequate weapons, food, clothing, and means for swift movement.

Our Nation is building an army and navy to win a war for democracy against numerous, well-equipped, and well-trained forces of aggressive and tyrannous powers. Our fighting men must have guns, planes, tanks, ships, ammunition, food, clothing, medical supplies, and innumerable other essentials for the effective conduction of modern warfare. The problem of providing these supplies and equipment, as well as that of recruiting the men to use them is one for the solution of which the Selective Service System has a major responsibility and a major task to perform.

On last February 16 we completed the current recording of America's potential military strength. On April 27 we will register that manpower which is beyond the military-age group and prepare to take inventory of our Nation's potential strength for war production. Soon, therefore, our Government will know comprehensively and precisely what are its resources in manpower and be possessed of data needed to direct it to best use with maximum efficiency.

The Selective Service System was set up by Congress to record, inventory, and analyze the Nation's manpower—to determine who best can serve in the Nation's fighting forces and who can give equal aid by helping to produce those things our armed forces must have to win the war. This is a most serious duty and must be most seriously regarded and discharged.

The classification and selection of millions of registrants, with due and just regard for each individual and his dependents together with the predominant consideration of the needs of the Nation, is a solemn as well as a tremendous task and will be increased in both degrees by the registration on April 27. But it is one in which Selective Service can face its work with equanimity.

Throughout the more than 18 months that the Selective Service System has been functioning—registering, classifying, and selecting millions of men in the military-age groups—our local boards have established an outstanding record for efficiency of operation and for practical and patriotic judgment. That record must and will be maintained as we move into the related field of those equally patriotic Americans who are beyond the fighting age but can give their aid for victory in civilian activities. They, too, will be registered and processed with the same painstaking care and accuracy that has distinguished the functioning of Selective Service for military procurement.

*Lewis B. Iversley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*The following memorandums to State Directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.*

April 1—(L. B. R. 120) *Subject:* Separation from Service of Reserve Officers (III). Points out that heretofore the War Department has deferred from active service certain Reserve Officers who were considered "necessary men" and that the Department is now permitting these officers to resign under certain circumstances. Advises that when the resignations of such officers are accepted by the War Department, and they are thereby separated from military service, they must register under Selective Service and are liable for training and service in the land and naval forces.

March 31—(L. B. R. 119) *Subject:* Classification of Registrants of the First, Second, and Third Registrations (III). Advises on immediate classification of Selective Service registrants of February 16, and of their probable induction into the armed forces in May or June. Points out that registrants of the October 16, 1940, registration and registrants of the July 1, 1941, registration, for the purpose of this memorandum, are classed as the *first age group*, and that registrants of the February 16, 1942, registration are considered as registrants of the *second age group*.

March 28—(L. B. R. 118) *Subject:* Preparation of Local Board Action Report (Form 110) (IV). Advises that in order to make classification data

available on a more current basis, and to obviate the need for periodic and special reports from local boards, a Local Board Action Report (Form 110) will be prepared by each local board following each meeting at which action is taken on registrants.

March 23—(L. B. R. 117) *Subject:* Amendment: Volunteers for Officer Candidate Training. Memorandum to all State Directors (I-394) (III). Points out that the War Department has requested that a change be made in the procedure with respect to Volunteers for Officer Candidate Training. This change, it advises, involves the forwarding of the Application to Volunteer and Waiver of Dependency (Form 175) and the Report of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 221), to the Corps Area Commander after the registrant has received the qualification examination. Consequently amends procedure.

March 19—(L. B. R. 116) *Subject:* Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction through March 31, 1942, D. S. S. Form 140 (III). Reports the forwarding of D. S. S. Forms 140, Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction through March 31, 1942, to State Directors and local boards and outlines procedure for processing.

### Man Born in Tokio Is Native American

Believe it or not, Selective Service has registered a man from Tokio.

It was just as much a "shock" to Mrs. Catherine Barlow, clerk of the Local Board for Mineral County, Nev., as it is to you, when she asked this registrant where he was born and he answered, "Tokio." It was the more surprising because he was obviously Nordic and his name was Enoch Jalmer Erickson.

Yes, the explanation was quickly forthcoming, Erickson's birthplace was Tokio, N. Dak., which has nothing but its name in common with the capital of Nippon. And he left the local board office to rejoin his old outfit, the U. S. Marine Corps.

### Photos of Selectees Adorn Board's Offices

Group photographs, including some 300 of its selectees who have been inducted into the United States Army, form a growing "Gallery of Heroes" in the offices of Local Board No. 1, Dresden, Tenn. The photographs, one of each group of selectees sent to fill calls, are donated by a local newspaper. They are displayed on the walls of the board's offices.

### "Teeny Weenies"

In the registration of 21-year-old men on July 1, 1941, a registrant of Powell County Local Board No. 141, Stanton, Ky., gave his name as Little Hatton and his father's name as Babe Hatton. Last February 16 the father, Babe Hatton, registered and recorded his wife's name as Tiny Hatton.

### Pa. Board Recruits On Site Wayne Used in 1781

On the same premises where Gen. Anthony Wayne, 161 years ago, recruited his warriors for the Battle of Yorktown, Va., October 19, 1781, that established democracy in America, Local Board No. 1, York, Pa., today is assembling its selectees who likewise will fight under the Stars and Stripes and for the same principles.

The board has its offices at 101 West Market Street, where its selectees report to proceed to a nearby Army center for induction. On a wall of this building is a bronze tablet, placed by the Yorktown (Va.) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on which is inscribed:

"On this site General Anthony Wayne, in the spring of 1781, established headquarters of the Pennsylvania Line and recruited for the campaign which resulted in the surrender of Lord Cornwallis October 19, 1781."



# Violators Face Heavy Sentences

## Leniency Ended by War Dept. of Justice Announces

(Continued from page 1)

policy demanded by war conditions, General Biddle added:

"The United States attorneys have been instructed that the failure of any person to perform his necessary obligations under the Act is to be examined under the added degree of responsibility and loyalty imposed by conditions of war."

### Heavy Sentences Meted

In connection with his announcement that more than 900 convictions of violators of the Act already have been obtained, General Biddle also stated that prison terms ranging up to 5 years have been imposed. The Act provides for punishment of violators of its provisions by imprisonment for not more than 5 years or a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Selective Service Regulations (Part 642) require a local board to make prompt inquiry into every case of suspected delinquency or evasion of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, and if convinced that there is probability of wrongful intent, or if the selected violator cannot be located, to immediately submit the results of its investigation to the United States district attorney.

In trying to locate a suspected violator of the Act, a local board may use the voluntary assistance of local or State police officials, as well as the press and radio. In no event, however, is a local board authorized to order or participate in the arrest of a suspected violator. That is a matter for decision and action by the United States Department of Justice.

### A Man of Few Words

Numerous and diverse are the claims for "records" advanced by agencies of the Selective Service System, among which comes one from Local Board No. 74, of Chicago, Ill., which seeks the palm for succinctness.

"Under date of March 15," writes Samuel Burrows, chairman of the board, "we received from one of our registrants what we believe to be the tersest text, the briefest brief, the most concise communication on file with any local board."

The epistle as quoted by Mr. Burrows, is a single sentence of five words: "I would appreciate being drafted."

### "A Hoosier Lullaby"

Of two registrants with Local Board No. 2, Whiting, Ind., on February 16, one bears the name of the immortal "Hoosier Poet," and the other a distinctly soporific cognomen. They are: James Whitcomb Riley and Henry Goodenough Sleeper.

# Registration of April 27th To Integrate War Production

(Continued from page 1)

lective Service boards. It is estimated that around 13,000,000 men between the ages of 45 and 64 years, inclusive, will be registered for integration into the Nation's total war effort by the approximately 6,500 local boards in the Selective Service System.

Specifically, the men required to register on April 27 are "all men who attained their forty-fifth birthday on or before February 16, 1942, and have not attained their sixty-fifth birthday on April 27, 1942." Although men of these ages are not now liable for military service, their registration is required by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and they will be registered in much the same manner as were the men who were enrolled in the three previous registrations.

To avoid interference with war production in connection with the registration, State Directors are allowed wide latitude to conduct the registration in their individual areas in conformity with local conditions. The hours of registration on April 27 will be between 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., but State Directors are authorized to begin registration on April 25 and to keep registration places open on April 26 as well as on April 27, or on any other additional days in advance of the latter date as seem advisable.

There will be no substantial change in the form of the registration card from that of the card used in the February 16th registration. The card is buff in color and the questions pertain to the registrant's name, place of residence, mailing address (if other than place of residence), telephone, age in years and date of birth, name and address of a person who always will know the registrant's whereabouts, his employer's name and address, and the place of his employment or business.

In its memorandum to State Direc-

tors (No. I-410), National Headquarters pointed out that as the men of the fourth registration are not liable for military service, there will be no National Lottery for them and no order numbers issued, although serial numbers will be placed on the cards by local boards.

### Volunteer Registrars

Local boards, aided by volunteer registrars, will conduct the registration. Each State Director will be in charge of all arrangements for registration within his State, and all State Directors have been urged to review the operation of the third registration and to pass on to local boards any suggestions for improvements in connection with the fourth registration. In this connection, the memorandum also instructs:

"Under the direction of the State Director, the Chairman of each local board will be charged with providing registration places and securing volunteer registrars, without expense to the Government, in such numbers as are necessary to complete the registration in the local board area. The experience gained in the third registration will be used as a guide in fixing the numbers of registration places and registrars. Because of the difficulties which may be experienced with elderly registrants, registration places must be carefully located throughout the area, and sufficient registrars provided so that registrants will not face transportation difficulties or long delays at the registration places."

## Status of Aliens

Alien students and others who are in this country in a nonresident status and who have not declared their intention to become citizens are not required to register, provided their nonresident status is duly determined by the local Selective Service boards. However, Selective Service regulations require aliens who consider themselves to be in this country in a nonresident status to arrange for a determination of their status by the Selective Service local board in the community where they are temporarily residing.

The determination of residence status will be made by the local board upon the basis of the "Alien's Application for Determination of Residence" (Form 302), together with the "Alien's Personal History and Statement" (Form 304). This application should be made at the earliest possible date, and not later than May 16, 1942, by those who entered this country prior to February 16, 1942, while those who entered this country after that date must file their applications not later than 3 months after the date of their entry.

If the local board finds that the applicant is not "residing in the United States" within the meaning of the Selective Service Act, an "Alien's Certificate of Nonresidence" (Form 303) will be issued to him.

# Service Pilots 'Necessary Men'

## Trainees, Instructors Also Are Eligible For Class II-B

With the War Department reporting a "serious shortage of persons trained, qualified, or skilled to engage in the critical occupation of service pilots and pilot instructors" or in training for these occupations, National Selective Service Headquarters has issued a memorandum requesting consideration of Class II-B classification for registrants who are service pilots and pilot instructors or who are in training therefor.

In its memorandum National Headquarters states:

"The War Department has certified to this Headquarters that there is a serious shortage of persons trained, qualified, or skilled to engage in the critical occupation of service pilots and pilot instructors, and in addition, there is a serious shortage of persons in training and preparation to acquire the qualification or skill as service pilots and pilot instructors."

The memorandum adds:

"In view of the essential character of training to become service pilots and pilot instructors and the critical nature of the occupation in war production and the shortage which exists, civilian pilots who are employed by the Air Corps Flying Training Command, in training to become service pilots and pilot instructors will be considered for occupational classification in Class II-B."

## Those Fighting Families

Continuing the roll of American families who have given military service to their country through several generations, comes word of the Owen family of Missouri and the Fields family of Tennessee.

Alfred I. Owen served in the Federal Army through the Civil War. One of his sons, Jesse M. Owen, served as a captain of infantry in the Spanish-American War. Another son, Dr. Henry I. Owen, was an officer in the Army Medical Corps in World War I.

Jesse M. Owen, the Spanish War veteran, was a member of the Franklin County (Mo.) World War Draft Board and now is chairman of the Selective Service local board for the same county. His two sons are in the armed forces of their country. They are Ensign Paul M. Owen, of the Naval Intelligence Department, and John A. Owen, who recently enlisted in the Army.

The record of the Fields family, as reported by Weakley County Local Board No. 1, Dresden, Tenn., reads:

Capt. Simon Fields served in the Civil War. His son, Capt. T. W. Fields, together with his own eldest son, Willis Fields, served in France in 1918. Willis Fields again is registered for service and his brother, Wade Fields, is in the Army.

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

David H. Ham, of Vernon, Tex., a registrant of Wilbarger County Local Board No. 1, volunteered for military training in November 1941, but was rejected because of a growth on an eyeball that obstructed vision.

On December 8 he again volunteered and with the aid of E. A. Vernon, clerk of the board, obtained the services of a surgeon to remove the growth. On February 2 Ham was inducted.

Incidentally, Ham was one of 54 of this board's registrants who, on December 8, volunteered for immediate induction, and the board has a record of having filled all its calls for the first 12 months with volunteers.

# Retired Officers Do Not Register

## Former Enlisted Men Subject to Recall Also Excluded

Retired officers of the Regular Army or Navy, with few exceptions, are excluded from the requirements of Selective Service registration and consequently will not be required to register in the April 27 registration of men from 45 to 65 years of age.

Registration is required, however, of officers "wholly retired" whose names do not appear on the Registers of the Army or the Navy, and also of persons whose names are listed on the Emergency Officers' Retired lists.

Retired enlisted men are not required to register.

With the exception of "wholly retired" officers and persons whose names are on the Emergency Officers' Retired lists, retired officers and enlisted men are subject to recall for active duty by the armed forces, consequently they are considered part of those forces and as such are not required to register.

## Registration Reunites

### Pennsylvania Family

Paul Dzikiy, 21 years old, of Pitscain, Pa., went to Allegheny County Local Board No. 3 to obtain his Selective Service order number. Next to his name on the list of registrants was that of John Dzikiy, Jr.

A cold chill ran down Paul's spine. His eldest brother, John, left their home in Pitscain 20 years ago and for more than a decade had been mourned as dead.

Paul hurried to Helen Shiber, chief clerk of the board, and inquired: "How did you get this name, John Dzikiy, Jr.?"

Miss Shiber referred to files and replied: "We have a card for a John Dzikiy, 38 years old, who registered in Springfield, Ohio, but gave your home in Pitscain as his permanent residence."

Paul and his sisters, Helen Dzikiy of Pitscain and Mrs. Mary Mashchack of Pittsburgh, motored to Springfield, where there was a joyous reunion.

John returned with them to Pitscain and is working in nearby Pittsburgh, awaiting classification, together with his younger brother, by the Pitscain board. Another brother, David, was inducted into the Army last January 17.

## That Fighting Spirit

A registrant with the Local Board of Woods County, Alva, Okla., whose marital status has recently been changed, so advises his local board with the following syllogistic statement: "I'm no longer married and feel considerably better. Would prefer the Marines."

# Some February 16 Registrants May be Inducted Next Month

With indications that some of the February 16 registrants will be needed to fill War Department calls in May or June, all local boards have been instructed to speed classification of these registrants.

In a memorandum (L. B. R. 119) directing this immediate classification of February 16 registrants, local boards were instructed to proceed at once with the mailing of questionnaires to these registrants and with their classification regardless of whether or not they had completed these procedures for the first and second registrations.

The memorandum, which was issued following conferences with the War Department concerning its probable need for men in May and June, divided registrants into two age groups for the sake of clarity, as follows:

"Registrants of the second registration, July 1, 1941, were included with the registrants of the first registration, October 16, 1940, so that the registrants of both registrations constitute one group which, for the purpose of this memorandum, will be referred to as the *first age group*. Registrants of the third registration, February 16, 1942, will be referred to in this memorandum as the *second age group*."

### Classification Instructions

Instructing local boards for the speedy classification of registrants in both age groups, the memorandum then directed:

"Any local boards which have not completed the mailing of Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40) to all of the registrants of the first age group will continue to mail out questionnaires to such first age group. At the same time, the local board will proceed to mail Selective Service Questionnaires (Form 40) to regis-

trants of the second age group in sufficient numbers to insure the filling of the June call (estimated not to exceed the call of February 1942) entirely from the third registration, if such action is required.

"If any local boards have not completed the classification of registrants in the first age group, they should proceed to do so. At the same time, local boards should proceed with the classification of registrants in the second age group in sufficient numbers to insure the filling of the June call (estimated not to exceed the call of February 1942) entirely from the third registration, if such action is required.

"In the event that the local board does not have a sufficient number of registrants of the first age group available in Class I-A to fill its call for May 1942, the local board may deliver for induction such number of men from the second age group as may be required to fill its call. If the local board finds it necessary to furnish men from the second age group to fill the call in May 1942, the local board should continue classification of registrants in the second age group, to be sure that on June 1, 1942, it has classified in the second age group a sufficient number of men to fill a normal call.

### June Calls Outlook

"The War Department has indicated that beginning June 1, 1942, requisitions will probably call for men of both age groups. In such event it will be necessary to lay calls for the month of June 1942, and for subsequent months on both age groups. In those local boards where the first age group is exhausted by June 1, 1942, calls will of necessity be made only upon the second age group. The precise method which will be followed for the filling of calls for the month of June 1942, and for subsequent months, as between registrants in the first age group and registrants in the second age group, will be made the subject of a subsequent memorandum."

The men registered February 16 were those not previously registered who were not more than 20 years old by December 31, 1941, and not more than 45 years old on February 16, 1942. They were assigned order numbers on the basis of the Third National Lottery on March 17.

### Appeals from Appeal Boards

The broad power to appeal at any time from any determination of a board of appeal, when either the Director of Selective Service or a State Director deems it to be in the national interest or necessary to avoid an injustice, is vested solely in those officials. A Government appeal agent's right to so appeal, like the right of a registrant or any person who claims to be dependent of the registrant, is limited to dependency cases, in the instances specified in Section 628.2, Selective Service Regulations.

## Volunteer Officer Candidate Test Announced

Selective Service registrants deferred only because of dependents who desire to become officers in the Army must pass a qualifying examination before being eligible for induction under the Volunteer Officer Candidate plan, the War Department has announced. The plan became operative with the issuance of quotas for April.

The qualifying examination will be conducted at designated Army camps or stations, in each Corps Area. It will consist of a final type physical examination, the Army General Classification Test, and action by a board of officers.

A volunteer officer candidate applicant will be authorized to take the qualifying examination after filing with his local board an application to volunteer and a waiver of dependency, signed also by any dependents more than 18 years old, and by passing a preliminary local board physical examination. Volunteers under 21 years of age must have the written permission of their parents or guardians.

Only Class III-A registrants who are not deferred for any reason other than dependency are eligible. Also they must be citizens of the United States who had reached their eighteenth birthday but had not attained their forty-fifth on or before February 16, 1942, and have not been convicted of any offense which is a felony under Federal law.

When authorized by his local board, an applicant will present himself voluntarily at a designated military station for the qualifying examination. All travel expenses and expenses incident to his retention at the station during the period of examination will be borne by the applicant, himself.

Corps Area headquarters will advise local boards as to whether or not an applicant is found to be acceptable. Qualified applicants will be inducted under a monthly quota plan set up by the Army.

## Gunn, Cannon, Warship Inducted in Illinois

Local Board No. 1, Waukegan, Ill., this month sent a Gunn, a Cannon, and a Warship to the Nation's armed forces.

The Gunn is Leo, 26 years old, of Waukegan; the Cannon is Eugene, 30 years old, of North Chicago, and the Warship is Eddie, 22 years old, of Waukegan.

They were members of the same quota.

### "Tells the Shining Record"

The wife of a registrant with Local Board No. 2, Yakima, Wash., believes in keeping the record up to date. In a recent letter to the board she says: "I'm not sure, but I feel this should be done: Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, Order No. \_\_\_\_\_, is reporting about a new son born January 6, 1942, making it No. 9. I hope I have done the correct thing."

## Warren Must Whoop On U. S. Warpath, Says Court

Warren E. Green, an Onondaga Indian, of Syracuse, N. Y., was inducted into the Army as a Selective Service selectee. His mother brought an action for a writ of habeas corpus to obtain his release on the main contention that as a member of the Six Nations (Iroquois) tribes he was exempt from military service for the United States.

Mrs. Green contended that the Six Nations were never conquered by the United States and that their status remains that of an independent nation under treaties signed in 1784, 1789, and 1794. Subsequent Acts of Congress conferring American citizenship on members of the tribes were unconstitutional, she argued.

The United States Supreme Court, by refusing to review, upheld a decision of a lower court which was adverse to this contention of immunity for the members of the Six Nations Indian tribes.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume II      WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1942      Number 5

## New Policy on Dependency Deferments Puts War Workers in Class To Be Called Last

### 40 Million Men Listing Skills

#### Local Boards Gathering Data to Mobilize War Workers

Speeding for the mobilization of workers for expanding war industries in cooperation with the War Manpower Commission, local boards of the Selective Service System are mailing approximately 40 million occupational questionnaires to their registrants. These occupational questionnaires already have been sent to the men who registered on February 16 in the third registration and right now registrants of the first and second registrations who have not been inducted into the armed forces are receiving theirs. By the first part of next month, the mailing to the approximately 13 million men over military age who registered on April 27 will be under way.

**10,500,000 Workers Needed**

It is from the latter group, the men between 45 and 65 years of age, that the War Manpower Commission expects to obtain most of the male recruits among the around 10,500,000 additional war workers for whom it sees a need by late autumn. However, many also will come from deferred

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

### Three Brothers Register Together

Three brothers, all of whom were officers in the World War, were registered together on April 27 by Horry County (S. C.) Local Board. They are: Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, South Carolina State Director of Selective Service, and his brothers, Lt. Col. Albert A. Springs and Maj. St. Julian L. Springs.

All three brothers reside at Myrtle Beach, S. C., and are members of the same American Legion Post.

### President Roosevelt Registers



Pausing briefly in the discharge of his arduous duties as the Nation's Chief Executive, President Franklin D. Roosevelt joined with approximately 13,000,000 other male Americans in the 45-to-65-age group who registered for occupational classification on April 27. Chairman John D. Hayes, of Local Board No. 9, District of Columbia, watches as the President signs his card.

### PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REGISTERED BY CHAIRMAN OF HIS LOCAL BOARD

Listing "the people of the United States" as his employer, President Roosevelt was among the approximately 4,000 men between the ages of 45 and 64 years who registered with Local Board No. 9 of the District of Columbia on April 27 for classification according to occupations and skills. He was registered in the White House and was given a certificate with a red, white, and blue border.

Smilingly accepting the certificate from Chairman James D. Hayes, a World War infantry officer, the President intimated that it eventually

### Boards Sifting III-A Deferments

#### Registrants in Essential Occupations Placed in Class III-B

Preparing for induction of registrants with dependents into the armed forces, probably toward the end of this year, National Headquarters has coupled a warning against arbitrary classification or premature induction with the issuance of instructions for the separation of such registrants into two groups (Class III-A and Class III-B) according to whether or not the individual registrant is engaged in an activity essential to the Nation's war effort.

The reclassification of registrants deferred for dependency, National Headquarters has emphasized, has two major purposes. The first is to eliminate from dependency deferment classification all men who cannot prove that their dependents need their earned incomes for support in a reasonable manner, and all who cannot prove that they did not acquire dependents to avoid military service. The second purpose is to distinguish between men who have dependents but are not engaged in activities aiding the Nation's war effort and those who are contributing for victory by their work as civilians. When it becomes necessary to induct men with dependents, the latter class (Class III-A) will be the first selected for military service.

The probability that Congress soon will enact an Allowance and Allotment Law that will permit the induction of many men with dependents without causing undue hardship also is stressed in the National Headquarters memorandum, together with its effect on future policy. Such legislation, it is pointed out, would permit the induction of many men now deferred because of their dependents who are not engaged in essential war activities.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

would be placed with his public papers in his library at Hyde Park, N. Y.

The registration card for the President, which had been partly filled in advance, described him as blue-eyed, gray-haired, and with ruddy complexion. Adding other required data, he listed Mrs. Roosevelt as the person who would always know his address and the White House as his place of employment.

While the local board was at the White House it also registered several of the President's official family, including Harry L. Hopkins, Marvin H. McIntyre, and William D. Hassett.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

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Number 5

## A Place for Every Man; Every Man in His Place

Modern war is total war. It is a war of populations. Each individual has his special task to perform—the job for which he is best fitted; and victory demands that he be directed to that effort as promptly as possible.

This need for the coordination of the war effort of our citizenry, so vital for victory, must always be kept in mind by the agencies of the Selective Service System. We have the task of classifying those who are liable for military service and of deciding who shall go into the armed forces and who should be deferred to make his contribution in civilian occupation.

The making of this selection is a solemn duty; sometimes a painful one. But it is a patriotic duty and a most important and necessary one. There can be only one guiding principle for its proper discharge:

*The interest of the Nation comes first and is predominant.*

The welfare of the individual and his family and his value to his community must, of course, be given due consideration when his local board is deciding upon his classification, but the controlling factor must be the need of the Nation. The proper place for every American today is where he can give best service for victory.

Aside from physical qualifications, the question of whether or not a registrant should be selected for induction in the armed forces involves two major considerations. These are his possible, or probable, ability to give better and more immediately needed service as a civilian, and whether or not his dependents, especially his immediate family, would suffer actual hardship if deprived of support by his earned income.

Dependency deferment is the more difficult problem. It has social and moral aspects besides the questions of fact involved in occupational status which are readily obtainable when a condition is not obvious. In passing on dependency, the local board should study carefully suggestions and instructions from National Headquarters together with all evidence obtained from the registrant and his dependents and by its own investigation; then decide dispassionately, impartially, and patriotically.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

*The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.*

May 2—(L. B. R. 129) *Subject:* Optional Service by Nondeclarant Aliens in Armed Forces of Cobelligerent Aliens (IV). Outlines procedure by which certain aliens of cobelligerent nations may apply for permission to serve in the armed forces of their own country although registered in the United States.

April 30—(L. B. R. 128) *Subject:* Distribution of Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) to Registrants of the First and Second Registrations (II). Points out that occupational questionnaires are to be distributed to registrants of the first and second registrations, except those inducted or enlisted in the armed forces, and details proper distribution and disposition of them when they are returned.

April 28—(L. B. R. 127) *Subject:* Amendment: Occupational Deferrals of Medical Doctors, Dentists, and Doctors of Veterinary Medicine. Memorandum to All State Directors (I-363) (III). Announces appointment of a State chairman for medical doctors, a State chairman for dentists, and a State chairman for doctors of veterinary medicine to obtain information regarding their professions for use by the Procurement and Assignment Service; also advises on dependency considerations for men in such professions.

April 29—(L. B. R. 126) *Subject:* Amendment: Classification of Aliens. Memorandum to All State Directors (I-402) (III). Makes minor changes in the lists of enemy, cobelligerent, and neutral countries, and of nationals of the United States, attached to Memorandum to All State Directors (I-402).

April 28—(L. B. R. 125) *Subject:* Duplicate List of Registrants (Form

3A) for Fourth Registration (II). Prescribes procedure for preparing duplicate list of registrants (Form 3A) for registrants of the fourth registration which are to be forwarded to: Director of Selective Service, Tenth Floor, Gimbel Building, 30 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

April 22—(L. B. R. 124) *Subject:* Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction Through April 30, 1942 (Form 140) (I). Outlines procedure for completing Form 140 and having it forwarded to National Headquarters not later than May 18, 1942, after being checked and summarized by State Headquarters.

April 21—(L. B. R. 123) *Subject:* Dependency Classification, Class III-A and Class III-B (III). Announces the division of Class III-A into two classes, Class III-A and Class III-B. Men with dependents who are not engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort shall be placed in Class III-A, while men with dependents who are engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort shall be placed in Class III-B.

April 11—(L. B. R. 122) *Subject:* Amendment: Occupational Classification Memorandum to All State Directors (I-405) (III). Amends Memorandum to All State Directors (I-405) to provide that, before a registrant who is a student in a generally recognized college or university may be considered for occupational classification as a necessary man in training or preparation, a minimum of 2 years of approximately 2 years in a recognized college or university is required.

April 13—(L. B. R. 121) *Subject:* Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311). Rescinding and Superseding Certain Previous Memoranda (II). Outlines procedure for distributing occupational questionnaires to registrants of the third registration.

### Occupational Bulletins

May 11—(O. B. No. 7) *Subject:* Coastal, Intercoastal, and Offshore Water Transportation. Advises that coastal, intercoastal, and offshore water transportation are vital to the war effort and lists certain critical occupations therein, pointing out that individual registrants in these occupations may be given serious consideration upon claim for occupational classification.

May 11—(O. B. No. 6) *Subject:* Ship Construction Activity. Announces certification of ship construction activity as essential to the war effort and lists critical occupations within the industry, pointing out that individual claims of registrants who work in these occupations should be considered for occupational classification.

May 6—(O. B. No. 5) *Subject:* Railroad Transportation Activity. States that railroad transportation

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

### President and Peddler Register With Same Board

Typical of American democracy was the registration on April 27 by the same local board of the President of the United States and an immigrant peanut vendor who hawks his wares at the White House gates.

Soon after District of Columbia Local Board No. 9 had registered President Roosevelt as a resident in the White House, 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., it also registered Steve Basilakos, who resides at 1732 Pennsylvania Avenue NW., and for many years has sold peanuts to national and international notables from his huckster's cart, which is stationed by special permission just outside the White House grounds.

Basilakos, who is 61 years old, was born in Greece.



# Boards Sifting III-A Deferments

## Congress Heads Sign Up

# Service Option For Canadians

## New Dependency Policy Based on Occupation of Registrant

(Continued from page 1)

The two new classes for registrants deferred for dependency, created by division of the former Class III-A, are defined thus:

**Class III-A.**—Any registrant upon whose earnings one or more persons depend for support in a reasonable manner and who is not engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort.

**Class III-B.**—Any registrant upon whose earnings one or more persons depend for support in a reasonable manner and who is engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort.

In making this division for dependency classification, it is not necessary for a local board to determine whether the registrant is a "necessary man," but only whether he is engaged in a nonessential activity, in which case he is placed in Class III-A, or whether he is engaged in an activity essential to war production or essential to the support of the war effort, in which case he is placed in Class III-B.

### Procedure Outlined

Outlining the procedure for classification in Class III-A and Class III-B, local boards are instructed that it should be made first with respect to those registrants of the first registration (February 16, 1942). At the same time, however, if the classification or reclassification of any registrant in the first and second registrations (October 16, 1940, and July 1, 1941) is considered by reason of a change of status or for any other reason, consideration of his classification in Class III-A or Class III-B must be made.

After registrants of the third registration have been classified, local boards should then, as rapidly as they are able to do so consistent with other duties, determine the division between Class III-A and Class III-B for registrants of the first and second registrations.

No determination of dependency will be required with respect to registrants of the fourth registration (April 27, 1942) since such registrants are not liable for military service.

Cautioning against arbitrary reclassification of a registrant, the National Headquarters memorandum says:

"Under current policies, agencies of the Selective Service System are not justified in reclassifying registrants out of Class III-A if financial dependency actually exists. Calls should be made in accordance with the estimated number of Class I-A registrants available for induction, applying current classification policies. A local board should not, in anticipation of a call, improperly classify a registrant."

Pointing out that this current policy does not authorize the classification of



Vice President Henry A. Wallace (seated, left) and Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (seated, right) together with scores of members of Congress registered at the Capitol on April 27. They were registered by Alex MacKinnon (left), Third Vice Commander, and Commander John P. Lester, Department of the District of Columbia, American Legion.

a married man in Class I-A merely because his financially dependent wife is working, or is capable of working, and that, on the other hand, classification of a married man in Class III-A or Class III-B is not justified unless there is "actual financial dependency on the earnings of the registrant," the memorandum adds:

"The necessity of giving adequate consideration to the family unit where a child or children are involved cannot be overemphasized, and in such instances due consideration should be given to the family status, the maintenance of the home, and the desirability of continued paternal guidance and control. In the case of a registrant claiming dependents other than a wife, child, or children, the test to be applied is whether the alleged dependent comes within the definition of a dependent person and is financially dependent upon the registrant for support. The local board shall not, in classifying a registrant, consider the question of whether some other person, not morally or legally obligated to do so, could or would support the dependents of the registrant in the event of his induction."

### Reasonable Support

Support in a reasonable manner is defined as follows:

"In determining what constitutes support in a reasonable manner, the agencies of the Selective Service System shall consider as reasonable that measure of support which is considered adequate in accordance with the prevailing standards in the community at the time of classification or reclassification. In other words, the maintenance of present standards for the dependent is not required, but consideration shall be given by the local

board to the providing of an adequate measure of support as set forth above. The prevailing standards in the community will be judged on current standards, as they may, at the time, be lower by reason of the war."

Defining the determination of "imminence of selection" as a factor for deciding whether or not dependency was acquired to evade military service, the memorandum says:

"A registrant's selection is considered to be imminent at such time in the course of his consideration by the local board that a reasonable man in his circumstances would be put on notice that in the normal course of events he would, at an early date, be called upon to perform military service. The circumstances to be considered in the determination of imminence of selection are the state of the national emergency, the registrant's order number, the registrant's classification, if any, and other such considerations which would appeal to the mind of the reasonable man to assist him in forming a judgment with respect to his future."

"The fact that a registrant acquired a status, such as by marriage, since September 16, 1940, but before December 8, 1941, is not in itself controlling. On the other hand, the acquiring of such status when the registrant's selection for military service is not far off will be adequate reason for denying deferred classification."

### A Man of Action

Local Board No. 1, Taylor, Texas, reports that a registrant, who returned his questionnaire by mail, instead of answering the questions specifically, scrawled across the face of it: "I'm ready when you are."

## U. S. Citizens in Canada Also Can Join Either Nation's Forces

Canadians residing in the United States who are qualified for military service have the option of joining the armed forces of Canada or of being inducted into those of this country. Likewise citizens of the United States who are resident in Canada may choose to be inducted into the armed forces of the United States instead of those of Canada.

This reciprocal military service agreement will be extended to include other cobelligerent nations, National Headquarters has announced and has issued a revised list of "enemy countries," "cobelligerent countries," "neutral countries," and "nationals of the United States." Principal changes since the original listing of March 16, 1942, are the inclusion among nationals of the United States of "certain natives of Guam and the Philippine Islands"; the addition of Burma and India in connection with the United Kingdom of Great Britain as a cobelligerent nation; the inclusion of Austria with Germany among enemy nations, and the naming of Eire and Albania as neutral nations.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from page 2)

activity is an activity necessary to war production and support of the war effort, listing critical occupations within the activity which may form the basis for individual claims for occupational deferment.

**May 6—(O. B. No. 4) Subject: Coal Production Activity.** Classifies the coal production activity as an essential enterprise and lists critical occupations within the activity, pointing out that individual claims for occupational classification should be given serious consideration.

**April 13—(O. B. No. 3) Subject: Marine Pilots.** Declares that the service of marine pilots is necessary to the war production program and lists critical occupations within the activity, advising that claims of individual registrants who are engaged in the activity for occupational classification should be given serious consideration.

**April 13—(O. B. No. 2) Subject: Public Health Service Reserves.** Points out that commissioned officers of the Public Health Service Reserve when on active duty are essential to the support of the war effort and suggests serious consideration of individual claims for occupational classification of registrants within this category.

**April 3—(O. B. No. 1) Subject: Civilian Pilots Employed by the Air Corps Flying Training Command.** Suggests that registrants within this category are engaged in a critical occupation and that their individual claims for occupational classification merit serious attention.

# 40 Million Men Listing Skills

## Local Boards Gathering Data to Mobilize War Workers

(Continued from page 1)

registrants in the military age groups, particularly those who are deferred because of dependency.

In connection with sending the occupational questionnaire to registrants of military ages, local boards are instructed to impress upon these registrants that this questionnaire is separate and distinct from the regular Selective Service questionnaire on which classification for military service is based. This is especially necessary, it is pointed out, when the occupational questionnaire is sent to registrants in the military age groups in advance of the regular questionnaire.

The handling of the occupational questionnaires for the men of the first and second registrations is different from the procedure for registrants of the third registration. The mailing is from the Classification Record (Form 100) in each local board office instead of from the List of Registrants (Form 3). This procedure is followed for the first and second registrations because many men who registered in them have been inducted into the armed forces. Also, the local board will add to the occupational questionnaires returned by men of the first and second registrations its current classification of each registrant and whatever data is available concerning his physical examination.

When the occupational questionnaires are returned to local boards, they are checked for completeness and accuracy and then divided into the several sections of which they are composed. One section is sent to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., for the attention of the Population Division which is tabulating the data for the Selective Service System. Another section is forwarded to the proper United States Employment Office in the area in which the local board has jurisdiction. The third section, which is a duplicate of the other two, is retained by the local board for its records.

## Registrant Sends Lock Of Hair to Local Board

"We are glad it was not the color of his eyes that was overlooked," says Andrew Jackson Hayman, chief clerk, Local Board No. 171, Newport Beach, Calif., reporting receipt of a lock of hair from one of its registrants.

Advised by the board that the color of his hair had not been noted on his registration card, the registrant sent a clipping together with a note saying: "I don't believe in misrepresenting, so I am sending you a sample of my hair."

# Gallup Poll Shows 88% Nation Think Selective Service Is Fair

Announcing that the efficiency and fairness of Selective Service local boards are winning for them "the confidence and praise of approximately 90 percent of the American people," Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, which conducts the famous "Gallup Poll," points out that "few programs in the Nation's history have ever received such an overwhelmingly favorable vote."

Reporting to the press on the results of a recent survey to obtain the reactions of the people to the conduct of the Selective Service System, which was conducted in cities, towns, and rural areas, Dr. Gallup said:

"Americans from coast to coast are handing bouquets to the Nation's draft boards for their fairness and impartiality in managing the greatest draft of manpower in American history."

"Composed of civilians who work without pay, the draft boards have handled the registration of America's entire adult male population up to 65 years of age, and the induction of several millions into the armed forces. For the efficiency of this work they are winning the praise and confidence of

nearly 90 percent of the American population.

"Few programs in the Nation's history have ever received such an overwhelmingly favorable vote."

"The views of the people on the work of the draft boards have been collected in a coast-to-coast poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion, in which this question was asked:

*"Do you think the draft is being handled fairly in your community?"*

"The results show not only that the country as a whole is satisfied, but that persons who have had a husband, son, father, or brother drafted are just about as satisfied with the operation of the draft as anyone else."

"The vote is:

## National Vote

Think draft has been handled fairly..... 88%  
Think it has not been handled fairly..... 12

"Approximately one person in every six (16 percent) said he had no knowledge of the situation or was without an opinion."

"On a comparable basis, the vote of those who have a member of the family in the armed forces is:

Think draft has been handled fairly..... 85%  
Think it has not been handled fairly..... 15

"The vote of the general public by geographical sections is given below:

	Handled Fairly	Handled Unfairly
New Eng. and Mid. Atl.....	88%	12%
E. Central.....	85	15
W. Central.....	84	16
South.....	90	10
Far West.....	91	9

"Each person interviewed who expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the draft boards was asked to give his reasons."

"Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, head of Selective Service who deserves major credit for having set up the present system, will be interested to know that the criticisms do not fall into any one category in such a way as to indicate the need for any major policy change. Rather, the criticism given by voters in the poll springs from information of a first hand or second variety about particular cases."

"Some claim that the boards show favoritism, make deferments that 'look queer,' and allow people to escape service who should be inducted." A few criticized the draft boards for "taking too many good workers from industry and leaving the loafers."

"Some likewise felt that the boards are drafting too many married men in proportion to the total and not enough single men."

"In the farm areas some people interviewed in the poll said they felt their local boards were taking too many men from the farms who should be deferred because they are doing essential work."

# Eleven Boards Receive Flags

## Presentations Express Local Appreciation Of Services

Presentation of American flags for display in local board offices, as expressions of patriotism and approval of the work of these boards, by organizations and individuals is becoming a general practice throughout the Nation, according to reports reaching National Headquarters.

A total of 11 boards which had thus been honored by residents of their areas was reported in our March and April issues. This month 11 more presentations are recorded, bringing the total to 22; and each day's mail adds to the list.

## Presentations Reported

The additional presentations that had been reported as this issue goes to press are:

Local Board No. 2, Whiting, Ind.; flag presented by the Elizabeth Hodson Tent No. 41, Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War, Hammond, Ind. Mrs. Maxine Wilson, a clerk in the board's office, is a member of the organization.

Local Board No. 1, Platte City, Mo.; flag presented by the Women's Home Economic Extension Council of Platte County.

Local Board No. 1, Grafton, N. Dak.; flag presented by the American Legion Post of the city.

Local Board No. 4, Cleveland, Ohio; three flags presented by Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Breznay and daughter, Helen, residents of the area served by the board; another flag presented by Mrs. Margaret Holland.

## Legion Honors Two

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Rock Island, Ill.; flags presented by Rock Island Post No. 200, American Legion.

Local Board No. 85, Chicago, Ill.; two flags; one presented by Garfield Boulevard business men, and the other by Mrs. B. Wayman Holliday, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 69, Framingham, Mass.; flag presented by Women's Relief Corps of Ashland.

Local Board No. 2, St. Petersburg, Fla.; flag presented by R. J. Dew, a member of the board.

Local Boards Nos. 22 and 26, Milwaukee, Wis.; flags presented by Cope. Henry J. Schaffer Post No. 2923, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

## Hershey Promoted To Major General

Director of Selective Service Lewis B. Hershey now is a Major General in the Army of the United States. His nomination by President Roosevelt for this promotion, which was confirmed by the United States Senate on April 27, was a recognition of the efficient administration of the Selective Service System under his direction.

## Letters From Home Promote Morale of Selectees

"Write to your relatives and friends in the service frequently, regularly, and cheerfully," the War Department urges and promises to make every effort for speedy delivery, no matter what difficulties are involved.

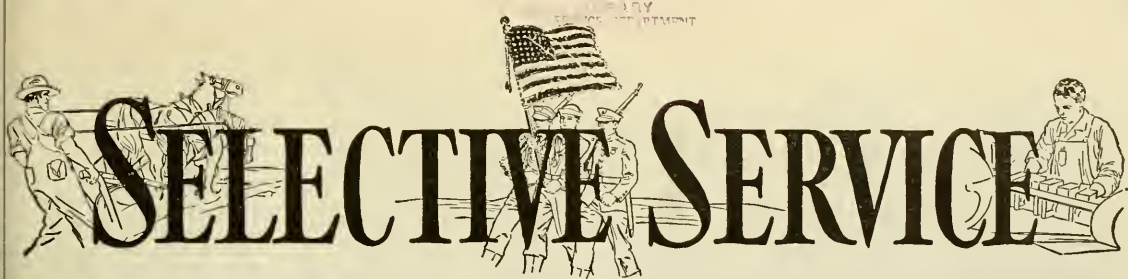
Letters from home—the right sort, of course—are invaluable for promoting and maintaining morale in the armed forces, and the Army would be glad if every man in the service had someone "at home" to write to him. Post-office units have been organized throughout the service and are functioning efficiently.

Cooperating with the Army, many Selective Service local boards are reminding relatives and friends of the patriotic importance of writing regularly, and in cheerful vein, to the boys from home who have been called to the defense of their country. Typical is an open letter to the families of its selectees from C. D. Erskine, Sturgis, S. Dak., chairman of the Meade County Local Board, which was published in the local press.

"Ours is the responsibility for sending the boys to their country's service," Mr. Erskine says, "but when they are in the camps you have a responsibility and you can render inestimable aid in building up their morale by writing to them often and regularly."

No one who has visited an Army camp and has seen the joy with which the boys receive mail from home and the dejection of those who are told, "Sorry, no mail for you today," can fail to appreciate the importance of mail from home as a morale builder, Mr. Erskine declared.





# Order Numbers of Men Registered June 30 Will Be Decided According to Birth Dates

## Fourth Group to List Skills

### Men Between 45 and 65 Required To Report Work Experience

Distribution of occupational questionnaires to registrants of the Fourth Registration was ordered by National Selective Service Headquarters this month in connection with the national program to catalogue the skills and work experience of all men between the ages of 18 and 65 who are not already in the armed forces.

Occupational questionnaires, it was emphasized by National Headquarters, are separate and distinct from the regular Selective Service questionnaire (Form 40) on which is based a registrant's classification as to his availability for military service, although it is reported that there has been confusion about the two documents among some registrants.

In its instructions to local boards regarding occupational questionnaires for registrants of the Fourth Registration which was conducted on April 27, National Headquarters said:

"Local boards will begin mailing the Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) to registrants of

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

## Much in Common

Edward W. Nippert and James M. Penderly, registrants of Local Boards Nos. 5 and 6, respectively, Cincinnati, Ohio, have found they have much in common in connection with Selective Service as well as in business and social life.

Nippert and Penderly are officers of the same bank and reside in the same neighborhood. Their local boards, which are located in the same square, have them the same Serial Number, 15.

### General Jackson Willing To Be Private

General Stonewall Jackson is a registrant of Local Board No. 575, Le Roy, N. Y., and, although he has a wife and seven other reasons for dependency deferment, is quite willing to become Private General Stonewall Jackson "if the country needs me."

Jackson, a 42-year-old truck driver who was born in Virginia but has resided in Le Roy for 30 years, says he doesn't know how he happened to be named after the famous Confederate leader. He says: "That's my name and that's all I know about it. I never bothered to ask my mother how she came to give it to me."

His wife says she was somewhat perplexed at being known as "Mrs. General Stonewall Jackson," but is used to it now. The General's seven other "deferments" range in ages from 15 years to 18 months.

## Legionnaires Lauded For Aid to Boards

Pointing out that many members of the American Legion are giving their services as volunteers to aid Selective Service local boards in their communities and other government agencies, the National Executive Committee of the American Legion has adopted a resolution commending them for their patriotic effort. The resolution has been sent to all State Departments of the Legion.

Commander Heywood N. Saunders of the Department of the District of Columbia also has sent cards of commendation to individual legionnaires who have been assisting local board physicians by volunteering to do the clerical work connected with physical examinations of registrants. These legionnaires have been working 3 to 5 hours 2 or 3 days a week filling out forms and attending to other clerical work, thereby making it possible for the physicians to give full attention to the actual physical examination of registrants.

## Plan No Lottery for Registrants Enrolled in Fifth Registration

With registration of 18-, 19-, and some 20-year-old men scheduled for June 30, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, has announced that the registrants of the Fifth Registration will be given their serial and order numbers on the basis of their birth dates.

No national lottery will be held in Washington to determine the order numbers of the men who register June 30.

Announcing on May 26 that the Fifth Registration would be conducted the end of this month, President Roosevelt in his Proclamation made it incumbent upon every male citizen of the United States and every other male person residing in the Continental United States or in Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico, except those exempted by law, to register "if such male citizen or other male person has attained the eighteenth or nineteenth anniversary of the day of his birth on or before June 30, 1942, or the twentieth anniversary of the day of his birth after

December 31, 1941, and on or before June 30, 1942," provided he has not already registered.

Pointing out that the 20-year-old men who register on June 30 are liable for military service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and that younger registrants also are liable after they become 20, National Headquarters said that these registrants will be given their order numbers in the following manner:

1. The local board will arrange the Registration Cards (Form 1) of registrants of the Fifth Registration in a pile according to their respective dates of birth so that the cards of registrants born on January 1, 1922, will be on the top, the cards of registrants born on January 2, 1922, will follow the cards of those born on January 1, 1922, the cards of registrants born on January 3, 1922, will follow the cards of those born on January 2, 1922, and so on to the bottom of the pile where the cards of those born on June 30, 1924, will be located. When the local board has cards for two or more registrants born on the same date, such cards shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

George E. Householder, Jr., a registrant of Ingham County Local Board No. 1, Mason, Mich., failed to qualify for voluntary military service because of a minor physical defect that was remedied by a surgical operation.

Nothing daunted, Householder obtained work as a farmhand and used his wages to have the defect corrected. In the meantime, however, dental complications occurred and he was below the old Army standard for teeth. The new Army standard, announced Feb. 13, 1942 (L. B. R. 95), lowering dental requirements, permitted his selection and he was sent to an Army induction station where he was accepted on April 30.

## A Continental Center

Just to prove that they are in the center of things, Pierce County Local Board, at Rugby, N. Dak., has sent national headquarters a photograph of the pyramid at Rugby which marks the geographical center of North America.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

JUNE 1942

Number 6

## The Owners of Manpower

In time of war, the Nation has primary and predominant right to the services of each and all of its citizens. National interest and safety demand this pooling of manpower and its planned allocation among the armed forces, industry, agriculture, and mediums of transportation. Today, therefore, these major mediums for the operation of our War Program are the Owners of American Manpower.

To make the most effective use of our manpower, by coordinated planning and equitable distribution, President Roosevelt has created the War Manpower Commission on which each of the major users in the War Program, including Selective Service, is represented. This commission is engaged in overall planning for the full cooperation of all components of the war effort on a National, State, and local level. The main objective is that balance which enables major production of munitions without impeding recruitment and training of fighting men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

We have not been employing our manpower to full advantage. The Army, Navy, the Marine Corps, industry, agriculture, and government agencies have been competing strenuously for manpower. All want Class 1-A men although it is obvious that there are not enough Class 1-A men to go around.

In the final analysis, the armed forces have priority on Class 1-A men. War production ultimately must seek labor supply elsewhere. But, for some months to come, war production is our predominant need, and for that reason the Class 1-A man now employed in war production must be replaced gradually and wisely. That is the work the War Manpower Commission is engaged upon—the immediate problem of allocation between the fighting forces and those who must provide the means to fight and for the impending replacement in production of every man qualified to fight. And it is the immediate concern and duty of Selective Service to give all possible cooperation in this vital and pressing requirement for victory.

Cooperation by State and local agencies of Selective Service with the War Manpower Commission for maximum war production will be facilitated through the United States Employment Service in connection with industry. This will operate in much the same manner as established cooperation with the county war boards of the U. S. Department of Agriculture from which Selective Service local boards obtain data and advice concerning the needs of agriculture.

The U. S. Selective Service is preparing a list of activities and occupations deemed essential in the War Program. This list, when issued, will provide a guide for the government agencies represented on the War Manpower Commission, including Selective Service, and will give to our local boards a yardstick for measuring applications for occupational deferments.

*Lewis B. Hershey.*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, *Selective Service System*. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

May 21—(L. B. R. 134) *Subject:* Disposition of X-Ray Films (VI). Provides for the receipt and disposition by state directors of X-Ray films of registrants from their states who have been rejected for military service; the films to be received from Army examining and induction stations under authority of War Department Circular No. 92.

May 20—(L. B. R. 133) *Subject:* Compensation to Inducted Men by Previous Employer (I). Points out that the Selective Service Law does not prohibit payment of compensation to persons inducted into the land or naval forces if the person, firm, or corporation which makes the payment paid

similar compensation prior to the individual's induction. It emphasizes, however, that such payments are voluntary and may be stopped at any time so cannot be considered by local boards as having any effect upon the dependency status of a registrant when he is being considered for classification.

May 19—(L. B. R. 132) *Subject:* Transmission of Reports of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 205, Revised March 1, 1942) (VI). Outlines procedure for transmitting copies of the Report of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 221) to the Director of Selective Service, through the State Director, and the use of Transmission of Reports of Physical Examination and Induction (Form 205, Revised March 1, 1942).

May 19—(L. B. R. 131) *Subject:* Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction Through May 31, 1942 (Form 140) (III). Reports transmission of sufficient quantities of Forms 140 for use by local boards and State Headquarters for Accumulative Progress Reports of Classification and Induction through May 31, 1942. Requests that boards complete forms promptly and forward them to State headquarters for checking and forwarding to National Headquarters.

### Occupational Bulletins

June 2—(O. B. No. 9) *Subject:* Electric Power Activity. Advises that production, transmission, and distribution of power is an activity vital to the war effort and that within the electric power activity there are critical occupations in which there is some shortage of trained, qualified, or skilled persons and that individual claims of registrants in those occupations for occupational classification should be given serious consideration.

May 20—(O. B. No. 8) *Subject:* Civil Aeronautics Civilian Pilot Training Program. Points out that the training of civilian pilots and civilian pilot instructors is vital to the war effort and that there is a shortage of supervisors, instructors, student pilots, and student instructors with the required degree of training, qualification, or skill in this activity. Suggests serious consideration be given to individual claims for occupational classification of registrants in these categories.

## Two Pairs of Names Perplex Local Board

In addition to watching its "P's" and "Q's," Lake County (Ind.) Local Board No. 2 also has to keep careful track of its "Smiths" and "Browns." In the Third Registration, February 16, 1942, the board registered James Albert Smith of Hammond, Ind., and James Albert Smith of Whiting, Ind., also Walter Brown of Hammond and Walter Brown of Whiting. An additional perplexity is that James Albert Smith of Hammond has Order No. 11,280 and James Albert Smith of Whiting has Order No. 11,281. None of the four is related in any way to any of the others.

## Many Board Members Have Sons in Army

While local board members who have sons in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps are numerous, of course, there also are a surprising number of them who have two or more sons in the Nation's armed forces. Mention of several such instances have been made in previous issues and others are reported from time to time. Among the more recent reports are:

Elmer A. Nissen, chairman of Local Board No. 1, Harlowton, Mont., has three sons in the United States Navy. The board's examining physician, Dr. E. M. Gans, has two sons who are officers in the Army of the United States.

Robert Morgan, of Local Board No. 19, Princeton, Ky., has two sons in the Army. The board's examining physician, Dr. W. L. Cash, has a son who is an officer in the Army Medical Corps.

R. L. Brainard, Kellogg, Idaho, a member of the Shoshone County Local Board, has two sons in the Army.

William B. Williamson, Augusta, Maine, chairman of Kennebec County Local Board No. 1, has two sons who are Army officers.

Thomas McGuire, of Local Board No. 82, San Francisco, Calif., has the unusual distinction of having had two sons in the armed forces in 1917 and 1918, and also of having two sons in the service at present. Mr. McGuire also was a member of his local draft board in 1917-18.

Albert Ritchie, of New Rochelle, N. Y., chairman of Appeal Board No. 15, has two stepsons, whom he reared from their early childhood, in the Army.

A. C. Sievers, a member of Local Board No. 135, Chicago, Ill., has a son who is an officer in the Army.

John L. Johns, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Eatonton, Ga., is a member of that select circle of fathers who have three sons in the armed forces. All three volunteered for service.



## Birthdays Fix Order Numbers

### No Lottery To Be Held For Men of Fifth Registration

(Continued from page 1)

2. Serial numbers will be assigned to the registrants so that the registrant whose card heads the list will be given Serial Number N-1. The registrant whose card is second from the top gets Serial Number N-2, and so on through the list.

3. The registrant with Serial Number N-1 will then be given the next available order number in his local board. For example, if the last order number assigned by a particular local board is 11,156, the registrant having Serial Number N-1 will be given order number 11,157.

By placing registrants of the Fifth Registration at the end of the lists of previously issued order numbers, National Headquarters pointed out that classification of the 20-year-olds who register June 30 is not expected to begin until classification of previously registered men of military age has been completed. Classification of the 18- and 19-year-olds who register June 30 will be withheld until they reach the age of military liability, it was said.

#### Same Procedure

In general, the Fifth Registration will be carried out along the same procedure as that used in the Third and Fourth Registrations.

In some States, as authorized by the "Presidential Proclamation, governors, under rules and regulations prescribed by National Headquarters, have provided that men may register within a few days prior to June 30. In all cases, however, registration must be permitted on June 30 between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m., and where the State Headquarters have made plans for registration on days other than June 30, complete information has been distributed, according to all reports.

Since the United States entered the War national registration totals have been considered military information and consequently are withheld from publication or announcement. Nevertheless, National Headquarters pointed out that registration figures for a particular locality can be given to newspapers and radio broadcasters.

#### Caution Urged

When conducting the registration on June 30 all registrars must use every effort to obtain the proper answers from registrants so that no confusion about registrants' names or addresses will develop in the future, National Headquarters said.

Registration cards bear only nine questions including the registrant's name, place of residence, mailing address (if other than place of residence), telephone, age in years and date of birth, place of birth, name and address of a person who will always know the registrant's whereabouts, his employer's name and address, and the place of his employment or business.

## Temporary Transfer to Reserves Assures Selectees Of Furlough

New induction procedure for selectees, arranged by the War Department and National Headquarters, Selective Service System, not only facilitates and eases their transition from civil to military status, but also gives their friends and neighbors opportunity to arrange "send off" demonstrations that cannot misfire.

The new arrangement, which became operative on June 15, assures a 2-week furlough at Government expense, for every selectee who is accepted by the Army, and sets a definite date for each group to report back to its local board headquarters for transportation to an Army Reception Center. This date is the one for which local demonstrations should be planned, because every selectee who assembles after the furlough period will have passed all Army tests, have been inducted into the Army, and will be reporting for active service. Definitely, each one will be going to war.

#### Former Procedure

Under the former induction procedure, whereby individual inductees were given 10-day furloughs upon request, "going away" demonstrations for groups were possible only when the men were being sent to Army Centers for induction if they passed physical tests. Communities were handicapped by the knowledge that some selectees might be rejected and those who were rejected were embarrassed on returning home.

Every inducted selectee, unless he prefers to proceed directly to the Army Reception Center, now will be released from active service at the induction station for a period of approximately 14 days. This will be accomplished by transferring the inductee to the Enlisted Reserve Corps and issuing orders recalling him to active service at the end of the furlough period. This assures that every man who wishes to return to his home after induction may do so without being required to establish his reason and also makes unnecessary any investigation or recommendation by the local board.

#### Government Expense

These men will travel to and from their home towns, in local board groups and under appointed leaders, at Government expense. The Army will furnish transportation, meals, and lodging. Transportation requests and meal tickets for the return trip to the Army Reception will be sent to chairmen of local boards who will turn them over to the acting corporal for each group.

Local boards will cooperate with the Army in every possible way—by providing a place of assembly for departing reservists, by arranging transportation facilities, and by taking care of other details such as advising the commanding officer of the Army Reception Center of the time of departure and the route of each group of returning reservists and the number of men in each.

## Mother of Seven U. S. Soldiers Proud They Choose to Fight

Typical of the patriotic spirit of American mothers is a letter recently received by Vice Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N. Ret., from Mrs. Margaret Cunningham, of Deer Park, Wis., in which she says: "I am proud to say that I have seven sons in the draft, all anxious to do their utmost to service their country."

#### Other Boards Report

This magnificent statement, which Admiral Yarnell transmitted to National Headquarters, Selective Service System, is matched by reports National Headquarters is receiving from local boards throughout the country.

There is Mrs. Ada C. Rippey, 2701 Marion Avenue, Bronx, New York City, with three sons already with the Nation's armed forces, who voluntarily signed a waiver of dependency deferment when her fourth son was to be classified by Local Board No. 122 of The Bronx. Mrs. Rippey, who came to the United States from England in 1882 and has been a widow since 1918, declared: "If this country is good enough to live in, it is good enough to fight for. No sacrifice is too great to preserve the freedoms the people here enjoy."

"I hope they'll clean the Japs and the Nazis off the map," asserted Mrs. Harry F. Teague, of Marblehead, Mass., whose two sons have been in-

ducted into the Army through Local Board No. 146 of that city. "I'd like to help do that, myself," she added, "and then keep them from starting these wars."

#### Five Brothers

The five Carter brothers—Alfred, Carl, Elmer, Shirley, and Wilson—of Coalition, W. Va., and their first cousin, Ralph Carter, were sent to the Army in one group by Randolph County (W. Va.) Local Board. And in the same call this board also sent the two Hammer brothers, Guy and Lawrence, and the Goldberg brothers, Joseph and William. Several other Randolph County families have two or more sons in the armed forces, the local board reports.

Local Board No. 4 of Westfield, N. J., recently sent three sets of brothers in one group to the Army. They were: Andrew and Peter Lanza, Fred and John Lombardo, and David and Fred Nelson.

#### Two Brothers

Two brothers, Peter and Thomas Aberle, of Napoleon, N. Dak., recently were sent to the Army by Local Board No. 1, Logan County, N. Dak. An unusual coincidence was that Peter, who registered in October, 1940, received Order No. 506, and Thomas, who registered in July 1941, received Order No. S-506. Another brother, Joseph, was inducted in 1941.

## Students Given Reserve Status

### Army Plan Lets College Pupils Pursue Studies

Qualified college students who wish to continue their education have been advised by the War Department of its new plan to permit them to enlist in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps and obtain some assurance that they will have a chance to carry on their studies, at least temporarily.

The plan, which in some respects is similar to that announced by the Navy and includes the plan of the Army Air Forces for continuation of studies by college students, provides for the enlistment in the Army Reserve Corps of a certain number of qualified men in colleges throughout this country. It is intended to encourage men to continue their education so that when they are called to active duty they may be better prepared to serve their Nation.

Under the plan of the War Department, enrollment must be voluntary and the student will be required to show he possesses the basic qualifications necessary for commissioned rank, is physically qualified and is at least 18 years of age. When the student is accepted in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corps, he will be placed in an inactive status so that he may continue his education.

#### Tests To Be Given

An examination will be given to the reservists at the end of their second year and those who do not meet the required educational standards, or who have not indicated a capacity for leadership, will be called to active duty immediately. Furthermore, the War Department emphasized that "it should be clearly understood that men enlisted in the enlisted reserve may be called to active duty at any time the military situation requires such action."

Quotas for the Army and Navy will be assigned to accredited colleges and universities. In those institutions maintaining Army R. O. T. C. units exclusively, the paramount interest for quotas will rest with the Army. In those maintaining Navy R. O. T. C. units, the paramount interest for quotas will rest with the Navy. Where the Army and Navy both have R. O. T. C. units, or where neither exist, the quotas will be agreed upon by the War and Navy Departments.

#### Medical Corps Also Open

Meanwhile, the Army also announced that physically qualified students over 18 years of age who are accepted matriculants at an approved dental or veterinary school may apply through the deans of their schools or through the corps areas for appointment as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps, Army of the United States.

Students so commissioned will be placed in an inactive status until their dental or veterinary schooling is completed, at which time they may be appointed first lieutenants, Dental or Veterinary Corps, Army of the United States.

# American Flags Given to Boards

## Patriotic Groups Use Emblem to Express Appreciation

"In appreciation of the splendid patriotic service being rendered by the board and its staff," says a letter accompanying an American flag presented to Local Board No. 161, Dixon, Webster County, Ky., by the Kiwanis Club of Providence, Ky. And this statement is typical of the sentiment expressed in connection with similar gifts by patriotic organizations and individuals throughout the country.

Other recent presentations of American flags to local boards reported to National Headquarters include:

Local Board No. 15, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Fort Dearborn Post No. 268, The American Legion, of which John E. Devereux, government appeal agent, is commander.

Local Board No. 29, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Grand Crossing Post No. 438, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Harrisville, Mich.; flag presented by Spruce Grange No. 900 of Alcona County.

Local Board No. 61, Plymouth, Mich.; flag presented by E. C. Hough, who was chairman of the Local Draft Board for this area in 1917-18.

Local Board No. 1, Port Huron, Mich.; flag, surmounted by large carved American eagle, presented by William Sanborn Women's Relief Corps; also a large flag presented by Mayor Walter R. Stevens, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 12, Camden, N. J.; flag presented by Fairview Post No. 71, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Princeton, N. J.; flag presented by Post No. 76, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 415, Gouverneur, N. Y.; flag presented by Henry J. Curtis, a World War veteran.

Local Board No. 2, Sandusky, Ohio; flag presented by Ladies' Auxiliary, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Lynchburg, Va.; flags presented by Post No. 16, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Eau Claire County, Wis.; flags presented by the Eau Claire Post of The American Legion.

Local Board No. 86, Lowell, Mass.; flag presented by Lowell Post No. 87, The American Legion. The presentation was part of the Memorial Day ceremonies.

Local Board No. 13, Flossmoor, Ill.; flag presented by the Flossmoor Post of The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Bureau County, Ill.; flags presented by Princeton, Ill., Post No. 125, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 2, Caribou, Maine; flag presented by Henry B. Pratt, Jr., Post No. 15, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Crandon, Wis.; flag presented by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Sparks, parents of Elmer Sparks, secretary of the local board.

# Y. M. C. A. Forum for Selectees Prepares Men for Army Life

Appreciating that the Selective Service registrant may be in a bemused or uncertain mental status while awaiting call for induction, the Leigh Street Young Men's Christian Association of Richmond, Va., has instituted a series of monthly forums to aid selectees in preparing for the change from civilian to military life. At these meetings, the selectees are advised and guided for the adjustment of their domestic and business affairs and instructed in the fundamentals for a successful military career.

The forums, which have been conducted for approximately 1 year, have received high commendation, not only from social agencies and the local and State Selective Service officials, but also from commandants of Army reception centers in Virginia, as invaluable for implanting and cultivating morale. They were begun following a study of Richmond selectees to analyze their psychological reactions after they had been advised of imminence of induction.

"It was found," says Matthew G. Carter, executive secretary of the Leigh Street Y. M. C. A., "that during this period there was a 'let down' in spirits among the selectees generally. Many appeared to be befuddled or frustrated. Some turned to reckless dissipation; others, although of calmer

temperament, needed counsel for the adjustment of domestic matters such as family debts and other phases of marital life."

The first forum was held in August 1941, after a conference between Mr. Carter and representatives of Virginia State Selective Service Headquarters. With the cooperation of the Local Selective Service Boards in Richmond, invitations are mailed each month to Richmond selectees for that month with the information that the forum is planned to help them make satisfactory adjustments of their personal affairs before and after they enter army life.

Each forum is addressed by an Army officer, either from a nearby Army camp or State Selective Service Headquarters. The selectees are told how to prepare for induction and what to expect when they are in the Army. After the Army officer has made a brief talk, the selectees are free to ask questions. When the forum is ended, many selectees also have personal conferences with the speaker.

"The informal discussion is a very valuable feature of the forum," Mr. Carter says. "Many of the selectees come to the meeting feeling tense, depressed, or supersensitive. After the forum most of them leave feeling buoyant."

## Fourth Group to List Work Records In Nation's Catalogue of Skills

(Continued from page 1, column 1)

Registration Group 4 immediately completing the distribution of Form 311 to registrants of Registration Groups 1 and 2. The mailing of Form 311 to registrants of Group 4 should be completed within approximately 2 weeks from the date of the first mailing to registrants of that group."

For the most part, it was reported, local boards have completed distribution of the Occupational Questionnaire to registrants of the First and Second Registrations in recent weeks. Registrants of the Third Registration, of February 16, were the first group to receive the Occupational Questionnaire

and the 4-page forms sent to these men have been returned.

Procedure for the distribution, recording, and disposition of Form 311 for Registration Group will be the same as provided for previous groups in general and memorandums explaining the few changes have been sent to local boards.

Registrants of the Fourth Registration are not available for military service under existing law, being between the ages of 45 and 65. It is, however, incumbent upon them to complete the Occupational Questionnaire. Data obtained will be forwarded, through State Directors of Selective Service, for use by the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel in locating persons with certain professional and scientific qualifications and by the United States Employment Service for locating persons having skills in critical or essential occupations.

One section of the Occupational Questionnaire also will be forwarded through State Directors to the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.

Local boards were cautioned by National Headquarters to exercise "great care" to keep Occupational Questionnaires for Group 4 entirely separate from other groups. Also they were advised that when making records of them they should take cognizance of the fact that the registrants of the Fourth Registration are not liable for military service and the listing of them on records will vary accordingly.

# Army Doubles June VOC Calls

## War Department Plans Induction of 3,000 Candidates

Quotas of Selective Service Class III-A registrants who may volunteer for the Army for the purpose of competing for selection as officer candidates have been doubled for June and 3,000 such men will be called each ensuing month as compared to 1,500 in April, the War Department has announced.

Initial quotas for this category of officer candidates were established on March 24 at 1,500 per month for the entire United States, the total being broken down among the nine Corps Areas in proportion to the number of eligible III-A registrants in the States comprising the Corps Areas. The Volunteer Officer Candidate program has met with such enthusiastic response and the number of applicants deemed eligible for induction has so far exceeded expectations that the War Department announced that it would double the original quotas.

The newly established quotas, giving the number to be called per month from each Corps Area, follows: First Corps Area, 180; Second, 420; Third, 350; Fourth, 470; Fifth, 340; Sixth, 380; Seventh, 330; Eighth, 250; and Ninth, 280.

### Procedure Outlined

As previously announced, an applicant must first be classified or be eligible for classification as a Class III-A registrant for reasons of dependency only and must not be subject to deferment because of occupying a key position in industry. Following agreement with the local board to be voluntarily inducted to compete for a commission, the registrant, at his own expense, must appear before an Army examining board which determines whether he meets the physical, mental, and ability standards for officer candidates.

The application of the registrant must then be approved by the Corps Area Commander before he becomes eligible for induction under quotas allotted by the Corps Area Commander to the applicant's State and suballotted to his local board.

Once inducted, the candidate is assigned to a Replacement Training Center where he receives the same basic training as do other trainees at the center. After having acquired the requisite military background and having completed the minimum service period of 3 months prior to entry at an officer candidate school, the volunteer officer candidate next appears before the same board that examines other enlisted men who apply for officer candidate training.

If recommended by this board and approved by the Replacement Training Center Commander, he becomes an accepted Volunteer Officer Candidate applicant and is eligible for final selection under quotas allotted to the center, in competition with other accepted applicants in the Service.

## Registrant's Rhyme Should Defer Him For Time

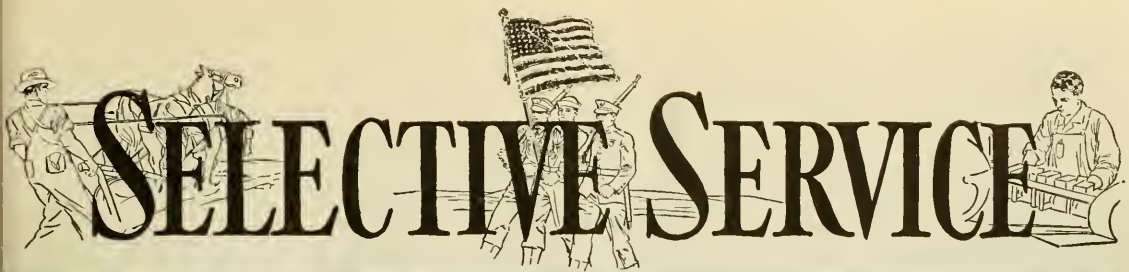
Members of Local Board No. 1, Winston County, Haleyville, Ala., and its personnel have registered a poet and they know it.

The registrant, James Columbus Stephens, reported on his questionnaire that he is the father of five children. Their names, he said, are Minnie, Winnie, Linnie, Tinnie, and Trinie.

When reporting what he does in the way of farm activities he replied:

"Plant and Sow  
Plow and Hoe  
Reap and Mow."





# Nation's Immediate Manpower Needs Govern Inductions Under New Dependency Policy

## Army To Use More I-B Men

### August Call To Include I-A Remediable With Defective Teeth

Expanding use of Class I-B registrants, the Army has included these limited-service men in its August call for inductees. Men so classified were included for the first time in the quotas for August assigned to local boards.

How largely the Army can use men from this group of registrants will be indicated by the results of this initial Nation-wide call. Initial experiments have indicated possibilities for their effective use in clerical work and light manual labor to replace men who are qualified for full military service.

#### The August Call

Specifications for the August call include Class I-A (Remediable) and Class I-A-0 (Remediable) registrants who were not acceptable for full military service because of defective teeth, together with Class I-B and Class I-B-0 men. However, no registrant with a positive serological report is to be forwarded for induction

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## "Send Off" Speaker Locked in Basement

Choice of the basement beneath the offices of Local Board No. 1, Damariscotta, Maine, for rehearsal of a "send off" speech he was scheduled to make to a group of selectees, proved unfortunate for Jason Westerfield, a member of the board.

While Westerfield "communed with Calliope," some practical joker or other unappreciative soul locked the basement door and the selectees had departed before a janitor discovered his plight and released him.

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

On April 1, 1942, William C. Krease, a registrant of Wayne County Local Board No. 2, Detroit, Mich., was rejected for military service because of a minor physical defect.

Krease consulted a surgeon and found that the defect might be eliminated by an operation. The operation was successful.

Now Krease is preparing to return to the Army induction station with his local board selectees in August.

## Headquarters Clerk Wins Commission

National Headquarters has contributed 38 members of its personnel to the Nation's armed forces since the Selective Service System was established in September 1940. Of these, 4 entered the Army as commissioned officers and 25 were selected for induction by their local boards, 6 volunteered for service in the Navy, and 3 elected to enlist in the Coast Guard.

Typical of the inductees from National Headquarters is Philip Winchell, a former clerk, who was inducted January 5, 1942. Following 3 months of basic training as a private, Winchell was selected for training in an Officer Candidate School and was commissioned a second lieutenant, Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft Branch), on July 10.

## Father Registers Son; Then Enrolls Himself

Theodore F. Galka, Sr., of Mason, Mich., a World War veteran, was required to register on February 16, 1942, as was his son, Theodore, Jr. The father, as chief registrar for Local Board No. 1 of Ingham County, registered his son and then was registered himself.

## Boards Must Fill Calls Promptly While Reclassifying Registrants

### Amended Regulations Link Occupation and Dependency To Determine Order of Selection for Induction With Single Men To Be Called First

Promulgating amended Selective Service Regulations which permit the deferment of registrants who maintain bona fide family relations in their homes, National Headquarters has emphasized in a Memorandum to State Directors (No. I-416) that nothing in connection with this new policy for classification shall be permitted to delay any local board in filling calls for inductees while it is being put into operation.

The memorandum, issued under date of July 15, stresses that the fundamental purposes of the Selective Service and Training Act of 1940, as amended, are the procurement of sufficient men for the armed forces together with the maintenance of production essential to win the war. Insofar as is practical in carrying out these essential requirements for victory, it states, the bona fide family relationships of registrants must be protected as long as possible.

#### Order of Selection

Supplementing the general policy of selecting single men with dependents for induction before married men, which was announced immediately following the enactment of the Servicemen's Dependents' Allowance Act of 1942, the amendments to the Regulations further break down Class III-A and Class III-B so that when selecting registrants for induction local boards may give consideration to both their dependency status and activity in war work.

This break-down authorizes local boards to consider registrants for selection as follows: (1) Single men with no dependents; (2) single men who do not contribute to the war ef-

fort but who have dependents; (3) single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort; (4) married men who are not engaged in the war effort but who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only; (5) married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only; (6) married men who are not engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only; and (7) married men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only.

In all cases the dependency status must have been acquired prior to December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent.

Preparing to carry out its stated policy with regard to induction of men, National Headquarters said that all local boards will make every possible effort to insure that the calls made upon them are met on schedule during the period in which the amended dependency policy is being placed in effect. Local boards, therefore, are authorized to vary from the general

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## A Cryptic Message

Local Board No. 12, Washington, D. C., has received the following communication from a registrant who had been placed in Class III-A:

"My wife has left me and said she would not come back, so I am sending you my card. I guess you know what to do."



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

JULY 1942

Number 7

## A Chain Is as Strong As Its Weakest Link

Seven months have passed since this Nation was plunged into war by the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Seven months have passed since this Nation was shocked into realization that all our people must stand shoulder to shoulder—to labor, to sacrifice, to fight, and if need be to die—if we are to win this war; as win it we must and win it we shall.

We cannot foretell how large an Army or Navy we will need, nevertheless we all agree that our armed forces must be made invincible on land, on sea, and in the air—no matter how many men are required. BUT—

Our soldiers, sailors, and marines cannot be victorious on the military front unless those on the industrial and agricultural fronts win the battle of production and the battle of transportation. Our fighting men on a front thousands of miles away must be supported by a chain that extends all the way back to the heart of our country.

*We must produce the goods! We must deliver the goods!*

Our agricultural production must be increased to meet an ever increasing demand for foodstuffs. . . . Our industrial production must be increased to provide our armed forces with the matériel of war in ever increasing quantities. . . . If our fighting men are to be victorious, their weapons, munitions, food, and other supplies must reach them through those who operate our transportation systems.

We know what total war means, and we are ready to give our every resource to bring it to victorious end. But giving alone is not enough!

We have more than a billion acres of fertile farm land which we must give to our war effort. But unless we till, and sow, and reap, it is not enough. Unless the foodstuffs are transported to our workers, to our fighting forces, and to our allies, it is not enough. . . . We have a wealth of mineral and other natural resources, and the greatest production capacity in the world. But unless we use them to maximum efficiency to produce equipment for war, it is not enough!

If munitions and matériel to win the war are to reach our fighting men, they first must be produced by the skills and abilities of those who serve behind the battle front. If our industries are to produce them, they must have materials supplied from the bowels of the earth by our miners, from the forest by our lumbermen, from the soil by our farmers, and from the laboratory by our scientists.

*Each link of the chain is equally important. If one link is broken, the whole chain is broken.*

*Lewis B. Hershey.*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

July 15—(L. B. R. 138) *Subject:* Amendment: Dependency Classification, Class III-A and Class III-B Memorandum to All State Directors (I-416). Announcing that the Servicemen's Dependents' Allowance Act of 1942 necessitates a restatement of current dependency classification policies, this release advises local boards on National Headquarters' policy regarding induction of men with dependents and the general manpower situation. Immediate war needs of the Nation must govern procedure, it is emphasized.

July 15—(L. B. R. 137) *Subject:* Amendment: Occupational Classification Memorandum to All State Directors (I-405). List of 34 activities classed as essential by the War Manpower Commission covering various fields of endeavor and adding supplemental information to Memorandum to All State Directors (I-405) having to do with occupational classifications.

June 23—(L. B. R. 136) *Subject:* Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction Through June 30, 1942 (Form 140). Points out that this form is the same as that used for May 31, 1942, with exception of addition of two items pertaining to the number of registrants who have enlisted and for whom D. S. S. Forms 166 have been received and the number who have been inducted and subsequently have been placed in Class I-C. Instructions for use of the form are included.

June 10—(L. B. R. 135) *Subject:* Processing and Final Disposition of Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) (I). Stresses the importance of local board review of the Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) to assure reasonable com-

pleteness and suggests procedure in cases of refusal, or failure, to return the occupational questionnaire.

### Occupational Bulletins

June 22—(O. B. No. 11) *Subject:* Pretheological Students. Reports that there is a shortage of pretheological students preparing to study for the ministry in recognized universities and colleges and that consideration for occupational classification may be given by local boards in cases of individual students if they meet specified requirements.

June 18—(O. B. No. 10) *Subject:* Scientific and Specialized Personnel. Lists 24 general classifications of scientific and specialized personnel, reporting shortages of persons trained, qualified, or skilled in these occupations. Advises that as these are critical occupations, occupational classification may be considered in the case of the individual registrant who meets the necessary requirements in these essential activities.

## ARMY TO ACCEPT SOME ILLITERATES

With announcement by the War Department that literacy standards have been reduced so as to permit acceptance of men who can understand simple orders in English and have the ability to absorb military training rapidly, Col. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., deputy director of Selective Service, has advised local boards that induction stations will apply the tests to determine the acceptability of illiterate registrants. The local board will not be required to make a determination as to these qualifications.

The number of men unable to read and write English in a fourth-grade standard, the previous Army requirement, who are accepted for induction on any day at any induction station will not exceed 10 percent of the total number of men accepted on that date.

State Directors, Colonel Parker said, will confer with representatives of the Corps Areas to arrange for the delivery of men previously rejected for illiteracy who may now be acceptable.

## Asks Son's Deferment To Use Surplus Gas

Seems they've inducted a "necessary man" up New Hampshire way.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, State Director of Selective Service, says that State's most unusual request for occupational deferment came from a father who wanted his son's induction postponed 30 days as a "necessary man." Seems the son had accumulated a surplus supply of gasoline prior to gas rationing and the father thought the Army should wait until he had used it.

Seems this sort of a "necessary man" is not considered so necessary in New Hampshire and, if this registrant is driving anything that consumes gas right now, it's not for pleasure.

## Puerto Rican Daddy of 9 Registrants Claims Record

With 9 of his 11 sons registered for selective service, Francisco Serrano, of Barrio Pesa Ciales, Puerto Rico, claims a national record as a "sire of soldiers," according to Samuel E. Badillo, public relations director, Puerto Rico Selective Service Headquarters.

The nine registrants and their two brothers under military age (there are no girls in the family) have been reared in the mountainous district of Puerto Rico, and Badillo says, "They are all husky lads who expect to qualify with ease when they are called for military service."

The father has declared that he, too, is able and willing to fight the Japs or Germans, or both, and the mother and the two younger boys are active in Civilian Defense.



# 24 Professions Called "Critical"

## War Production Needs Embrace College Students

Continuing its policy of coordination in the operation of Selective Service to meet the Nation's requirements for skilled manpower, behind as well as on the battle lines, National Headquarters has issued a listing of 24 "critical occupations" in scientific and specialized fields to guide local boards in the classification of registrants in those fields.

The "critical occupations" were listed in a bulletin sent to all State Directors by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, which also specifically outlines the conditions under which students in such fields may be classified or deferred from military service as "necessary men."

These occupations are: Accountants; chemists; economists; engineers — aeronautical, automotive, chemical, civil, electrical, heating, ventilating, refrigerating and air conditioning, marine, mechanical, mining and metallurgical (including mineral technologists), radio, safety, and transportation (air, highway, railroad, water); geophysicists; industrial managers; mathematicians, meteorologists; naval architects; personnel administrators; physicists (including astronomers); psychologists; and statisticians.

### Specifications for Students

The bulletin pointed out that all of these occupations require highly specialized periods of training of 2 years or more; that all these occupations are needed in activities which are necessary to war production and essential to support of the Nation's war effort, according to the National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel; and that there are serious shortages of persons "trained, qualified, or skilled" to engage in them.

Specifying that a student in training and preparation for one of these scientific and special fields may not be considered for occupational deferment "until the close, or approximately the close, of his second or sophomore year in a recognized college or university," the bulletin said:

"A registrant who is in training and preparation for one of these scientific and specialized fields may be considered for occupational deferment at the close, or approximately at the close, of his second or sophomore year in a recognized college or university if he is pursuing a course of study upon the successful completion of which he will have acquired the necessary training, qualification, or skill, and if he gives promise of continuing and will be acceptable for continuing such course of study and will undertake actual further classroom work within a period of not to exceed 4 months from the close of his second year.

# Local Boards May Fill Calls With Available Registrants

(Continued from page 1)

order of selection of registrants with dependents when it is necessary to fill a call, provided the registrants who are selected were classified as available for military service under former regulations.

Former regulations provided that for a registrant to be considered as having dependents, one or more persons must be dependent upon his earned income for support in a reasonable manner. Present regulations permit a local board to consider the wife or child of a registrant as dependent if he maintains bona fide family relationship with them in his home, and if the marriage took place prior to December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent even though the registrant's earned income is not required for the financial support of the dependents.

Furthermore, to carry out its present policy, National Headquarters said that all registrants without dependents of any kind under the law and regulations shall be selected for induction as rapidly as they can be made available.

When the supply of single men without dependents and who are not "necessary men" in any local board area is exhausted and when, in the opinion of the local board, it shall become necessary to meet anticipated calls, the local board may then review in sequence of their order numbers the classification of all registrants who have been placed in Class III-A by reason of having one or more of the following persons dependent upon them: Wives or children (with whom they do not maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes); par-

"A registrant who is in training and preparation for one of these scientific and specialized fields shall be considered for occupational classification during his third and fourth years in a recognized college or university, provided that he gives promise of the successful completion of such course of study and the acquiring of the necessary degree of training, qualification, or skill.

"A graduate or postgraduate student who is undertaking further studies for these scientific and specialized fields, following the completion of the normal 4 academic years, may be considered for occupational classification if, in addition to pursuing the additional studies, he is also acting as "graduate assistant" in a recognized college or university or is engaged in scientific research related to war effort and which is supervised by a recognized Federal agency. A graduate assistant is a student in postgraduate studies who, in addition, is engaged in the teaching and instruction of undergraduate students in these scientific and specialized fields."

ents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, divorced wives, persons under 18 years of age whose support has been assumed in good faith, or persons of any age physically or mentally handicapped whose support has been assumed in good faith. Classification of all such registrants shall be reopened and considered anew, with the local board applying actual support as the sole basis for continued deferment in Class III-A. By this review, it was pointed out, some registrants may be reclassified to Class I-A because of changes in financial status.

When the local board has reopened the classification of substantially all registrants in Class III-A having the types of dependents outlined in the preceding paragraph and has reclassified them in the manner provided, if it shall appear to the local board that such action is necessary to meet anticipated calls, the local board then may reopen and consider anew the classification of all registrants in Class III-B having the same types of dependents.

### Heads of Homes to Follow

When the local boards have reclassified substantially all registrants in Class III-A and Class III-B with these types of dependents and shall consider it necessary to meet anticipated calls, the local boards are then authorized to review in sequence of their order numbers the classification of all registrants in Class III-A who have wives (but no children) with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. The classification of all such registrants shall be reopened and considered anew, applying actual support as the sole basis for continuing deferment in Class III-A, National Headquarters said. Following reopening of classifications of substantially all registrants in Class III-A having wives but no children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes and reclassification on the basis of actual support, the local board then may reopen and consider anew the classification of all registrants in Class III-B who have wives but no children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship.

In all instances where it becomes necessary for the local board to reconsider classifications of men with one type of dependents, the local board is directed by National Headquarters to notify the State Director of Selective Service before proceeding to the reclassification of men with another type of dependent. Such notification will keep the State Director constantly informed of the progress of local boards toward reclassification of all groups so that he may adjust his calls for men to prevent one local board from calling registrants from one group substantially in advance of the time when other local boards are calling them from that same group.

# New Officers 60% Selectees

## Majority of Commissions From Ranks Won By Inductees

Approximately 60 percent of the graduates from Officer Candidate Schools up to June 30, 1942, were men inducted into the Army through Selective Service, according to information received by National Headquarters from the War Department. On that date there had been 17,791 graduates, of whom 10,318 had entered the Army as selectees.

This large percentage of selectees among the men commissioned from the ranks is regarded by National Headquarters as a tribute to the good judgment displayed by Selective Service local boards.

Candidates for Officer Candidate Schools are selected for such training on the basis of "outstanding qualities of leadership as demonstrated by actual service in the Army." These candidates are men who have completed the minimum basic training period of 3 months at Replacement Training Centers and are recommended as officer candidates by their commanding officers. If the examining board finds them acceptable, they are sent to an Officer Candidate School. Graduates of these schools are commissioned as second lieutenants in the Army of the United States.

### Volunteer Candidates

While the selectees who had been graduated up to June 30 did not include Selective Service registrants with dependents who volunteered to compete for selection as officer candidates because the order permitting them to do so did not become effective until last April, many of these volunteers will be included in the graduations next fall. Besides a minimum of 3 months' basic training in the ranks before a candidate is eligible for officer training, at least 3 months in training school is required for graduation.

Under the Volunteer Officer Candidate program, the monthly quota for the entire United States now is 3,000, apportioned among the nine Corps Areas in proportion to the number of eligible Class III-A registrants in the States comprising the Corps Areas. These quotas per month for each Corps Area are: First, 180; second, 420; third, 350; fourth, 470; fifth, 340; sixth, 380; seventh, 330; eighth, 250; and ninth, 280.

## Board Keeps Cinema Record of Selectees

The "going-away" ceremonies for every group of selectees sent to the Army by Pima County Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2 have been recorded by motion pictures. This cinema record is being made by A. P. Martin of Tucson, a member of Local Board No. 1 and are being preserved as part of the Board's archives.

# Activities List To Guide Boards

## Manpower Commission Names 34 Groups "Essential"

For the guidance of local boards in determining the basic requirement for occupational deferment of a registrant—that the activity in which he is engaged is necessary to war production or essential to the war effort—National Headquarters has issued a list of 34 broad essential activities in that category. This list, compiled by the War Manpower Commission, has been sent to all State Headquarters for distribution to local boards.

In distributing this list, which includes under broad activity classifications "the products, facilities, and services considered necessary to war production and essential to the war effort," National Headquarters stressed that it is to be used only as data for guidance in considering individual registrants for occupational classification and does not alter in any way the ban against group or class deferments in the Selective Training and Service law.

The Selective Service Act provides that occupational deferments can be granted only to an individual by his own board. The individual seeking such deferment must prove three things to the satisfaction of his local board: (1) That the particular business, industry, or profession in which he is engaged is necessary to war production or essential to the support of the war effort; (2) that the work he, personally, is doing is essential to its functioning; and (3) that there is no supply from which a replacement can be obtained.

### Five Essentiality Tests

Pointing out that the list of civilian activities compiled by the War Manpower Commission comprises broad groups of industrial activities by general type, National Headquarters instructed that when a local board finds that a registrant's occupation comes under one of the listed groups, it may be considered a civilian activity "necessary to war production or essential to the war effort" if it meets one or more of the following tests:

(a) That the business is fulfilling a contract of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or other Government agencies engaged directly in war production;

(b) that the business is performing a Government service directly concerned with promoting or facilitating war production;

(c) that the business is performing a service, Government or private, directly concerned with providing food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, or other requisites of the civilian daily life in support of the war effort;

(d) that the business is supplying material under subcontracts for contracts included in (a), (b), or (c), above; or,

(e) that the business is producing

# Patriotic Groups Present Flags To Honor Their Local Boards

Gaining momentum from suggestion, presentations of American flags to local Selective Service boards as testimonials of appreciation of their patriotic work by organizations and individuals now include mass presentations to all boards in certain localities.

For the last several months each issue of *Selective Service* has recorded such presentations to local boards in various sections of the country. While in a number of instances these reports have embraced more than one local board, the trend now is toward organized action by patriotic groups to include all local boards in their communities for such testimonial of esteem.

In Cleveland, Ohio, 22 American flags were given to the city's local boards as the result of a campaign sponsored by the American Legion. The funds were provided by public-spirited Clevelanders through a committee headed by William C. Blackmore, appeal agent for Local Board No. 29. In addition, three flags were donated by the Lakewood Rotary Club for Local Boards Nos. 5, 37, and 43, and other boards received flags from patriotic individuals. All local board offices in Cleveland now have flags.

### Youngstown Boards Honored

In Youngstown, Ohio, also, the American Legion conducted a program which resulted in each of the 11 local boards of Mahoning County receiving an American flag. The flags were donated by Road of Remembrance Post No. 472, the American Legion, Department of Ohio, of which Stephen Stanislaw, chairman of Local Board No. 4, is a member.

In Beaumont, Tex., flags were presented by the Kiwanis Club to Local Boards Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 6.

Local Board No. 3, Menasha, Wis., proudly displays in its office an American flag which had flown over the Capitol in Washington, D. C. The flag was presented by Henry J. Lenz

raw materials, manufacturing materials, supplies, or equipment, or performing services necessary for the fulfillment of contracts included in (a), (b), (c), or (d) above.

Having found that the business in which a registrant is engaged comes under some group in the attached list, and having applied the tests and made the determination that it is an essential activity, the board then will give consideration to the occupation of the registrant, within that activity, and if he is found to be a "necessary man" as defined by Selective Service Regulations, occupational classification in Classes II-A and II-B or Class III-B may be made by the local board.

The List of Essential Civilian Activities compiled by the War Manpower Commission details products, facilities, and services considered necessary to war production and essential to the support of the war effort under broad activities classifications.

Post No. 152, The American Legion, for which it was obtained by U. S. Representative Frank B. Keefe, of Oshkosh, and will be returned to the post when the local board completes its work.

Other recent presentations reported to National Selective Service Headquarters include:

Local Board No. 1, Martin, S. Dak.; flag made by the Better Homes Extension Club; material furnished by the St. Katherine's Study Club of the Episcopal Church of Martin.

Local Board No. 1, Boonville, Mo.; flag presented by the Rotary Club of Boonville.

Local Board No. 1, Reserve, La.; flag presented by the Laplace Chamber of Commerce.

### Woman's Auxiliary Acts

Local Board No. 1, Geneva, Ill.; flag presented by Fox River (Geneva) Post No. 75, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Mount Clemens, Mich.; flag presented by the Woman's Auxiliary of Oskar A. Andres Post No. 1794, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Chet Kromer, clerk of the local board, was a member of the 128th Infantry, A. E. F., and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, Croix de Guerre, the Order of the Purple Heart, and has four bars on his Service Medal.

Local Board No. 2, Benld, Ill.; flag presented by Gillespie Post No. 567, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.; flag presented by John W. Sarhage, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 102, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Madonna Council No. 1135, Knights of Columbus, of which Charles Scannell, chairman of the local board, is a member.

Local Board No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.; flag presented by Kansas City Hotel Association.

Local Board No. 32, Milwaukee, Wis.; flag presented by North Shore Post No. 331, The American Legion. A. J. Nachtseim, chairman of the local board, is a past commander of North Shore Post.

Local Board No. 2, Pittsburgh, Pa.; flag presented by Caecilia Maenner Chor. This singing society has 54 of its members in the Nation's armed forces.

Local Board No. 3, Tampa, Fla.; flag presented by Harry Wilderman, secretary of the board.

Local Board No. 3, Molino, Fla.; flag presented by Company E, 1st Battalion, Florida Defense Force, through its commander, Capt. John L. Reese.

Local Board No. 1, Wayne, W. Va.; flag presented by Mrs. Elsie D. Huber, assistant clerk of the board.

Local Boards Nos. 58 and 59, Newberry, S. C.; flag presented by C. C. Hutto, manager, South Carolina National Bank.

Local Boards Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, Chatham County, Ga.; flags presented by American Legion Posts No. 36, Chatham County, and No. 135, Savannah.

# Army To Use More 1-B Men

## August Call To Include I-A Remediable With Defective Teeth

(Continued from page 1)

In the August call, the National Headquarters instructions emphasize.

Future procedure for calling limited service men for induction will be based on possibilities indicated by the uses found for the men inducted in the August call and will be formulated by the War Department and National Headquarters, Selective Service System, for promulgation in the near future.

Directing local boards to include in the August call registrants who were not accepted for full military service because of defective teeth, National Headquarters has pointed out that many men now classified in Class I-A (Remediable) and Class I-A-0 (Remediable) would be acceptable for limited military service, also that those rejected for teeth defects are a large group of this type.

### Ratio of Defects

It is estimated, on the basis of present procedure and policies, that almost one million men of military service ages will have been classified in Class I-B at the completion of the classification of registrants in the First, Second, and Third Registrations. A break-down of this estimate by types of defect and percentages of total number of men classified as available for limited service is: Teeth, 13 percent; eyes, 15 percent; cardiovascular system, 4 percent; musculo-skeletal, 9 percent; venereal disease, 11 percent; mental and nervous, 3 percent; hernia, 12 percent; ears, 2 percent; feet, 6 percent; lungs, 2 percent; other, 23 percent.

## Local Board Clerk, A. E. F. Veteran, Joins Inductees

"That makes 400 I've sent to the Army, so I guess I'll just go along with this batch myself," said Frank Parker, chief clerk of Local Board No. 144, Chicago, Ill., an A. E. F. veteran, as he completed the roll call of the board's selectees last June 5. So saying, he put on his coat and boarded the bus for the Army Induction Center, where he was accepted for enlistment as a volunteer.

Parker, who had been chief clerk of the board since November 1940, served 22 months in the A. E. F. in the last war and was mustered out as a sergeant in the famous Rainbow Division. He has four sons, one of whom is serving in the Navy, one was rejected by the Army, and the other two are schoolboys. His wife has obtained a job with the local board to help support the family while her husband again "does his bit" for his country.





# Deferment for Recruiting Ended Aug. 20

## Men Seeking Commission Or Enlistment Denied "Study Period" Stay

Effective August 20, Selective Service registrants applying for commission or enlistment in the armed forces will not be considered for deferment or postponement of induction pending final action on their applications, National Headquarters has notified local boards through their State Headquarters.

This memorandum (L. B. R. No. 144) rescinds authority that was given to local boards in March 1941, to grant deferment from 60 to 90 days, renewable for cause, to registrants who had applied for commission or enlistment when a board was notified of a pending application by Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard authorities.

**Literature Banned**  
In addition, the current memorandum rescinds permission for local boards to distribute recruiting literature for the armed forces, or to give information concerning enlistment in them.

Where deferments or postponements of induction were granted prior to August 20 to registrants whose applications for commission or enlistment are

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Irate Spouse Consigns Registrant to Japs

A registrant of Local Board No. 2, Union, N. J., avers Vincent deP. Slavin, its secretary, asked for his classification changed from Class III-A to Class I-A. Told he must obtain his wife's consent, he departed. Ten minutes later, he returned.

Typewritten on the upper section and signed by his wife was the statement: "I hereby release my husband to the U. S. Army." At the bottom, in a woman's handwriting, was the notation: "And may the Japs get him."

# Every Man 20 to 45 Years Old Is a Potential Soldier, Hershey Points Out

Under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, every male resident in this country between the ages of 20 and 45 years—with a few specifically stated exceptions—is liable for induction into its armed forces. Therefore, every man in this age bracket who is physically, mentally, and morally acceptable, is a potential soldier and must and will be called for military service if and when the need of the Nation so demands.

Some who are otherwise liable are deferred now from military service because they are more necessary now in war production or in other civilian activities supporting the war effort. Some are deferred because their induction would cause hardships to dependents and because the social and economic welfare of the Nation demands that its family units be preserved intact as long as possible. Nevertheless, all deferments are provisional, subject to withdrawal, and are made only to serve the Nation's interest—not that of the registrant, his dependents, or his employer as individuals, but for the common benefit of all of our people.

Moreover, under the Act, a deferment from military service can be granted only to an individual and by no other agency than his own local board. No group or class exemption, or deferment, can be made except by Congress.

The group, or class, exemptions which Congress has made are specifically stated in the Act and apply to certain National and State officials, certain members of the Diplomatic Corps and certain of

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Registrant Pays for Four Operations To Qualify for Military Service

The martial spirit in the Midwest is rising rapidly, declares Capt. Joseph U. Dugan, public relations officer, Illinois State Headquarters; and as proof he cites the cases of three Illinois registrants.

Case No. 1 is that of William W. Beasley, a registrant with Local Board No. 2 of East St. Louis. Rejected for military service because of a physical defect and placed in Class IV-F, Beasley, at his own expense, underwent four abdominal operations. Meanwhile he worked at light jobs and besides paying the surgeons managed to buy \$375 worth of War Bonds. On August 4 he passed the Army physical test and was inducted.

Likewise placed in Class IV-F, Charles R. Ebersohl, of Murphysboro, (Captain Dugan's Case No. 2) can-

not overcome his physical handicap but is eager to do "his bit." In a letter to Local Board No. 2, Carbondale, he pleads:

"As a boy I had to watch the other boys play ball, I wasn't even allowed to be water boy. Now you decide who can or can't play on the greatest team in the world, so please send me in somewhere if its only as water boy."

Frederic A. Reckart, of Chicago (Case No. 3), had no physical obstacle to overcome, but he was a conscientious objector and was placed in Class IV-E. He now has written to Local Board No. 150, Chicago: "I wish to withdraw my stand of conscientious objector because I believe our cause is a just one and I wish my status to be raised to that of a man who is willing to serve his beloved country."

# All I-B Men To Be Placed In I-A or IV-F

## Army to Cull Inductees And Designate Type Of Service

Beginning September 1, and continuing over a period of 4 months, Class I-B, for men considered fit for limited military service only, will be eliminated. Thereafter all registrants not totally disqualified for the armed forces will be classified in Class I-A, National Headquarters has advised local boards. Registrants considered unsuited for service will be placed in Class IV-F.

Reclassification of men now in Class I-B has been ordered and local boards will place those not believed totally disqualified for military service in Class I-A pending examination at Army induction stations. Those men who are obviously unqualified physically will be placed in Class IV-F.

**Calls for Class I-A Only**  
The Selective Service System action was predicated largely on the War Department's recent decision to induct men with minor physical defects, those who had been classed I-B, into the Army. Henceforth calls for selectees will be issued for Class I-A men, instead of for Class I-A and Class I-B men as was done in August; and men having minor, but not totally disquali-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

## Roguish Registrants Epigrammatize Data

Some of our registrants really believe that "brevity is the soul of wit"—when it comes to answering occupational questionnaires, avers R. F. O'Neal, Jr., public relations officer, Massachusetts State Headquarters. He cites:

A clergyman, describing his work (Item 20, D. S. S. Form 311) wrote: "Teach, preach, marry, and bury." A truck driver, answering the same question, wrote: "Load, drive to destination, unload."



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

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Number 8

## Every Man 20 to 45 Years Old Is a Potential Soldier

(Continued from page 1)

their alien attaches and employees, and ministers and theological students. Any other registrant seeking a deferment, including alien residents and conscientious objectors for whom special provisions are contained in the Act, must apply for it through his local board.

Fundamentally, there are only two reasons why any man liable for military service is deferred, and the main one is that the expansion of the Nation's armed forces has not yet reached the stage where he is needed in them. The other is that, at present, he is more valuable to the war effort in his civilian occupation.

Right now it is of vital importance that the machinery of production of supplies and war material shall operate as fully and rapidly as possible and skilled men are required to keep it turning. The important problem for consideration in connection with occupational deferment at present, therefore, is to insure that sufficient "necessary men" are on the industrial and agricultural front, and in the scientific professions, to arm, clothe, and feed our Army and Navy and to care for the basic needs of our civilian population.

But "necessary men" who are qualified for military service may be deferred only so long as they are absolutely necessary in such civilian effort, and only until they can train men not fitted for military service, or women, to replace them. As they are so replaced, and as our armed forces are expanded to create a greater need for their services under arms, they must and will be inducted.

Likewise the growth of the Nation's need for military power will decide the duration of any deferment granted to any man with dependents.

Selective Service Regulations establish degrees of dependency under which, as far as is practical, single men with dependents will be called before married men and married men with children will be called last; and those with dependents who are not engaged in work essential to the war effort will be inducted ahead of those who are so employed—if, or when, the Nation requires their military service.

Each registrant who is liable under the law for military service, and is physically, mentally, and morally qualified to give his country that service, must realize that any deferment granted to him merely affects the order of his induction; that he is a potential soldier and must be prepared to answer when his country calls him.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

August 20.—(L. B. R. 144) *Subject:* Recruiting by Armed Forces. Advises that, although registrants applying for a commission or enlistment in the armed forces heretofore have been considered for deferment or postponement of induction pending final action on their applications, that procedure is discontinued. Hereafter, registrants otherwise available for military service shall not be considered for deferment or postponement of induction by reason of having made application for a commission or for enlistment.

August 4.—(L. B. R. 143) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 129. Revises the list of cobelligerent nations with which reciprocal arrangements for the military training of their citizens who are Selective Service registrants have been made and procedure established.

August 3.—(L. B. R. 142) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 112. Makes further changes in the list of enemy, cobelligerent and

neutral countries whose status affects the possibility of service of their citizens in the armed forces of this country.

August 1.—(L. B. R. 141) *Subject:* Local Board Action Report (Form 110). Establishes procedure for use of the revised Local Board Action Report (Form 110, Revised 7-1-42), rescinding previous memorandums, and eliminating use of: (a) Accumulative Progress Report of Classification and Induction (Form 140); (b) Daily Classification List (Form 44), and (c) the right-hand page of the Minute Book (Form 101).

July 27.—(L. B. R. 140) *Subject:* Distribution of Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) to Registrants of the Fifth Registration. Instructs local boards to begin mailing Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) to registrants of the Fifth Registration (Group 5), after completing distribution of Form 311 to registrants of the Fourth Registration; outlines procedure.

July 27.—(L. B. R. 139) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 1. Outlines amended procedure for distribution of Memorandums to State Directors and Local Board Releases.

### Home Town Papers Feature Letters From Inductees

Many newspapers, especially in the smaller cities and towns, are featuring weekly sections, or columns, devoted to letters received from local boys now with the Nation's armed forces.

The publication of such letters is having beneficial effect on public morale, especially upon the families and friends of inductees and among registrants awaiting call. The letters also are proving a very desirable feature from a circulation viewpoint because of their wide and intimate reader interest.

Appreciating these values of featuring news from home town boys with the Nation's armed forces, many editors are writing to all inductees from their communities inquiring concerning their experiences and reactions. A typical letter, sent out by the Tillamook (Oreg.) *Headlight-Herald* with the cooperation of Tillamook County Local Board No. 1, asks inductees:

"Are you in a large or small camp? Tell us what you can about it. Do you see any others from Tillamook? What is the climate like, and how do you like it compared to Tillamook? What about the food and clothing? Are the beds comfortable? What studying are you doing, if any, and how much drilling? Does your camp have a recreational center? If so, tell us about it. What is your daily routine?"

"Have you gained or lost in weight or height? Have you had any promotions? If so, give full details. What sport do you participate in?"

### Occupational Bulletins

August 5.—(O. B. No. 15) *Subject:* Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Natural Gasoline Activity. Announces the certification of the War Manpower Commission of this activity as essential to the support of the war effort and lists certain occupations therein requiring a reasonable degree of training, qualification, or skill which may warrant occupational classification at the discretion of the local board.

August 5.—(O. B. No. 14) *Subject:* Aircraft Production Activity. Reports certification of this activity by the War Manpower Commission as an activity necessary to war production and lists certain occupations therein requiring a reasonable degree of training, qualification, or skill to perform the duties involved.

August 1.—(O. B. No. 13) *Subject:* War Department Contract Flying Schools. Advises that the War Manpower Commission has certified that the training of students in War Department Contract Flying Schools is an activity necessary to war production; lists certain occupations therein, and also lists War Department Contract Flying Schools (including British and Canadian).

July 28.—(O. B. No. 12) *Subject:* Metallic and Nonmetallic Mining. Announces that the War Manpower Commission has certified that the metallic and nonmetallic (ferrous and nonferrous) mining activity is essential to the support of the war effort and lists certain occupations in the activity requiring a reasonable degree of training, qualification, or skill to perform the duties involved.



# Many Appeals Found Needless

## Plea to President Only Justified to Redress Obvious Error

Pointing out that Appeal to the President concerning classification of registrants should be made only to redress serious error and obvious injustice in individual cases, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in a recent memorandum, has warned that such appeal is not to be used to establish precedents or merely to adjust differences of opinion between Selective Service agencies.

A study of cases which have been appealed by State Directors and Government Appeal Agents, the Director said, indicates that many have lacked proper basis and the number, he declared, has been sufficient to cause needless delays in the orderly functioning of Selective Service.

In addition to the heavy volume of work involved in handling unnecessary and improper appeals, General Hershey pointed out, the resulting delays also may handicap a local board in filling calls for inductees.

Stressing that the Appeal to the President should be used with careful attention to its primary function, which is to redress any serious error or miscarriage of justice affecting either the registrant, his claimed dependents, or the national interest, General Hershey said:

"The Appeal to the President is not to be used for the purpose of establishing precedents, to accomplish wholesale classification by another classification agency, or to settle disputes growing out of natural and unavoidable variation of viewpoints among the members of local boards and boards of appeal.

"Government Appeal Agents should execute certificates of hardship only after a thorough examination of the record has convinced them that a serious and obvious injustice has been done, and that great and unusual hardship will grow out of it. Reliance on ex parte statements of individuals without analysis in the light of the entire record should not be made the basis of such certificates."

## Birmingham College Boy Claims First Call Honor

Elated to learn that registrants in the Fifth Selective Service Registration are assigned order numbers in accordance with the dates of their births, Lester Gingold, a senior at Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala., hastened to claim first honor in his community by virtue of the fact that he was born on January 1, 1922, "about 12:30 a. m."

Gingold says he feels that he is in the same position as a registrant who "won one of the previous draft lotteries," and adds: "I'm ready, willing, and able to serve in the armed forces of my country."

# Selective Service Lauded by William Allen White

Declaring that the operation of the Selective Service System will stand in history, when this war is over, as "the most successful operation the government undertook," William Allen White, veteran editor of the *Emporia (Kans.) Gazette*, in a recent editorial gives high praise to the local boards for the "fairness and efficiency" with which they have functioned.

"In the draft," says this internationally noted commentator and dean of American journalism, "democracy has found its best expression."

The editorial, which is entitled "Our Democratic Army," continues:

"The other day comely Sally Rand, bubble and fan dancer, trotted down Commercial Street on a horse. She was no Lady Godiva, but even in pants, Sally was an eye-ful. After she had made a cute little speech about a rodeo at Junction City, she introduced her husband as 'Private' Turk Greenough. And Turk, or 'Mr. Sally Rand,' as a

bystander called him, took the introduction good-naturedly. In Kansas City the other day some soldiers gave a show and one of the actors was the husband of glorious Gloria Vanderbilt. He was Pat Di Cicci, just an ordinary buck private. Then again, a hard-hitting cavalryman came to Fort Riley to go on the roster of his company as Corporal Joe Barrow. He was none other than the great Joe Louis, champion of fistcuffs.

"Here are three prominent Americans, whose money, fame, and influence don't count in the new army. Sally Rand's husband could ride Arabian horses and wear fine trappings, but up at Riley he must curry horses and clean the stables. Gloria Vanderbilt's mate could eat from a silver mess kit and sleep on pink sheets, but he's just a buck private on Uncle Sam's books. And mighty Joe Louis could earn more money in one night than his general earns in 10 years, but Joe is only a corporal, and he became a corporal after he learned soldiering the hard way.

"So long as draft boards do not recognize money, pull, or fame, the American army will be a democratic army. It is to their credit that Turk Greenough, Pat Di Cicci, and Joe Louis do not ask for special privileges. Instead they eat their beans with the other soldiers and walk post when their turn comes. Adolf Hitler and all the hordes of Asia cannot whip this army America is building. It is clean as a ship's deck and will fight like a wildcat when the opportunity comes."

## Many Board Members Have Sons in Army or Navy

Members of local boards who have sons in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps are numerous, and a recent communication reports an instance in which all members of one board are so represented in the Nation's armed forces.

All members of Schuyler County Local Board No. 1, Lancaster, Mo., have sons in the service. A son of S. N. West is in the Army; a son of Willibee Andrews is in the Navy; and a son of Zach O'Brian, Jr., is in the Army Air Corps.

Other recent reports are:

William Allan Dyer, Sr., chairman, Local Board No. 463, Syracuse, N. Y., has an only son who is a lieutenant commander in the Navy and is on active duty. Syracuse Post No. 41, The American Legion, recently presented its medal of good citizenship to Mr. Dyer for "his active interest in civic, social, and patriotic movements."

George W. Gibbons, a member of Local Board No. 599, Buffalo, N. Y., who served in the Navy in 1917 and 1918, has two sons on active duty in the Navy.

The only son of Harold Chase, a member of Local Board No. 13, Multnomah, Ore., is a lieutenant in the Navy and in command of a gun crew on an armored merchant ship. The only son of the chairman, S. P. Cope, died while serving in the Navy.

The only son of A. W. Stoltz, Mt. Carmel, Ill., government appeal agent for Wabash County Local Board No. 1, is a lieutenant of infantry and served throughout the siege of Bataan.

The two sons of A. E. Montgomery, clerk of Jefferson County Local Board No. 1, Monticello, Fla., have been serving in the Navy for more than a year.

Adolph Frey, secretary of Local Board No. 222, Brooklyn, N. Y., has a son in the Army.

## Painting Artist Discards Filipino Artist Discards Paint Brush for Rifle

The 99,999th selectee inducted at Fort George G. Meade, Md., was Alfredo Nazareno, a registrant of District of Columbia Local Board No. 9, who was born in Bataan, P. I.

Nazareno, who aspires to be a painter and was financing his artistic education by working as a waiter, gladly discarded paint brush for rifle, he told his board, and looks forward to the day when he can use the latter to drive the Japanese invader from his native land.

## Chairman Volunteers

Setting an example for Class III-A registrants with his board, Chairman Edward J. Vandergeron, of Wright County Local Board No. 1, Buffalo, Minn., has volunteered for the Army to compete for selection as an officer candidate. He has been passed by an Army examining board and will be inducted soon to begin the 3 months basic training that is required to enter an officer candidate school.

## Six Sets of Twins

Checking the cards recorded data on its registrants of June 30, 1942 (18-, 19-, and 20-year-old men) Wells County Local Board No. 1, Bluffton, Ind., discovered six sets of twins among its 388 registrants of that date.

# 7,000 Volunteer For Commissions

## Army to Accept 3,000 Class III-A Men Each Month

Announcing that its Officer Candidate School program, which, at its inception in July 1941 called for training 10,000 applicants a year, has been stepped up to approximately that number every 2 weeks, the War Department this month reported that 7,000 Volunteer Officer Candidates have been inducted from among Selective Service Class III-A registrants.

Although quotas for the Volunteer Officer Candidate program, assigned last March, provided for an over-all quota of 1,500 for the nine service commands, this quota was doubled in May. These volunteers are selected from the Selective Service Class III-A registrants who have been deferred for dependency only, while the men included in the regular Officer Candidate School program are selected from among qualified warrant officers and enlisted men 18 to 45 years of age.

Unlike other inductees under the Selective Training and Service Act, the Volunteer Officer Candidate is permitted to choose his branch of service. Other inductees may express a preference as to the branch of service in which they wish to serve and all may express a choice as to the schools of the various arms and services and make at least one alternate choice.

## Infantry Gets 30 Percent

Preliminary figures show that 30 percent of Volunteer Officer Candidates thus far chose the Infantry, 18 percent the Quartermaster Corps, 14 percent the Army Air Forces administrative services, 6 percent the Armored Force, and the remaining 32 percent various other branches.

Volunteer Officer Candidates, like all other officer candidates, unless specially qualified, must serve at least 3 months in an enlisted status before becoming eligible for an Officer Candidate School. If a Volunteer Officer Candidate is not selected to attend a candidate school within 4 months after induction, he may, upon request, be relieved from duty and return to civilian status until Selective Service registrants in his class are called. This relief also is granted, upon request, to Volunteer Officer Candidates who fail to complete satisfactorily the prescribed course at an Officer Candidate School.

Announcing its enlarged program for Officer Candidate training, the War Department again emphasized that Volunteer Officer Candidates who have been notified by Service Command Headquarters of their acceptance should take no action toward settling their personal affairs, preparatory to induction, until they have received notification of their dates of induction from their Selective Service local boards.

# Recruiting Deferment Ends

## Men Seeking Commission Or Enlistment Denied "Study Period" Stay

(Continued from page 1)

being considered, the memorandum instructs that they shall be continued for the period granted even though it extends beyond that date. However, no new deferments or postponements for such reasons may be granted after August 20, the memorandum stresses.

Under the new procedure, the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps have been requested by National Selective Service Headquarters to immediately notify the registrant's local board whenever a Selective Service registrant is commissioned or enlisted by them. On receipt of such official notice, the registrant will be placed in Class I-C.

Registrants who are commissioned or enlisted in the armed forces after their local boards have ordered them to report for induction will be counted in filling the call for which they had been included, the memorandum states. The local board will list such a registrant's name on Delivery List (Form 151), with the notation that he has been commissioned or enlisted in the specific component of the armed forces which he has entered, and no other registrant will be ordered to take his place.

## Neighbors Provide Breakfast, Busses For Selectees

Local Board No. 8, in the heart of New York City's densely populated East Side, points with pride to the generous and practical cooperation of the residents in the district.

A group of patriotic women of the neighborhood serve breakfast to the board's selectees when they are assembled for induction, and M. Greenburg, president of the Avenue B and East Broadway Bus Co., provides comfortable transportation from the board's offices to the Army Reception Center.

"These services," says Capt. Roger E. Marion, chairman of the board, "facilitate the operation of Selective Service requirements both for the board and its registrants."

"The patriotic women who serve breakfast to our selectees are on hand at every induction assemblage, even if it is as early as 5:30 a. m. They have arranged with a neighborhood luncheon room, at their own expense, to serve coffee and rolls to the selectees."

The bus service, Captain Marion declares, has solved a very difficult and distressing transportation problem.

"Previously," he says, "we had to use the elevated lines, changing from one line to another during the rush hour. Now, Mr. Greenburg withdraws one to four busses from their regular runs to transport our selectees. The busses pull up in front of our offices, where the selectees board them."

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Patriotic organizations and individuals throughout the country continue to express appreciation of their local Selective Service boards by presentations of American flags for display at the boards' offices.

Besides the scores of these flag presentations that have been recorded in previous issues of *Selective Service*, the following have been recently reported:

Local Board No. 188, Pasadena, Calif.; flag presented by William Terwilliger, chairman, and Floyd Turner, a member, of the Advisory Board.

Local Board No. 17, Shepherdsville, Ky., four flags presented by Bullitt County Fiscal Court.

Local Board No. 44, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Miss Dorothea Schimanek, assistant clerk.

### Missouri Boards Honored

Local Board No. 22, St. Louis, Mo.; flag presented by William J. Brennan.

Local Board No. 16, St. Louis, Mo.; flag presented by Alva W. Hurt, Government appeal agent.

Local Board No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.; flag presented by North St. Louis Kiwanis Club.

Local Board No. 8, St. Louis, Mo.; flag presented by Anton Sestric.

Local Board No. 4, Overland, Mo.; flag presented by Thomon-Boothe Post, The American Legion, St. Louis County, Mo.

Local Board No. 3, St. Joseph, Mo.; flag presented by W. H. Laubach, the chairman.

Local Board No. 1, Lamar, Mo.; two flags, one presented by Jesse C. Rains, Post No. 209, The American Legion, the other by Mrs. William Campbell.

### County Honors Board

Local Board No. 1, North Platte, Nebr.; flag presented by the Board of Commissioners, Lincoln County.

Local Board No. 6, Columbus, Ohio; flag presented by Comrade Post No. 490, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 74, Philadelphia, Pa.; flag presented by Crispus Attucks Post No. 151, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 20B, Stonington, Conn.; flag presented by Harley P. Chase Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, of Pawcatuck.

Local Board No. 257, Corona, N. Y.; flag presented by George Mazarake, an associate member of the advisory board. Mr. Mazarake is a naturalized citizen of the United States from Asia Minor, who came to this country as a refugee aboard an American warship in 1922.

### Legion Presents Flag

Local Board No. 1, Pointe a la Hache, La.; flag presented by Post No. 193, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 45, Cambridge, Mass.; flag presented by Joseph C. Canara, Government appeal agent, who is commander of Cambridge Post No. 27, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Coshoc-

# Class I-B To Be Eliminated; Army To Decide Type of Service

(Continued from page 1)

fyng defects, will be forwarded to induction stations along with those having no known defects. After the selectees are inducted, the Army will assign them to either general or limited military service according to their physical qualifications.

Those registrants who are accepted by the Army will be given a Class I-C designation by their local boards to indicate that they are members of the armed forces, while rejected men will be classified in Class IV-F.

Conscientious objectors will be classified in Class I-A-O if fit for non-combatant military service, or in Class IV-E if fit for induction into civilian work camps. Those physically unfit will be placed in Class IV-F. There will be no limited service classification for conscientious objectors.

In the reclassification of limited service men, local boards were advised by National Headquarters to proceed at a rate not to exceed one-fourth each month of the total number of men now classified in Class I-B or I-B-O, continuing the procedure over a period

of 4 months or until the entire group has been classified out of Class I-B and I-B-O or IV-E-L-S.

While instructing local boards to reclassify limited service registrants, National Headquarters cautioned them to give full consideration to Selective Service policies governing deferments for dependency, family relationship and occupation.

### Physicians to Reexamine

In the reclassification of Class I-B and Class I-B-O registrants, where the individual is not deferred for reasons other than physical he will be re-examined by the local board examining physician who will determine whether the registrant has any defect listed on the Selective Service Revised List of Defects which indicates those that are disqualifying.

This list has been revised to eliminate Part II which referred to limited service classification. For example, if the serological test is found to be "truly positive," the registrant will now be placed in class IV-F but the record will list him as IV-F (Remediable). If the registrant is found to have any of the defects on the List of Defects, he will be placed in Class IV-F. If he has none of the defects listed in the revised List of Defects, he will be placed in Class I-A or I-A-O.

Full details of the reclassification procedure are included in the instructions (L. B. R. No. 147) sent by National Headquarters to the local boards.

## Mother of Nine Has Five Sons In the Army

Five of the nine sons of Mrs. T. E. Spurlock, of Downsville, La., are in the armed forces of the United States. The other four boys are under military age.

The five Spurlock boys volunteered for induction through Local Board No. 1, Union Parish, La., and the mother, although a widow, waived any claim as a dependent for their deferment.

"I am proud that they are serving their country," she said. "Their four younger brothers and I will manage to get along until they come back."

Mrs. Spurlock's sons in the service are: John R., 43, with an Infantry regiment in Hawaii; Gordon C., 27, with the United States air forces in India; George E., 40, in the Infantry at Camp Pickett, Va.; Sam H., 22, in the Quartermaster Corps at Savannah, Ga.; and Riley J., 25, inducted for limited service last month.

ton, Ohio; flags presented by Mohawk Post No. 2040, Veterans of Foreign Wars. Fred G. Bucklew, chairman of Local Board No. 2, is an A. E. F. veteran.

Local Board No. 100, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Clearing Post No. 600, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 2, Willcox, Ariz.; three flags presented by the Cochise County post of The American Legion. Four of the five members of this board and the examining physician are Legionnaires.

Local Board No. 559, Rochester, N. Y.; flag presented by Ladies Auxiliary, Greece Post No. 468, The American Legion.

## Those Fighting Families

In previous issues there has been mention, from time to time, of Selective Service registrants joining the Nation's armed forces who are members of families which have given military service to their country through several generations. This month, the name of Jerrold F. Battles, of Prineville, Oreg., is added to the list.

Battles, who is in training for Naval Aviation, is a son of Asa W. Battles, chairman, Crook County Local Board No. 1, at Prineville, and is the first of his family in five generations who did not elect to serve in the Army. His ancestral war record is as follows: Father, World War I; grandfather, Civil War; great-grandfather, War of 1812; great-great-grandfather, Revolutionary War.

## What's in a Name?

Local Board No. 1, Hood River, Oreg., reports that on April 27 it registered a man who gave his name as "Asad Experience Wilson."

Coincidentally, Local Board No. 6, East Chicago, Ind., reports a registrant 6 feet 5½ inches tall, weighing 325 pounds, who identified himself as "Ray N. Lightfoot."





# Employers Advised to File Information On Key Men With Dependency Deferments

## Level Inductions In States Sought

October 16th Is Deadline For Completion of Classification

Seeking to level off inductions so that all sections of each State will be drawing from the same pool of registrants at virtually the same time, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has instructed all State Directors to apportion calls for inductees from their States among their local boards in such manner that, insofar as is feasible, no board will be calling one type of registrant substantially in advance of the other boards.

Calls should be levied first upon those boards from which single men without dependents can be made available for induction, General Hershey said; then upon boards having substantial numbers of registrants with collateral dependents "until a reasonable uniformity among local boards in the State has been accomplished."

To facilitate and expedite attainment of approximate uniformity throughout the Nation as well as in individual States, General Hershey's Memorandum to State Directors (No. 439) also directed all local boards to complete, on or before October 16, 1942, the initial classification of all

*(Continued on page 3, column 2)*

## Clerk Orders Husband To Report to Army

A task which may be unique developed upon Mrs. Mary Jane Watkins, chief clerk, Local Board No. 4, Charlotte, N. C., this month.

In the course of her duties as board clerk, Mrs. Watkins was called upon to order her husband, Lloyd Alvin Watkins, to report on September 27 for induction into the Army. September 27, incidentally is Mrs. Watkins' birthday anniversary.

**Grandpa, Sans Son Or a Grandson, Goes Himself**

Joseph E. McGonigle, 43 years old, of St. Clair, Pa., has a daughter and a granddaughter, but no son or grandson to bear arms for his country. So McGonigle has gone to war himself.

A registrant with Schuylkill County Local Board No. 6, McGonigle made no claim for deferment. His daughter and granddaughter in Port Carbon, Pa., he said, are not dependent upon him. He passed the Army physical examination on July 29 and went into active service on August 12.

## Christmas Mail To Soldiers

Christmas parcels to members of the armed forces should be mailed between October 1 and November 1, the Army Postal Service has announced. Every effort to assure timely delivery will be made by the War Department but much depends on the promptitude and care with which this mail is sent, it was said.

Recommendations for mailing include: Parcels should be limited to the size of an ordinary shoe box and weigh no more than 6 pounds. Each should be addressed with the full name, serial number, service organization, and Army post office number of the addressee; each should be packed in a substantial container and covered securely with strong wrappings, but in such manner as to permit inspection by censors; postage must be fully prepaid, at the regular parcel post rates, only to the port of embarkation.

The following prohibitions have been fixed by the Post Office Department and the Army Postal Service: Not more than one Christmas parcel may be mailed in any one week to the same addressee; no intoxicants may be mailed; no inflammable materials, including matches or lighter fluids, will be accepted; no currency should be mailed, but money orders may be used.

## Data Would Help To Prevent Induction of Necessary Men

Revised Forms Facilitate Applications by Employers For Deferment of Needed Workers and Lessen "Paper Work" Required of Local Boards

Issuance of a simplified Form 42-A and revised Form 42 designed to greatly assist employers in their application for deferment of "necessary men" and to lessen the "paper work" of local boards when considering occupational classifications, has been announced by National Selective Service Headquarters.

With the issuance of these revised forms, National Headquarters urges that employers be advised to use them in connection with all "key men" among their workers, regardless of

whether or not these registrants have been deferred for other reasons.

The filing of the information required by the forms is particularly advisable, it was pointed out, in connection with a "necessary man" who has been deferred for dependency in Class III-A or Class III-B because it would help to prevent possibility of his induction, when those categories are being considered for military service, without the employer having had opportunity to present evidence of the man's necessity to him. Furthermore, the filing of application for the deferment of an employee gives the employer a right to appeal a change in the employee's classification.

The Form 42-A, on which industrial employers make application for deferment of necessary men, has been reduced from a four-page to a two-page document, although all questions necessary for the submission of pertinent information have been retained.

## Employers Warned To Replace Men Now Deferred

Stressing that occupational deferments are temporary and granted only to allow employers to train replacements, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has warned employers to investigate the Selective Service classification of all men on their pay rolls who are between the ages of 20 and 45 and to maintain orderly programs for replacement of those who are physically qualified to enter the armed forces.

Every employer should make prompt appraisal and analysis of his manpower, just as he would inventory his stock pile, the General said in a recent interview, which was widely circulated by business and trade publications. Pointing out that occupational deferments cannot exceed 6 months and in many cases may be for only 30, 60, or 90 days, he declared:

"The Army has to train a bomber

*(Continued on page 3, column 4)*

Revised Form 42 is for use by employers other than industrial and is in the form of an affidavit. Agricultural employers, in particular, may use this Form 42 in addition to any agricultural forms from other agencies intended to show the necessity of an individual registrant.

Questions relating to students, previously included on the Form 42-A, have been eliminated, and in the future colleges and others applying for the occupational classification of students should use Form 42. The American Council of Education Form 10 should be attached to Form 42.

Filing of either form by a proper person, other than the registrant, en-

*(Continued on page 3, column 1)*



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

SEPTEMBER 1942

Number 9

## We Look Back With Pride— Forward With Confidence

On September 16, 1942, the Selective Service System had been in operation for 2 years. In that period it registered all men in this country between the ages of 18 and 65 years, classified most of them who were in the military age bracket of from 20 to 45 years, and selected millions of the latter group for military service while also selecting thousands for temporary deferment to maintain and build up war production. In addition, millions of registrants have been surveyed to record their skills and aptitudes for civilian war effort.

This has been a stupendous task and the fact that it has been carried out to the satisfaction of the American people generally is gratifying and encouraging. It is gratifying to know that our fellow citizens, whose lives we must influence so intimately and radically, appreciate the sincerity with which we strive to be fair and efficient; and it is encouraging to feel, as we go on to even more difficult duty entailed by mounting war needs, that we are bolstered by their confidence as well as by experience in the work that begot it.

The law creating the Selective Service System placed the major burden and responsibility for the classification of its registrants upon the members of our local boards. To them, therefore, goes also major credit for the approval its administration has been accorded; commendation which, of course, includes all persons connected with its operation in the individual States—from State Director to clerical personnel.

During the 2-year period ended September 16, the Selective Service System was operated for 15 months to select civilians for *military training*; for the 9 months that have elapsed since war was forced upon our country by the Axis nations, it has functioned to recruit soldiers for *war service*. And where we had been calling thousands of men in a year for peacetime training, we are calling millions in months for wartime service.

The abrupt change to wartime conditions greatly increased and complicated our task, especially the work of the local boards. And now that we are fast draining the pool of men qualified for military service who have neither family ties nor skills urgently needed in war production, while the demands of the military establishment are increasing, our problems are more numerous and perplexing.

Victory on the battlefield demands that we supply our armed forces with as many men as they require to achieve it. At the same time, the needs of war production cannot be denied. We cannot supply both fronts, or either, entirely from our pool of young men without dependents. We must call some, probably many, to the colors who are past early manhood; we must sunder some family ties. To do this, we must bear some criticism; but we have no option except to proceed fairly and efficiently—with the Law and the Regulations for general guidance and the facts controlling decisions in each individual case.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

September 10.—(L. B. R. 151) *Subject:* Release to Enlist in the Navy. Announces that the Navy has stated that hereafter it will not enlist any registrant between the ages of 20 and 45 who is classified in Class II-A, II-B, or III-B, without first receiving a notice from the registrant's local board that he is released for enlistment. This provision does not apply to the enlisting of officer candidates and aviation cadets.

August 29.—(L. B. R. 150) *Subject:* Classification of Workers Engaged in the Production, Milling, and Refining of Nonferrous Metals. Emphasizes that there is a critical shortage of workers for the production and refining of copper, lead, zinc, manganese, and other essential nonferrous metals and that there is a serious loss of effectiveness in the manufacture of war implements and equipment resulting from this condition. Recommends that local boards seriously consider the deferment of workers in these activities.

August 28.—(L. B. R. 149) *Subject:* Occupational Classifications Referred to the U. S. E. S. Instructs local boards concerning advisability of communicating with offices of the

United States Employment Service when in need of additional information relating to the occupational classification of registrants.

August 29.—(L. B. R. 148) *Subject:* Sample Study of Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311). Points out that sample study is being made to provide a basis for evaluating the manpower of the Nation with regard to industrial and military needs.

August 20.—(L. B. R. 147) *Subject:* Limited Service Classes Eliminated. Points out that after August 20, 1942 no registrant should be classified in Classes I-B, I-B-O, or IV-E-LS and that beginning September 1, 1942 registrants classified in those classes should be reclassified at a rate of not exceeding one-fourth of their number each month. Also outlines procedure for reclassification.

August 15.—(L. B. R. 146) *Subject:* Index of Local Board Releases. Includes an index to all local boards releases issued to that date.

August 15.—(L. B. R. 145) *Subject:* Rescinding Previous Local Board Releases. Lists local board releases which had been rescinded and gives reasons in each instance.

August 4.—(L. B. R. 144) *Subject:* Recruiting by Armed Forces. Announces that from effective date, August 20, registrants otherwise available for military service shall not be considered for deferment or postponement of induction by reason of having made application for commission or enlistment.

### Occupational Bulletin

August 27.—(O. B. No. 16) *Subject:* Smelting, Refining, and Rolling of Metals Activity. Points out that the War Manpower Commission has certified that smelting, refining, and rolling of metals is an activity necessary to war production and that this bulletin covers the essential activities listed in the amendment to Local Board Release No. 115. Discusses occupational classification of registrants in such activities.

### Clerk Keeps Pictorial Record of Selectees

A scrapbook containing an individual photograph of each selectee it has sent to the Army is one of the valued possessions of Local Board No. 20, Chester, S. C.

The book is kept up to date by Mrs. Lucille P. Banks, chief clerk, who conceived the idea and arranged to have a photographer make a photograph of each selectee when he is called for induction. Mrs. Banks has arranged the photographs in the scrapbook, showing the name of each and the date he was sent to the Army.

### That Scientific Ardor

"Mathematics Enthusiasm Smith" is the name recorded by a registrant with Local Board No. 17, Birmingham, Ala., reports Clerk Beatrice Carter.

### Three Dads Seek To Join Six Sons In the Army

Three fathers, each with two sons in the Army and each of military age himself, have decided to make it unanimous in their families by joining the armed forces. One of these families has its home in California, another in New York City, and the third in Texas.

One of the fathers, Edward K. Little, a registrant with Local Board No. 93, San Francisco, Calif., already has achieved his desire. He was inducted last month. His sons who preceded him into the Army are: Edward K., Jr., 20, and John S., 18 years old.

Harry Glickstein, a registrant with Local Board No. 65, New York City, is the father of two sons who were inducted in 1941. Last month he asked to be placed in Class I-A and presented a waiver of deferment signed by his wife. His request was granted and he is scheduled for induction in November.

Warner F. Rankin, a registrant with Local Board No. 6, Fort Worth, Tex., likewise is eagerly awaiting induction to join his sons, Warren F., Jr., 22, and John W., 19 years old, who enlisted in the Army Air Corps. Rankin is a widower without dependents, but his employer asked his deferment as a "necessary man." His induction, therefore, awaits his replacement in his civilian occupation.



# Revised Forms For Employers

## Deferment Applications Now Require Less "Paper Work"

(Continued from page 1)

ities the person who filed to take an appeal from local board action when he believes the registrant has been improperly classified.

National Headquarters said that a few cases had been brought to its attention which indicated that some employers had filed misleading information so as to obtain deferments of employees. Willful submission of false information in such cases is a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, National Headquarters pointed out.

In making the change in Form 2-A and issuing the new Form 42, National Headquarters said it was convinced that the revised forms would greatly reduce the amount of time required of an employer in filling out a request for occupational classification. Local boards also will have their work simplified because of reduction by one-half of the size of Form 42-A.

## Wives Who Work Release Single Men For Induction

Married women who replace single men in war industries prolong the deferment of married men by exactly the number of single men they thus release for military service, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, pointed out in a letter to the War Manpower Commission.

Answering a request for a statement concerning the effect of Selective Service policies on the recruiting of married women for jobs in war industries, General Hershey said:

"The fact that a wife works has no significance whatsoever in applying the provisions of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, in the expressed intent of Congress in passing the Act, in Selective Service Regulations promulgated pursuant to the Act, or in the policies announced by the Director of Selective Service in the amended Form of Memorandum to State Directors (I-416)."

The only respect in which a wife's employment might become a factor in the registrant's Selective Service status, the General declared, is in the computation of financial dependency. However, this seems to be a relatively unimportant matter, he asserted, since in a very substantial number of cases financial dependency is eliminated by the provisions of Title I of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942.

This communication, National Headquarters has emphasized, does not change policy set forth in Local Board Release No. 123, as amended.

# Completion of Classifications Ordered to Level Off Inductions

(Continued from page 1)

registrants liable for military service. This schedule must be met, the memorandum emphasized, because the serious military situation demands that the Selective Service System prepare to fill calls during the coming year "which will be equal to or in excess of the monthly calls made in August, September, and October of this year."

Pointing out that local boards now may give immediate consideration to allowances payable under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, General Hershey also directed local boards to proceed at once with the reconsideration of the classification of Class III-A and Class III-B registrants with collateral dependents.

### Collateral Dependents

Collateral dependents, as they are defined in a previous memorandum, are: Wives or children (with whom the registrant does not maintain a bona fide family relationship in his home); parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, grandchildren, divorced wives, persons under 18 years of age whose support has been assumed in good faith, or persons of any age physically or mentally handicapped whose support has been assumed in good faith.

Citing that Selective Service Regulations, in accordance with the intent of Congress in the passage of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, recognize certain groups of dependency. General Hershey said:

"Our policy is to follow the order of dependency deferment set up in those Regulations to the fullest extent consistent with the local board's ability to furnish the number of men required by the military forces each month. It is our further policy to follow the order of deferments on a Nation-wide basis as far as possible."

As present needs for certain occupational deferments expire, General Hershey also said, single men and others not conforming to the type currently being induced will be called.

### Men Who Maintain Homes

As soon as local boards have reconsidered the classification of all registrants having collateral dependents, and have notified the State Director of that fact, General Hershey instructed that they should then reopen and reconsider the reclassification of all registrants who have wives (but no children) with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. He stressed however, that the marriage must have taken place before December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent.

Registrants having wives and children, or children with whom they maintain a bona fide home, and who were married before December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, shall not be placed in Class I-A until such action is authorized by National Headquarters, General Hershey emphasized.

In reconsidering the classification of Class III-A and Class III-B regis-

trants, local boards should carefully keep in mind the instructions National Headquarters has issued defining "Imminence of Selection" and "Dependency for Support."

**Imminence of Selection** is defined: "A registrant's selection is considered to be imminent at such time in the course of his consideration by the local board that a reasonable man in his circumstances would be put on notice that in the normal course of events he would, at an early date, be called upon to perform military service. The circumstances to be considered in the determination of imminence of selection are the state of the national emergency, the registrant's order number, the registrant's classification, if any, and other such considerations which would appeal to the mind of the reasonable man to assist him in forming a judgment with respect to his future."

"The fact that a registrant acquired a status, such as by marriage, since September 16, 1940, but before December 8, 1941, is not in itself controlling. On the other hand, the acquiring of such status when the registrant's call for military service is not far off will be adequate reason for denying deferred classification."

### Dependency Defined

**Dependency for Support:** In determining whether a person is dependent for support upon the registrant, the following factors shall be taken into consideration:

(a) The provision of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, reading as follows: "For the purpose of determining whether or not the deferment of men is advisable because of their status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support, any payments of allowances which are payable by the United States to the dependents of persons serving in the land or naval forces of the United States shall be taken into consideration, but the fact that such payments of allowances are payable shall not be deemed conclusively to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon financial considerations and shall not be deemed to remove the grounds for deferment when the dependency is based upon other than financial considerations and cannot be eliminated by financial assistance to the dependents."

(b) In addition to considering the amount which the dependent would receive under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942, in cases where dependency is based upon financial considerations, consider the following: (1) The pay scale of the registrant after his induction; (2) The amount which the dependent is earning or is capable of earning, provided work is available; (3) The amount which the registrant or the dependent will receive from other sources even though the registrant is induced.

(c) In applying the foregoing rules, consider reasonable sacrifices which the war effort demands of all people living in the United States.

# Industry Told To Replace Men

## Deferred Employees Must Train Others to Fill Their Jobs

(Continued from page 1)

pilot within a period of 8 months to operate a very technical machine with an instrument board that challenges the skill of an expert. Why, therefore, should any industry assume that it can take 2 or 3 years to train men for tasks not nearly as complicated?

"The fundamental purpose of every occupational deferment is to allow an employer to train a replacement. Only in a rare instance can an employer expect a temporary deferment to be effective for more than 6 months. This is only in a case where an abnormally long period of training is required for a replacement, and the 8 months' period in which a bomber pilot can be turned out is something to remember in this connection."

### A Good Rule

General Hershey suggested that a good rule for employers to follow is: "Don't ask deferment for any man who can be replaced by training another person not likely to be eligible soon for service in the armed forces."

"Make an inventory," he said, "of each deferment for any man whose immediate going into the armed service would retard production of vital war material or other services essential to the war effort or who is needed to maintain national health, safety, and interest. That is your duty. But have his replacement in training. Also make an appraisal and analysis of the available workpower of your community. There is many a man over 45, or a man physically unfit for the Army, or a woman, who can do that job the 20- to 23-year-old boy who took a 12-week course in a learn-quick school is doing now."

## "Model Employer"

### Cited by Pa. Board

Top rating as a "model employer" is claimed for a local industry by Local Board No. 18, McKees Rocks, Pa., which cites a letter from this firm advising the board that it had trained a replacement for an employee who had been deferred as a "necessary man." Stating that its policy of co-operation with Selective Service precluded requesting any further deferment of the employee in question, the firm notified the board that he is now available for induction.

So impressed was the board by the patriotic spirit of this employer that it made the incident the subject of public commendation in a letter signed by Chairman Ross Keppenger.

## Exceptions Noted

Local Board No. 2, Leaksville, N. C., reports a registrant who stated in his questionnaire that he is a "Conscientious Objector to War," but added, in large print, that he has no objection to killing Japs and Germans.

# U.S. Aids Soldiers With Dependents

The Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 authorizes the payment of monthly family allowances to certain relatives and certain dependents of soldiers, including corporals and line sergeants, upon written application by the enlisted man, or by or on behalf of the relatives and dependents concerned.

Under the terms of the bill, these dependents are divided into two classes: Class A, wives and children, also a divorced wife to whom alimony is payable; and Class B, parents, brothers, sisters, grandparents, or grandchildren. Class A dependents may be paid the allowance either on the application of the soldier concerned, their own application, or the application of other interested parties. However, payment to Class B dependents is optional with the enlisted man.

## Class A Allowances

A soldier's wife may receive an allowance of \$50 a month where there are no children, \$22 being deducted from the soldier's pay and \$28 being contributed by the Government. In the case of a wife and one child, the Government will contribute \$40 in addition to the \$22 from the soldier's pay, making a total of \$62 a month. For each additional child the Government contributes \$10 a month. In the Class A group (wife and children) both the soldier's deduction of \$22 and the Government's contribution are compulsory upon filing of the application, if approved.

If the soldier has no wife but one child, the Government will contribute \$20 a month in addition to his \$22; and if there is no wife but two children the Government's contribution will be \$30 with \$10 a month for each additional child in addition to the soldier's \$22. If the soldier has a divorced wife to whom alimony has been decreed and is still payable, the Government will contribute \$20 in addition to his \$22 deduction; however both amounts will be reduced if the amount of the alimony is less than \$42 a month.

## Class B Allowances

In the case of Class B dependents, the soldier also can allot \$22 a month of his pay, or \$5 if he already is contributing \$22 to Class A dependents, and the Government will add \$15 if there is one parent, \$25 if there are two parents, and \$5 for each grandchild, brother, or sister. The total allowance to Class B beneficiaries, however, will not exceed \$50 a month and where the various allowances would exceed this figure a proportionate reduction will be made. Class B allowances are granted only while the beneficiary is dependent upon the soldier for a substantial portion of support, and payments may be discontinued upon the soldier's written application.

While \$22 is the amount deducted from a soldier's pay where either a Class A or Class B allowance is made, the deduction will be \$27 where both Class A and Class B allowances apply.

# Tribulations of Board Members Move Reporter to Commiseration

"Lo, the poor Selective Service board member—he is damned if he does and he is damned if he doesn't," says George Draut, a staff writer for the Meadville, Pa., *Tribune*, in a recent article of commiseration written after a personal investigation of the trials and tribulations of members of Crawford County Local Board No. 3, which has its offices at Meadville.

"The pre-Pearl Harbor days, when there were more men who wanted to go than there were quotas to fill, have been, passed," this writer observes "and headaches have multiplied for the Selective Service board members."

He specifies and comments:

"They have long since found that they carry their selective duties with them everywhere they go in the county, even after they step out of the Selective Service Board Headquarters.

## Curbstone Quizzes

"John Doe, a Crawford County farmer, stops them on the street; and tells them he doesn't know how he'll ever be able to run his farm if his son, whose number has come up, is called in the draft. They walk a few more steps and Joseph Doe, who runs a small factory, stops them to ask what he's supposed to do if he wants to apply for occupational deferment for one of his men. They aren't even a half-block away from the Selective Service office, and James Doe stops them. He wants to know if his number is up yet and when he'll go.

"There are hearings after hearings on individual cases.

"There are regular board meetings.

"There are special board meetings.

"There are surly registrants who damn them as 'persecutors' and refuse to listen to iron-clad regulations laid down by National Selective Service Headquarters and Congress.

"There are 'dense' registrants who will have everything explained to them in detail. They'll nod their head in assent and say: 'I don't get it.'

"There are registrants who will angle for every possible deferment clause

in the regulations when their number comes up.

"All of these lads are the exception; but there are hundreds of registrants, and there are enough of them to pile up headaches in every direction.

"As if this ordinary routine of Selective Service business were not enough, the local boards are showered with anonymous postcards and letters. Every crank who ever wrote a letter to a newspaper or to his Congressman, now writes to the Selective Service boards.

"The Selective Service board member is called nasty names and accused of everything under the sun, by these 'crackpot' writers who won't sign their names.

## Wives Are "War Widows"

"All of this, and the Selective Service board member still has to put in his regular working day in private business or industry to earn a living for himself and his family.

"The wives who were left behind when their husbands went into the service aren't the only 'war widows.' The wives of the Selective Service board members can form their own 'war-widows' union.

"Would you like to be a Selective Service board member?

"Not on your life!

"I'd rather be drafted.

"The hours are better—

"And you get paid."

## Local Board Works From Dawn to Dusk

Pacific Coast war time and the seasonal lengthening of the nights compel the members of Local Board No. 145, Ventura, Calif., to work literally from dawn to dusk.

In order to devote a little time in the mid-day to their private business affairs, the board members meet from 6 a. m. until late forenoon; then again from 4 p. m. until 6 p. m., or later.

"And during the middle-of-the-day hours," reports Chairman Harry Green, "we spend much of the time at our respective business offices answering questions about the draft."

One member of the board, Howard Rockafellow, has to travel 15 miles from his home in Ojai to the board offices in what is virtually pitch darkness, while Chief Clerk Maryan Claberg gropes her way from Port Hueneme some 12 miles distant.

## N. Y. Board Sends Five Veterans in One Call

Five overseas veterans of 1917 and 1918 were sent to the Army by Local Board No. 440, Oneida, N. Y., among its selectees to fill a recent call. Two had served in the Army and one in the Marine Corps in France, and two were in the Navy on European stations.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

With scores of presentations of American flags to local boards by patriotic organizations and individuals being reported to National Headquarters each month, there soon should be none of the 6,440 boards without the national emblem on display at its offices.

One of the early presentations—if not the earliest—was made to Local Board No. 1, Miles City, Mont., by Custer Post No. 5, The American Legion. The flag, which Custer Post had owned since its own organization some 20 years ago, was presented to the Miles City local board when it was organized and is on display in the board's offices. Later, Custer Post also gave another flag to the board which is flown from a staff outside the board's offices.

## Other Presentations

Other flag presentations reported recently include:

Local Board No. 32, Florence, S. C.; flag presented to the board by Sears, Roebuck & Co.; to W. Marshall Bridges, Government appeal agent, by Carolina Power & Light Co., and one each to Dr. John D. Smyser, chief medical examiner, and three other examining physicians, respectively, by J. C. Penny Co., White Swan Laundry, Florence Steam Laundry, and Superior Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co. Government Appeal Agent Bridges served in the same capacity at Hendersonville, N. C., during the World War draft.

Local Board No. 1, Vandalia, Ill.; flag presented by Anderson-Scroggins Post No. 460, The American Legion, Ramsey, Ill.

Local Board No. 333, Rensselaer, N. Y.; flag presented by Thomas P. O'Neil, of Rensselaer, whose son, Rev. Patrick O'Neil, is an Army chaplain.

Local Board No. 12, Fort Bragg, Calif.; flag presented by Sequoia Post No. 96, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 2, Middleton, Del.; flag presented by the Jewish Welfare Society of Middletown through its president, Abram Fogel.

Local Board No. 1, Grayling, Mich.; flag presented by Grayling Post No. 106, The American Legion, of which Alfred Hanson, chairman of the board, and Charles E. Moore, secretary, are members.

Perry County Local Board, Tell City, Ind.; flag presented by Perry County Post No. 213, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 4, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Al Jacobs, a local businessman.

Chelan County Local Board No. 1, Wenatchee, Wash.; flag was donated by the late District Judge W. O. Parr, of North Central Washington.

Local Board No. 9, St. Louis County, Mo.; flag presented by Gravois Kiwanis Club of St. Louis County.

Local Board No. 1, Hysman, Treasure County, Mont.; flag presented by Treasure Post No. 92, The American Legion.

## Triplets and Twins, Brothers, Register Together

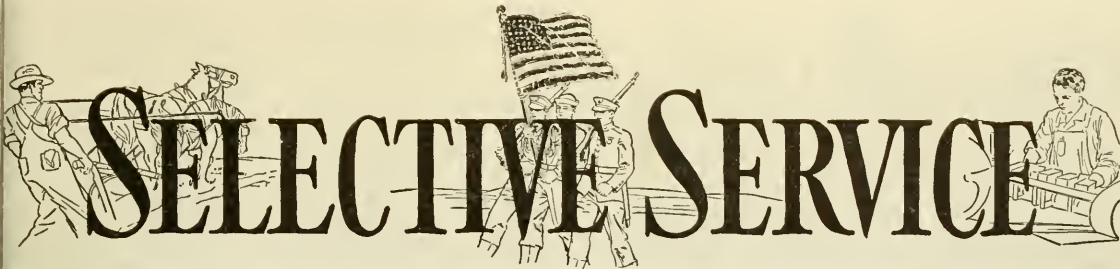
Five brothers—one set of triplets and a set of twins—registered with Local Board No. 2, Johnstown, Pa.

The triplets, John, Sam, and Paul Boratko, were born on June 2, 1922, and the twins, Robert and Bert Boratko, on November 22, 1923. Another brother, Andrew Boratko, 29 years old, also was a registrant with the same board and was inducted into the Army on April 26, 1941.

All six of the boys, and their three sisters, were born in Czechoslovakia and came to this country with their parents in 1926. The parents are Mr. and Mrs. John Boratko, Sr., of Johnstown.

Bert, the youngest boy, enlisted in the Navy soon after registering.





# New Form 41 Amplifies Data On Dependents

## Supplements Questionnaire To Obtain Information On Family Status

Distribution to State Directors of Selective Service, Form 41 (Registrant's Affidavit—Family Status and Dependents), by which registrants can submit to their local boards full and detailed information concerning their dependents, including their employment status, has been announced by National Headquarters.

Each State Headquarters is being provided with a supply of the forms or distribution to local boards. The new forms are expected to supplant any individual forms now used by some local boards when attempting to obtain additional information of the family status of registrants.

Although the regular Selective Service Questionnaire (Form 40) gives much of the desired information, National Headquarters pointed out that many local boards wish to supplement such information with additional data.

### Data on Dependents

Form 41, in addition to obtaining information relating to the family status of the registrant also will provide data regarding the employment status of the registrant's dependents as well as the employment status of the registrant. Consequently, National Headquarters pointed out, Form 41 will be of much help to local boards when considering the possible reclassification of Class III registrants and also will aid the boards in determining whether a registrant should be in Class III-A or Class III-B.

For the benefit of the registrant and the board, the Form 41 should be included in the registrant's file when an appeal is taken, National Headquarters said.

## He Answers to "Andy"

Andrew Lincoln John Logan Joseph Ward Davis is a registrant of Local Board No. 1, Woodward, Okla. Chief Clerk R. C. Moore suggests that this is probably the "longest handle" on any local board's records.

# Nation Owes Debt of Gratitude To Local Board Members, President Declares

Local Boards of the Selective Service System have earned the gratitude of the entire Nation for their fair and efficient discharge of duty, President Roosevelt declared in his Columbus Day address over a Nation-wide radio hook-up.

The successful operation of Selective Service through its local boards in the procurement of men for the armed forces, the President said, indicates that the same principle might be applied successfully to the entire manpower problem of the Nation. And because of this popular approval of the Selective Service, he declared he feels confident that if similar legislation becomes necessary to maintain war production the American people will not shrink from it. He said:

"In a sense every American because of the privilege of his citizenship is a part of the Selective Service.

"The Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Selective Service Boards. The successful operation of the Selective Service System and the way it has been accepted by the great mass of our citizens give us confidence that, if necessary, the same principle could be used to solve any manpower problem."

## "LOCAL BOARD IS ALWAYS RIGHT," SAYS EMPLOYER OF 20,000 MEN

Outlining a policy of complete cooperation with Selective Service, the Walter Butler Co., Lake Pend Oreille, Idaho, employing more than 20,000 persons on war construction contracts, in a recent letter to Idaho State Selective Service Headquarters, declares that in connection with any request for occupational deferment of an employee "the decision of the local draft board will be considered final."

### Statement of Policy

Expressing appreciation of the tremendous need for men in the armed forces and of the burden placed on Selective Service boards, the company states its policy with regard to occupational deferments for its employees thus:

"We are making no requests whatsoever for the deferment of common labor.

"Regardless of their class of employment, we anticipate making no requests for the deferment of single men. There may arise a few isolated cases where we feel that a short deferment should be granted a single

man in a key position. If such a case does arise, we shall explain our position in detail. In any event, the decision of the local draft board will be considered final.

"As far as our office help is concerned, we are asking deferments only for those whom we consider key personnel and whose absence would cause a material loss to the effectiveness of our efforts to complete the project on time.

"We are making continued and consistent effort to obtain and train assistants to take the place of men whom we anticipate will be called.

### Requests Investigated

"Every request for deferment is investigated thoroughly before it is submitted and when an affidavit of deferment is mailed to a draft board it is our honest and patriotic opinion that the man should be deferred."

This statement of policy by the Walter Butler Co. has been transmitted to all Idaho local boards by State Director M. G. McConnel as part of an official bulletin from State Headquarters.

# Speed Urged In Reclassifying Class III Men

## Registrants in Essential Occupations Placed Last for Call

Stressing the increasing need for efficient allocation of manpower between the military forces and war production, National Headquarters has urged all local boards to speed the reclassification of men with dependents who also are engaged in civilian work supporting the Nation's war effort.

In a recent telegram to State Directors, calling attention to the establishment last April of two classes for dependency deferments (Class III-A and Class III-B) with the provision that men in Class III-B, those engaged in essential activities, would be the last called for induction, National Headquarters stated that the purpose was two-fold. The first purpose, it said, was to urge registrants with dependents to transfer from non-war-supporting activities to those supporting the war, and the second was to provide a means for keeping registrants in war-supporting activities in their civilian occupations longer than those who are not so engaged.

### Ban Class III-B Enlistments

The telegram also pointed out that the War Department and the Navy Department have agreed that they will not seek to enlist men who are in Class III-B, and, therefore, it has become the more urgent that all men with dependents who are in war-supporting

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## N. J. Board Registers George Washington

George Washington is a registrant of Local Board No. 6 in Passaic, N. J., where he resides with his wife, Martha.

Like his illustrious namesake, his birthday anniversary is on February 22, but he was born in 1889 and consequently is too old to give military service to his country under present regulations.



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

mittee of Selective Service acting in this country for Great Britain is the authorized agent to execute and file Form 42 on behalf of registrants who are employed by Great Britain in this country and who are engaged in the prosecution of the war.

September 21.—(L. B. R. 152) *Subject:* Memoranda to State Directors. Includes an index of all Memoranda to State Directors issued up to that date and still in effect.

### Occupational Bulletins

September 30.—(O. B. No. 25) *Subject:* Ammunition, Ordnance, and Accessories Production Activity. Points out that the War Manpower Commission certified this activity as necessary to war production and lists "critical occupations" within the essential activities that were listed in the amendment to L. B. R. No. 115. Outlines procedure for classification of registrants in these activities.

October 2.—(O. B. No. 24) *Subject:* Production of Chemicals and Allied Products Activity. Advises of "critical occupations" in essential activities for production of chemicals and allied products certified by the War Manpower Commission as necessary to support of the war effort and included in the amendment to L. B. R. No. 115. Discusses occupational classification of registrants in these activities.

September 30.—(O. B. No. 23) *Subject:* Educational Services. Covers the educational services certified by the War Manpower Commission as essential to support of the war effort and listed in the amendment to L. B. R. No. 115; lists "critical occupations" and instructs concerning classification of registrants employed in these activities.

September 30.—(O. B. No. 22) *Subject:* Metal Shapes and Forging Activity. Calls to attention that the production of metal shapes and forging is necessary to war production and that activities essential to such production, as certified by the War Manpower Commission, were included in the amendment to L. B. R. No. 115. Lists "critical occupations" for guidance of local boards when classifying registrants.

September 17.—(O. B. No. 21) *Subject:* Transportation Service Activity. Restates essential activities for transportation service certified by the War Manpower Commission as necessary for support of the war effort and included in the amendment to L. B. R. No. 115. Lists "critical occupations" within eight separate branches of the transportation service, which require 6 months or more of training; also requests local boards to give serious consideration to certain other occupations in coastal, intercoastal, and offshore water transportation and in local electric railway and bus transportation. Rescinds O. B. No. 5 (Railroad Transportation Activity) dated May 2, 1942.

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

### National Headquarters SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

OCTOBER 1942

Number 10

## A Momentous Month In Democracy's Annals

In his Columbus Day Nation-wide radio address, October 12, President Roosevelt highly commended the operation of the Selective Service System. The occasion was most fitting because October has been a momentous month in American history and for the cause of democracy throughout the world.

In October 1492, America—destined to be the nursery of democracy—was discovered. And in October 1940, the United States of America, in full might and power of democratic development, began assembling that great and growing army of freemen upon which now largely rests the hopes for freedom of people everywhere. On October 16, 1940, was held the First Selective Service Registration and less than 2 weeks later, October 29, 1940, the First Selective Service Lottery—the first peacetime military draft in our Nation's history.

How well Selective Service has functioned was splendidly stated by our President, in his recent broadcast to the Nation that is quoted in the first page of this publication; and he properly gave major credit to our local boards when he said: "The Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Selective Service Boards."

This commendation by our Chief Executive has been substantiated repeatedly during the past 2 years by Nation-wide polls of public opinion. One of the more recent, the "Gallup Poll," announced September 26, summed up thus: "Few programs in the Nation's history have ever received such widespread favorable reaction from the people as the handling of the Selective Service draft."

This is a record of which the entire Nation can be proud and in which those patriotic citizens who compose the Selective Service boards can find much satisfaction.

The work of classifying and making selection among the manpower of America is a stupendous task involving thorough investigation by his local board of the social and economic status of each individual registrant. It is highly to the credit of the men who compose these boards, therefore, that their decisions in millions of individual cases have met with such general approval and so little complaint even from the individuals personally affected.

We of Selective Service cannot be right in every individual case among these millions; but we must pass on each—carefully and calmly, with sincere endeavor to administer the law with fairness to each registrant, to dependents and employers, and with the fundamental purpose of best service for our Nation as a whole.

Lewis B. Hershey.

Director of Selective Service.

September 30.—(L. B. R. 156) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 112. Amends L. B. R. 112 to provide placing registrants who are Japanese, or of Japanese extraction, in Class IV-C; limits preparing Alien's Personal History and Statement (Form 304) to citizens or subjects of 26 countries; transfers Brazil from neutral nations' group to cobelligerent group.

October 1.—(L. B. R. 155) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 129. Revises list of cobelligerent nations whose nationals may apply for permission to serve in the armed forces of their own countries although registered in the United States for Selective Service, adding Australia, The Netherlands, and Yugoslavia. Changes procedure concerning citizens of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and Northern Ireland, and Dependencies to provide for a rider attached to Form 503 certifying the acceptability of the registrant without specifying time and place of reporting, and that meals and transportation vouchers will not be forwarded through local boards. However, in the case of Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, The Netherlands, Union of South Africa, and Yugoslavia, procedure remains as stated in L. B. R. 129.

October 1.—(L. B. R. 154) *Subject:* Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) Forwarded to Induction Station. When a registrant is forwarded for induction, the local board portion of his Form 311 will be sent to the Army induction station together with other records prescribed by Selective Service Regulations. This data has been requested by the Army to assist in assigning selectees to branches of the service for which they appear to be qualified. However, the induction of no registrant may be delayed because his Form 311 is not available. If a selectee is not accepted by the Army, his Form 311 will be returned to his local board.

September 21.—(L. B. R. 153) *Subject:* Special Authority to File Forms 42 and 42A. The Ambassador's Com-

### Extra Copies

Officials connected with the local and State administration of the Selective Training and Service Act may obtain copies of *Selective Service* from the Public Relations Officer of their State Headquarters.

Only a limited number of copies are published and they are not for general distribution.



# Board Sifting III-A Deferments

## Registrants in Essential Occupations Placed In Class III-B

(Continued from page 1)

activities be placed in Class III-B as soon as possible.

The two classes for dependency deferments as defined in Local Board Release No. 123, as amended on April 21, 1942, are:

**Class III-A.** Any registrant with one or more dependents who is not engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort.

**Class III-B.** Any registrant with one or more dependents who is engaged in an activity either essential to the war production program or essential to the support of the war effort.

### Essential Activities

In making this division for dependency classification, it is not necessary for a local board to determine whether the registrant is a "necessary man," but only whether he is engaged in an essential activity, in which case he is placed in Class III-A, or whether he is engaged in an activity essential to war production or essential to the support of the war effort, in which case he is placed in Class III-B.

In this connection it is pointed out that any registrant with dependents who is engaged in any one of the 34 activities groups certified by the War Relocation Commission as necessary to war production or essential to the war effort should be placed in Class III-B. These essential activities were listed in Local Board Release No. 137 under date of July 15, 1942.

## Minnesota Farmer Has 5 Sons in Army

Henry G. Geers, age 64 years, operator of a 200-acre hog and dairy farm near Richmond, Minn., like many of his neighbors in Stearns County, is an American citizen of German blood and a loyal supporter of his Nation's war effort. All of his eight sons, whose ages range from 35 to 18 years, are registered with Local Board No. 1 at St. Cloud, Minn.; five of them are now in the United States Army, one is deferred as a necessary man to aid his father on the farm, and the youngest is in the NYA glider program to fit himself for the Army.

The Geers boys now in the Army are: Edward, 35; Frank, 33; Bernard, 31; Aloys, 29; and Joseph, 27. Henry Geers, 25, who aids his father on the farm, is physically disqualified for full military service. Raymond Geers, 18, is attending a glider school away from his home.

"This is a record," says Charles H. Richter, Government Appeal Agent for the Stearns County Local Board, "that makes me proud of our American families of German blood."

# Great Majority in Gallup Poll Approve Selective Service

The great majority of the people of the United States are satisfied with the handling of Selective Service, declares Dr. George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, announcing the result of a recent "Gallup Poll" conducted in cities, towns, and rural areas.

Reporting to the press on this survey, which extended from coast to coast and reached into all walks of life, Dr. Gallup said:

"Few programs in the Nation's history have ever received such widespread favorable reaction from the people as the handling of the Selective Service draft."

### Eight Out of Ten Commend

"Although increasing millions of American families have been directly affected through the drafting of a husband, son, or father, and have had to make major adjustments accordingly, nonetheless nearly eight Americans out of every ten across the country are saying today that the draft boards in their communities have handled the Selective Service draft with fairness.

"There is, of course, some dissatisfaction among the people, as might be expected in a program as far-reaching as the draft. But the dissatisfaction arises mostly from particular cases, rather than from any general policy laid down by the draft boards.

"From coast to coast, field reporters working on behalf of the Institute interviewed a representative cross-section of the population gathering their views and reactions to the draft, which is a daily topic of conversation wherever people meet.

"Respondents were asked whether they think the draft is being handled fairly in their community.

"Among those who offered an opinion, 79 percent said they thought the draft is being handled fairly, while 21 percent are dissatisfied.

"This is a subject on which nearly everyone has an opinion. The field reporters found that only one person in 20 (5 percent), on the average, was without an opinion.

## Where There's a Will There's a Way

James F. Eddins, of Butler Springs, Ala., was very eager to bear arms for his country and he was keenly disappointed, therefore, when Wilcox County (Ala.) Local Board No. 1 was compelled last January to place him in Class I-B because of a slight hernia.

Eddins promptly placed himself under the care of a physician, paying all costs out of his own pocket, and on August 6 his physician pronounced him fit for general military service.

On August 18, the local board was advised by the U. S. Marine Corps that Eddins had been accepted for enlistment.

"The public's reaction, may, of course, alter if and when large numbers of married men with children are inducted. A comparison with earlier public opinion studies shows more dissatisfaction with the draft today than existed 6 months ago or a year ago."

"In May 1941, after only a comparatively small number of men had been drafted, 93 percent of the country thought the draft had been handled fairly. Six months ago, the proportion was 88 percent as compared to 79 percent today. Despite this drop it is clear that for the present, the draft boards are still earning praise and confidence from the great majority of people.

"Each person interviewed who expressed dissatisfaction was asked to give his reasons.

"Many complained of favoritism which they said some draft boards were showing. 'Some of the fellows with pull are being held up,' according to a clerk in an accountant's office in western Pennsylvania. A pushcart vender in Indianapolis complains that 'college boys are deferred, but poor boys are not.' Some criticism is raised that too many married men are taken while single ones are deferred."

## Father and Son Inducted Together

George T. Howe, Jr., 45 years old, and his son, George J. Howe, 21, registrants of Local Board No. 18, New York City, have gone to war together. As selectees of their board, they were inducted at Fort Jay, Governors Island, on October 17.

Still at home, but eager to serve, is George T. Howe, Sr., 68 years old, the grandfather, who made his home with them.

"I have only one regret," said the grandfather, as he bade son and grandson farewell, "and that is that they won't let me go with you. If I were a little younger, I'd try to enlist in the Navy."

The father and son registered together last February 16, just 2 months before the elder Howe's 45th birthday anniversary.

"We're tickled to death to go," the father told the local board officials.

"Pop and I ought to make a good team," said the son. "We always were good pals." Then he added an afterthought: "Gee, what if I get to be pop's corporal!"

## Inducted on Same Date He Joined Army in 1918

Dan A. Davis, of Brazil, Ind., a registrant with Clay County Local Board No. 1, was inducted as a selectee of that board on August 5, 1942. Twenty-four years ago to the day, on August 5, 1918, Davis was inducted into the United States Army for service in the World War, which was ended by the Armistice of November 11, 1918.

## Board Members' Sons Numerous in Army — And Navy —

There just doesn't seem to be any such thing as any one board in this Selective Service System being unique in any particular. No sooner is a "record" announced than it is matched or topped.

In our August issue it was mentioned that each of the three members of Local Board No. 1, Lancaster, Mo., has a son in the Nation's armed forces. This month comes word that Local Board No. 2, Memphis, Tenn., is in the same category.

The three members of this Memphis Board, each of whom has a son in the service, are: Paul T. Jones, chairman; Dunbar Abston, secretary, and J. K. Hinton. Incidentally, each of the fathers is a veteran of World War I. Other recent reports concerning local board members with sons in the service include:

John L. McDonough, Sr., chairman, Local Board No. 85, Lowell, Mass.; has a son, John L., Jr., in the Army.

Ernest Gajot Bias, chairman, Local Board No. 1, Williamson, W. Va., is a first lieutenant with an armored tank force.

The son of William Spangle, chairman, Local Board No. 1, Williamsport, Pa., was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy after passing a competitive examination.

Chairman Arthur Hitzman, of Local Board No. 145, Chicago, Ill., has a son who is a sergeant in the Army. Incidentally, Patrick J. McManus recently resigned as chief clerk of the board to enter the Army and now is a sergeant.

First Lt. Thomas J. Snee, U. S. A. G. D., is a son of Joseph N. Snee, a member of Local Board No. 119, Bronx, N. Y.

A son of Dr. John P. O'Brien, a member of Local Board No. 80, San Francisco, is serving in the Navy as an aerographer. Dr. O'Brien is an A. E. F. veteran.

Two members of Local Board No. 3, Molino, Fla., J. A. Jacobi and John H. Myrick, have sons in the Army. They are First Lt. James Jacobi and Sgt. Melvin Myrick.

## Write to Mother, Inductees Advised

Letters from their families are important for the morale of men in the armed forces, Chairman Harry P. Simpson, of Local Board No. 2, Rock Island, Ill., believes, but he considers it equally important that those who have mothers should also write to them frequently.

"You should never forget," he tells each group of selectees leaving the board offices, "that mother is the one who will feel for you, long for you, and pray for you while you are away. Every word she receives from you will be a ray of light in her cloud of anxiety."

Many of the board's selectees also write to its members and always receive friendly replies.

# Antiaircraft Seeks V. O. C.'s

## Class III-A Registrants Less than 45 Years Old Can Be Accepted

Stressing that Class III-A registrants up to 44 years old are acceptable, the War Department has announced the establishment of a Nation-wide quota of 500 Volunteer Officer Candidates per month for the Antiaircraft School at Camp Davis, N. C.

The call for antiaircraft volunteers was issued by Maj. Gen. Joseph A. Green, Commanding General, Antiaircraft Command, Army Ground Forces, who said that men who have completed trigonometry and algebra in high school should have the mathematical training to qualify as antiaircraft officers.

Coincidentally, the War Department also announced that Officer Candidate Schools now have the highest attendance since their inception. There are 18 of these schools, with a total of 70 widely distributed branches. These schools are: Adjutant General, Antiaircraft Artillery, Armored Force, Army Administration, Army Air Forces (Administrative, Statistical, Physical Training), Cavalry, Chemical Warfare Service, Coast Artillery, Engineer, Field Artillery, Finance, Infantry, Medical Administrative, Military Police, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Signal, and Tank Destroyer.

The schools in which the greatest number of openings exist at the present time are the Antiaircraft, Coast Artillery, Engineer, Field Artillery, and Tank Destroyer.

Volunteer officer candidates are selected from Class III-A registrants who have been deferred for dependency only and are not subject to deferment because of occupying a key position in an activity essential to the war effort.

## Six of Eight Brothers In Military Service

With the induction in August of Arthur Vilhauer, of Hosmer, S. Dak., through Local Board No. 1, Bowdle, S. Dak., Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Vilhauer, of Hosmer, now have six of their eight sons in the armed forces.

The oldest son, Sgt. Fred J. Vilhauer, served 4 years in the U. S. Marine Corps and enlisted again when war was declared. John G. Vilhauer, Ph. M., served 3 years in the Regular Army then enlisted in the Navy. Henry C. Vilhauer, who is married, is serving his sixth year in the Navy and is a petty officer (first-class). Corp. Albert A. Vilhauer has been in the Army 2 years. Edmund F. Vilhauer, who is 19 years old, enlisted in the Navy last July.

The two Vilhauer boys now at home are: Herman, 17, who is considering enlistment in the Navy, and Paul, who is 12 years old.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Each month and from virtually every section of the country come reports to National Headquarters of presentations of American flags to local boards as a tribute to their patriotic services by organizations and individuals. Added this month to the long list published in previous issues of *Selective Service* are the following:

Local Board No. 1, Athens, Ga.; flag presented by the Athens Lodge 790, BPOE.

Local Board No. 13, Kansas City, Mo.; flag presented by Oliver Eylar, a local businessman.

Local Board No. 1, Woodward, Okla.; flag presented by J. F. Quizenberry, Woodward County Superintendent of Schools.

Local Board No. 1, Midland, Tex.; flag presented by Woods W. Lynch Post, No. 19, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 2, Pocatello City, Idaho; flag presented by Post No. 4, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 9 and 20, Milwaukee, Wis.; flags presented by the Craig-Schlosser Post, No. 31, The American Legion.

### Civil War Flag Donated

Local Board No. 1, Adams, Wis.; flag that was draped on coffin of a Civil War veteran, William Hopper of Friendship, Wis., loaned for the duration by his son, John L. Hopper, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 1, Salem, Ind.; flag presented by the Salem Lions Club.

Effingham County Local Board, Springfield, Ga.; flag was presented on October 20, 1940, when the board was organized, by Mrs. Fred L. Dekle, wife of the clerk who is a World War veteran.

Local Board No. 103, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Paul Schmidt Post, No. 322, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Arcadia, Fla.; flag presented by William E. Dunwoody, chairman of the board.

Local Board No. 230, Torrance, Calif.; flag presented by Earl Jacobs, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 29, Dorchester, Mass.; flag presented by Ladies' Auxiliary, Post No. 22, Jewish War Veterans, Roxbury, Mass.

Local Board No. 1, Greenfield, Iowa; flag presented by Lloyd Head Post, No. 265, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 63, Henderson, Ky.; flag presented by Worsham Post, No. 40, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 715, Mineola, N. Y.; flag presented by New Hyde Park Post, No. 1089, The American Legion.

### Board Receives Three Flags

Local Board No. 2, East Detroit, Mich.; three flags; presentation by St. Clair Shores Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Roseville Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and Post No. 261, The American Legion, East Detroit.

Local Boards Nos. 41, 119, and 120, Chicago, Ill., flags presented by 27th

# War Production Skills Listed For 75% of All Men Registered

Speeding cooperation for the mobilization and allocation of workers in civilian activities necessary to or supporting the Nation's war effort, Selective Service local boards now have obtained and submitted for tabulation the occupational questionnaires of about 75 per cent of the approximately 41,000,000 men between the ages of 18 to 65 who are registered for Selective Service.

These occupational questionnaires, which are distinctive from the regular Selective Service Questionnaire for registrants in the military age brackets, are sent to all registrants. They were compiled by the United States Employment Service to obtain a listing of the skills, aptitudes, training, and experience of all men capable of war production or military service who were recorded in the five Selective Service Registrations.

### Also Aid the Army

The occupational questionnaires, therefore, are sent to men who are potential inductees, as well as to those in the age brackets not liable for military service. In addition to their value for planning allocation of civilian manpower, it has been found that they also are helpful to the armed forces for assigning inductees to those branches of military service for which they are best fitted. For that reason, a copy of his occupational questionnaire is included in the records sent to the Army by the local board with each inductee.

One part of each occupational questionnaire returned by a registrant is sent by his local board to the local office of the United States Employment Service for use in its labor placement activities to support the war effort. Another part, known as the "coupon," is for the information of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, and is sent to the Bureau of the Census which is performing the statistical work under a contractual arrangement with Selective Service. The third part, a duplicate of the questionnaire, remains with the local board.

### Ward Regular Democratic Organization.

Local Board No. 145, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Lincoln Park Unit No. 481, The American Legion Auxiliary.

Local Board No. 3, Kansas City, Mo.; flag presented by the Hoo-Hoo Club of Kansas City, an organization of lumbermen.

Local Board No. 3, Portsmouth, Ohio; flag presented by citizens of Rush Township, Scioto County, at ceremonies held in the Township High School.

Local Board No. 53, Ordway, Colo.; flag presented by officers of the post of The American Legion and the Girl Scouts.

Local Board No. 485, Fulton, N. Y.; flag presented by Homer Russell Smith Post, The American Legion.

Occupational questionnaires have been returned by virtually all men in the Third Registration, 20-to-21 and 36-to-45 years old. Approximately 70 per cent of the men in the First and Second Registrations, 21-to-39 years old, have returned their questionnaires. Registrants in the Fourth Registration, 45-to-65 years old, and the Fifth, 18, 19, and 20 years old were the last to receive their occupational questionnaires but around 4 per cent of them have made returns.

The returns to date indicate that approximately all of the men who were enrolled in the five Selective Service registrations—except those who had been selected or enlisted before mailing of occupational questionnaires was begun last May—will have made their returns in the comparatively near future.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from page 2)

September 17.—(O. B. No. 20) *Subject: Food Processing.* Covers essential activities in food processing, certified by the War Manpower Commission as necessary to support the war effort and included in the amendment to L. B. R. No. 115 and lists "critical occupations." Discusses classification of registrants in these activities.

September 16.—(O. B. No. 19) *Subject: Forestry, Logging, and Lumbering Activity.* Lists "critical occupations" in essential activities in forestry, logging, and lumbering, certified by the War Manpower Commission as necessary to war production and included in the amendment to L. B. R. No. 115. Instructs concerning classification of registrants in these activities.

September 16.—(O. B. No. 18) *Subject: Agricultural Activity.* Points out that agriculture is essential to the war effort and restates the activities under that heading which were certified by the War Manpower Commission. Lists important occupations in agriculture which must be filled by persons capable of performing the duties involved and urges serious consideration of these needs when classifying such registrants.

September 16.—(O. B. R. No. 17) *Subject: Air Ferry Pilots.* Covers the ferrying and delivering of military aircraft both in the United States and abroad by the Ferry Division of the Air Transport Command of the Army of the United States. Points out that this activity has been certified by the War Manpower Commission as essential to war production and that the civilian pilots engaged in it must possess a high degree of training, qualification, or skill. Urges careful consideration of these requirements and of the availability of pilots when making classifications.





Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1942

Number 11

# Birth Dates To Govern Call of 18-Year-Olds Who Register Next Month, or Thereafter

## Manning Tables Plan Inaugurated

### *Classes II-C and III-C Created For Deferment of Necessary Agricultural Workers*

## Registration Begins Dec. 11

### Three Periods Designated For Enrollment Of New Group

### Inventory of Employees Will Enable Orderly Replacements

So that there may be orderly replacement of essential workmen who are called for military service, and so that war production may be built up and maintained on a par with military recruitment, the Selective Service System and the War Manpower Commission have developed and inaugurated the Manning Table Plan for inventorying and analyzing jobs in activities necessary in the Nation's war effort.

As explained in Local Board Release No. 158, a Manning Table, or a similar inventory, may be prepared by an employer to present a complete analysis of all employees in his plant. Each job classification must be carefully and thoroughly analyzed and their relative importance will be determined on the basis, generally, of the time required to train a replacement for each. This procedure should enable an employer to review his use of manpower and determine his present and future requirements and the rate and order of replacement for maintenance of needed production.

Commenting on the Manning Table Plan, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in a joint statement, said:

"In a total war, each person in the Nation should go as nearly as possible

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Seven Sets of Brothers Inducted on Same Day

Local Board No. 25, Allegheny County, Pa., sent seven sets of brothers to the Army for induction on the same day, Saturday, November 7, 1942.

Moving promptly to carry out the provisions, in the recent amendment to the Selective Service Act, for deferment of necessary agricultural workers, local boards have been instructed by National Headquarters to immediately classify, or reclassify, all such registrants into two new classes, II-C and III-C.

These new classes provide for distinguishing between essential farm workers who have dependents (II-C) and those who have none (III-C).

Announcing these new classifications (L. B. R., No. 164), National

Headquarters advised local boards that the amended law requires deferment of every registrant found by a local board (subject to the right of appeal) to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort" so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be made. Furthermore, it is pointed out, the law provides that should any such registrant leave the occupation or endeavor in which he was deferred for other work, the local board shall reclassify him in a class available for military service unless he has requested and obtained his local board's permission to make the change. This permission can be granted only if the local board determines that it is in the best interest of the war effort.

### Applies to All Farm Workers

Giving full administrative scope to the intent of the new law, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, also has instructed local boards that its provisions apply immediately to all registrants who are now "necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors essential to the war effort" regardless of whether or not they have been placed in Class II-C or Class III-C. Should any such registrant leave such occupation or endeavor without permission of his local board, it is directed that he should promptly be classified in or reclassified in Class I-A, Class I-A-O, or Class IV-E.

Regardless of his present classification, General Hershey said, a registrant who is necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or an agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort should request his local board to make a determination as to whether it is or is not in the best interest of the war effort

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

### Men 45 Years Old, Or Over, Placed In Class IV-A

With the recent amendment of the Selective Training and Service Act prohibiting the induction into military service without his consent of a man who is 45 years old, or over, National Headquarters has instructed local boards to place such registrants in Class IV-A.

Under the former law, any man who was not more than 45 years old when he registered, and was otherwise qualified for military service, could be inducted. The amended law, however, provides that no man, without his consent, shall be inducted for training and service "after he has attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of his birth."

Issuing instructions to local boards (L. B. R. 162), Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has ruled that such consent to induction must be made in writing. He also instructed that every registrant who reaches the age of 45 years before his induction, "whether he has been ordered to induction or not," shall be classified in Class IV-A and shall not be inducted without his written consent.

Male residents in the United States who have become 18 years old since June 30, 1942, and must register for military service next month, will be given their serial and order numbers on the basis of their birth dates, National Selective Service Headquarters has announced. No lottery will be held and the procedure will be the same as for the 18-, 19-, and 20-year-old men who registered last June.

The registration, which will be held between December 11 and December 31, will be the sixth since the Selective Service System was established by law on September 16, 1940, and will be conducted in three periods for prospective registrants grouped by their birth dates.

### Registration Schedule

The schedule, as fixed by Presidential proclamation, is as follows:

*December 11 to 17, inclusive.*—Those who were born on or after July 1, 1924, but not after August 31, 1924;

*December 18 to 24, inclusive.*—Those who were born on or after September 1, 1924, but not after October 31, 1924;

*December 26 to 31, inclusive.*—Those who were born on or after November 1, 1924, but not after December 31, 1924.

Furthermore, President Roosevelt's proclamation ordering the registration

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## N. Y. Board Drafts Its Ex-Chairman

A year ago, Robert J. Benedict was chairman of Local Board No. 550, Rochester, N. Y. Now he is Private Benedict, inducted into the Army of the United States through the board he formerly headed.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

NOVEMBER 1942

Number 11

## Our Armies Must Be Equipped Trained and Maintained

Mere masses of men mustered for war do not make an army. They must be provided with equipment and trained to use it; they must be clothed and fed and kept healthy and strong, and they must be transported to fighting fronts.

Modern war is largely mechanized and is waged in the air and under the water as well as on land and sea. It requires large quantities of varied and intricate mechanical equipment and skilled men to maintain and operate it.

War production industries likewise must have skilled workers to provide the equipment the armed forces require to drive to victory; agriculture must have adequate manpower to produce food for the fighters and the civilian population; factories must be manned to process food, to manufacture clothing, to produce hospital and medical supplies.

Neither the needs of the military forces for skilled men, nor those of production, can be supplied entirely from our young manhood, and all of this group are designated by law for the armed forces. However, it is imperative that both fronts be maintained and expanded.

Our job—the job of our local boards, therefore, is to withdraw those skilled workers who ultimately must go to the armed forces in as orderly a manner as possible and so spaced as to prevent serious interference with vital production. Under the law, this can be accomplished only by temporary deferment of men needed now in war production for just so long as is absolutely required to replace them.

In this issue of *Selective Service*, the so-called Manning Table Plan for inventorying and analyzing jobs in activities necessary in the Nation's war effort is explained and recommended. Its objective is the withdrawal of skilled workers for military service, with the cooperation of employers, in such manner that will enable employers to make definite plans for replacements.

Use of this plan of inventory and analysis should be helpful, but as a general proposition, the main requirement is that the local board at all times keep in mind the interlocking needs of the military and the production fronts when registrants are being classified or called for induction.

No man should be arbitrarily removed from civilian work to the detriment of the general war effort, but every man who is qualified under the law to bear arms for his country must be called to that duty as he is needed and none should be permitted to remain in civilian occupation any longer than is absolutely necessary for his replacement by someone ineligible for military service.

*Lewis B. Iversley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

November 5.—(L. B. R. 158) *Subject:* Plan for the Replacement of Registrants in Essential Activities. Outlines procedure to be followed in the Manning Table Plan for orderly replacement of skilled workers in essential activities. Points out that use of a Manning Table, or a similar inventory of the employer's manpower requirements, will provide a basis for a review of the manpower used by the employer, his present and future manpower needs, and the rate and order of replacement of employees liable for military service.

October 28.—(L. B. R. 157) *Subject:* Classification of Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Farm Workers and Operators. Explains the War Manpower Commission plan for stabilization of employment on dairy, livestock, and poultry farms and suggests procedure for classification or reclassification of registrants in this war effort supporting activity. Also announces that the War and Navy Departments have agreed not to recruit, or accept for enlistment, any registrant who does not present a certificate from his local board that he is not in Class II-A, Class II-B, or Class III-B, or is not entitled to such classification by reason of being a necessary man in dairy, livestock, or poultry farm production.

### Occupational Bulletins

November 7.—(O. B. No. 39) *Subject:* Production of Textiles. Advises

### High School Boys May Finish Last Half of Year

An 18- or 19-year-old registrant attending a high school, or similar institution of learning, who is ordered to report for induction during the last half of an academic year, may have his induction postponed, upon his request, until the end of such academic year.

Request for such postponement must be made in writing, local boards are advised by National Headquarters, and the registrant must fulfill all of the following requirements:

(a) Have reached the eighteenth anniversary of the day of his birth but not reached the twentieth;

(b) Be pursuing a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning; and

(c) Be in the last half of the academic year at such school or institution.

The intent of the law, National Headquarters has pointed out (L. B. R. No. 163) is to include under the designation "high school or similar institution of learning" only the courses of study of the usual high school level work (9th, 10th, 11th, or 12th grades) and not to include elementary or grammar school level work and university and college level work.

that the War Manpower Commission has certified the production of textiles as an activity essential to the support of the war effort and local boards, therefore, may consider for occupational classification registrants in certain "critical occupations" who are necessary men within the meaning of Selective Service Regulations. Lists these critical occupations and suggests procedure for classification of registrants engaged in them.

November 4.—(O. B. No. 38) *Subject:* Production of Transportation Equipment. Calls to attention that production of transportation equipment is an activity essential to support of the war effort. Lists "critical occupations" within the activity, pointing out that registrants engaged in them require 6 or more months of training and suggests certain important factors to be considered when classifying such registrants.

October 23.—(O. B. No. 37) *Subject:* Production of Finished Lumber Products. Points out that this activity is certified by the War Manpower Commission as essential to support of the war effort. Lists "critical occupations" within the activity for guidance of local boards when classifying registrants.

October 23.—(O. B. No. 36) *Subject:* Production of Apparel. Advises that this is an activity essential to support of the war effort and cites "critical occupations" therein for the information of local boards when classifying registrants.

October 23.—(O. B. No. 35) *Subject:* Production of Rubber Products. Points out that production of rubber products, i. e., all rubber products, subject to the criteria contained in part X, paragraph 3, Local Board Release No. 115, as amended, is an activity essential to support of the war effort. Lists "critical occupations" within the activity and advises local boards on elements to be considered when classifying registrants.

October 23.—(O. B. No. 34) *Subject:* Production of Stone, Clay, and Glass Products. Advises that production of stone, clay, and glass products is essential to support of the war effort. Lists "critical occupations" within the activity and points out elements to be considered when classifying men in these occupations.

October 23.—(O. B. No. 33) *Subject:* Construction Activity. Points out that the construction activity is essential to support of the war effort, i. e., highway and street construction; and construction of approved industrial plants, houses, hospitals, and military projects and repair of such facilities; and services necessary to complete such constructions. Lists "critical occupations" therein and advises local boards on matters to be considered when registrants in these occupations are classified.

October 23.—(O. B. No. 32) *Subject:* Production of Communication Equipment. Advises that production

(Continued on page 3, column 1)



# Three Groups of 18-Year-Olds To Be Registered Next Month

(Continued from page 1)

provided that, during the continuance of the present war, "those who were born on or after January 1, 1925, shall be registered on the day they attain the eighteenth anniversary of the day of their birth; provided, that if such

anniversary falls on a Sunday or legal holiday, their registration shall take place on the day following that is not a Sunday or a legal holiday."

## Order Numbers Procedure

Pointing out that the 18-year-old men who register next month are liable for military service under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, National Headquarters said that these registrants will be given their order numbers in the following manner:

1. The local board will arrange the Registration Cards (Form 1) of registrants of the Sixth Registration in a pile according to their respective dates of birth so that the cards of registrants born on July 1, 1924, will be on the top, the cards of registrants born on July 2, 1924, will follow the cards of those born on July 1, 1924, the cards of registrants born on July 3, 1924, will follow the cards of those born on July 2, 1924, and so on to the bottom of the pile where the cards of those born on December 31, 1924, will be located. When the local board has cards for two or more registrants born on the same date, such cards shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

2. Serial numbers will be assigned to the registrants so that the registrant whose card heads the list will be given Serial No. W-1. The registrant whose card is second from the top will get Serial No. W-2, and so on through the list.

3. The registrant with Serial No. W-1 will be given the next available order number in his local board following the last order number given to a registrant who registered on June 30, 1942.

Classification of the 18- and 19-year-olds who registered on last June 30, 1942, will be completed before those who register next month are classified, it was stated.

## Registrars Cautioned

When conducting the registration next month, all registrars are cautioned to be sure to obtain proper answers from registrants so that there may be no uncertainty about registrants' names or addresses in connection with future procedure.

Registration cards bear only nine questions but each must be carefully and factually answered.

out that the War Manpower Commission has certified that production of machinery is necessary to war production and itemizes occupations in such activities, listed in the amendment to L. B. R. 115, which the Manpower Commission has certified are essential to their functioning.

## Grandpa, Two Sons, Two Grandsons In Service

Maj. Rolin W. Shaw, of Arizona State Selective Service Headquarters, is a veteran of World War I and a grandfather. With him in the military service are two sons, a son-in-law, and two grandsons.

The sons are Lt. Stanley S. Shaw, a member of the faculty, The QM School, Camp Lee, Va., and Arthur F. Shaw, an aviation cadet. The son-in-law is Lt. Lee E. Munsil, an Army air base quartermaster. The grandsons are Jack R. Hight, P. O. 3d Class, U. S. Coast Guard, and Henry B. Hight, Seaman 2d Class, U. S. Navy. Another son of Major Shaw, Clarence S., 14 years old, is a member of his high school ROTC.

## New Army Officers Largely Selectees

Recent announcement by Secretary of War Stimson that the Army will rely on its Officer Candidate Schools for virtually all officers it may require in the future has much interest for Selective Service registrants because a majority of the men commissioned from the ranks so far were inducted through Selective Service.

Approximately 60 percent of the graduates from Officer Candidate Schools up to last June 30 entered the Army through Selective Service, the War Department then announced. While no over-all statistics have been issued since, it is known that the percentage of former "selectees" now is much larger.

Announcing that commissions from civil life will be rare in the future, Secretary Stimson said: "We can rely on our training schools for almost all future officers—specialized as well as combat." He declared the Army is very proud of its Officer Candidate Schools.

Candidates for these training schools are selected from men who have completed the minimum basic training period of 3 months and are recommended by their commanding officer. If the examining board finds them acceptable, they are sent to an Officer Candidate School. Graduates are commissioned as second lieutenants.

## California Board Lists Many Noted Names

Names of noted Americans are numerous in the roster of registrants with Local Board No. 268, Downey, Calif. Among them are: John Quincy Adams, Richard Byrd, John Paul Jones, Woodrow Wilson, John Greenleaf Whittier, and two Robert E. Lees.

## Farm Workers In New Classes

### Local Boards To Defers All Necessary Men In II-C or III-C

(Continued from page 1)

before changing to other work. The local board determination in such cases will be subject to the same right of appeal provided for registrants who have been classified in Class II-C or Class III-C.

### New Classes Defined

Classes II-C and Class III-C, as defined in an amendment to Selective Service Regulations, are:

**Class II-C.**—Any registrant who has no grounds for deferment other than his occupation or endeavor and who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

**Class III-C.**—Any registrant who is deferred by reason of dependency and who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort.

The phrase, "a registrant regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor" does not include a registrant "who is seasonally or temporarily engaged, or is engaged on a part-time basis, in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort," General Hershey has informed local boards.

### Requests to Change Work

Request to leave an agricultural occupation must be made in writing by the registrant and filed with his local board. The local board then must advise the registrant, in writing, of its determination.

A registrant who is refused permission to leave agricultural work may appeal from his local board's decision by filing written notice of appeal within 10 days after the local board has mailed to him a written notice of its determination. When such an appeal is filed, the local board must immediately forward the registrant's file to the board of appeal and the board of appeal is instructed to give priority to each case involving such determination. When the board of appeal has made its determination, it will return the registrant's file to his local board and the local board will advise the registrant, in writing, of the appeal board's decision.

No registrant will be released for enlistment in the land or naval forces if he is classified in Class II-C or Class III-C.

A registrant who is placed in Class II-C or Class III-C must be retained in that class so long as he is "necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural or occupational endeavor essential to the war effort," and until a satisfactory replacement in such agricultural occupation or endeavor can be obtained.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from page 2)

of communication equipment is essential to support of the war effort; lists "critical occupations" therein. Advises local boards of elements to be considered when classifying registrants in these occupations.

**October 17.**—(O. B. No. 31) **Subject:** Civil Aeronautics Administration Aviation Services. States that the aviation service of the Civil Aeronautics Administration is an activity necessary to war production. Advises that the list of "critical occupations" attached to Occupational Bulletin No. 21, Air Transportation Services, applies also to the Civil Aeronautics Administration Aviation Services.

**October 17.**—(O. B. No. 30) **Subject:** Finishing of Metal Products Activity. Points out that finishing of metal products is an activity essential to support of the war effort. Includes enameling, japanning, lacquering, painting and galvanizing of metal products. Lists "critical occupations" therein and suggests elements to be considered by local boards when classifying registrants in these occupations.

**October 17.**—(O. B. No. 29) **Subject:** Production of Leather Products. Advises that production of leather products is essential to support of the war effort. Lists "critical occupations" therein and instructs concerning classification of registrants.

**October 15.**—(O. B. No. 28) **Subject:** Production of Industrial and Agricultural Equipment. Calls to attention that the production of industrial and agricultural equipment is essential to support of the war effort; lists "critical occupations" therein for the consideration of local boards when classifying registrants.

**October 12.**—(O. B. No. 27) **Subject:** Communication Services Activity. Covers communication services certified by the War Manpower Commission as essential to support of the war effort, which were listed in the amendment to L. B. R. 115; lists "critical occupations" in telephone, telegraph, newspapers, radio broadcasting, newsreels, and television services and the repair of facilities for guidance of local boards when classifying registrants.

**October 6.**—(O. B. No. 26) **Subject:** Production of Machinery. Points

# Manning Tables To Determine Rate and Order of Replacements

(Continued from page 1)

that thing for which he is best equipped. The War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System recognize this principle and propose to leave in industry the irreplaceable worker and to allow employers time to procure and train replacements for those who are taken into the armed forces. The Manning Table Plan is a method developed by the staff of the War Manpower Commission and the Selective Service System to assist management in accomplishing the foregoing."

Using the Manning Table, or a similar inventory, as a basis, a schedule will be prepared by the employer for the replacement of men in each job classification, and indicating the time within which the replacement can be made.

## State Directors Review

When the replacement schedule has been completed, the employer is required to submit it to the Selective Service Director of the State in which the plant is located for review and acceptance. If the State Director accepts the schedule, he will assign to the employer a "State Acceptance Number." The employer then will be authorized to use this State Acceptance Number and to place a prescribed State Acceptance Stamp on the Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Form 42A), indicating that the time for replacement of the employees shown on the Form 42A is in accordance with the schedule accepted by the State Director.

The employer will file a new Affidavit (Form 42A), bearing the authorized stamp, for each employee for whom a deferment is indicated on the replacement schedule and that schedule will be used to determine the length of deferment which may be requested. Form 42A will be sent to local boards in the usual manner and will supersede forms or requests for occupational deferment previously filed. Also, if the replacement schedule is revised, new Forms 42A will be filed for the individuals affected, and will supersede any Forms 42A then on file.

## Periods of Deferment

Local boards are directed by Local Board Release 158 to consider to placing a registrant in Class II-B during the time indicated by his Form 42A as necessary for his replacement. Periods of deferment will continue to be 6 months or less, in accordance with Selective Service Regulations. However, if the time indicated on the Form 42A as being necessary for replacement is more than 6 months, the local boards will give consideration, upon the expiration of a 6-months' period of deferment, to additional deferment during the period indicated on Form 42A.

Emphasizing that Selective Service basic deferment policies are unchanged by the Manning Table Plan, Local Board Release 158 states:

"The question of deferment on occupational grounds rests with the local boards and boards of appeal in all matters of individual occupational classification. However, local boards will give serious consideration to the replacement time which has been determined under an accepted replacement schedule. The accepted replacement schedule indicates that careful consideration has been given by the employer, by the State Director, and possibly by other governmental agencies, to the employment requirements of the particular plant and the time required to replace the workers in each job classification."

Replacement schedules are on file in State Directors' offices in the State in which plants adopting the Manning Table Plan are located and full information concerning them is available to local boards.

When an employer has filed Form 42A for a registrant and the local board classifies or reclassifies the registrant, it will notify the registrant's employer on Classification Advice (Form 59). Form 59 has been revised for this purpose.

When an individual plant desires information on the Manning Table Plan, it should consult the nearest area or regional War Manpower Commission offices. National and regional industrial groups or trade associations should direct requests to the War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

## Registrants With Children

At the present time employers need not file Forms 42A for registrants who have wives and children or children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes but instead may file Form 42B, as revised. The circumstances under which the employer should file Occupational Certification (Form 42B Revised) are described in Local Board Release 158 as follows:

"(a) The employer will file Form 42B for registrants employed by him who have wives and children or who have children with whom they maintain a bona fide family relationship in their homes. Form 42B filed by an employer who has an accepted replacement schedule in operation should bear the State Acceptance Stamp.

"(b) The local board will give consideration to the classification of such registrant, for whom a Form 42B is filed, into Class III-B in accordance with section 622.31 Selective Service Regulations.

"(c) When a Form 42B has been filed for a registrant, if the local board determines that the registrant should be considered for classification into a class available for military service, it will notify the employer by mailing to him the notice attached to Form 42B and will give him an opportunity to file Form 42 or Form 42A for such registrant before completing classification. Form 42B has been revised to provide this notice to the employer."

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

An American flag, 35 years old, therefore having only 46 stars, is among the patriotic presentations to local boards reported to National Headquarters this month. The flag was donated to Local Board No. 33, Wauwatosa, Wis., by the chairman, Stephen N. Crosby.

Another November presentation was a large American flag given by Dwight H. Green, Governor of Illinois, to Col. Paul Armstrong, State Director of Selective Service.

Other presentations reported this month were:

Buchanan County Local Board, Independence, Iowa; flags presented by Independence Post No. 30, The American Legion, the W. R. C., and Iowa State Headquarters.

Local Board No. 79, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Rogers Park Post No. 108, The American Legion.

Powhatan County Local Board, Powhatan Court House, Va.; flag presented by Huguenot Post No. 186, The American Legion.

## Ladies' Auxiliary Donates

Local Board No. 3, Romeo, Mich.; flag presented by Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 1, Ellendale, N. Dak.; flag presented by LeJeune Literary Club of Ellendale.

Local Board No. 1, Franklin, W. Va.; flag presented by Lions Club.

Local Board No. 29, Newark, N. J.; flag presented by the B'nai B'rith, Essex Lodge No. 1285.

Local Board No. 6, Kansas City, Mo.; flag presented by Vulture Trois of The 40 and 8 Society of the American Legion. A. B. Weyer, chairman of the board, is a past chef de gare.

Local Board No. 3, South Tacoma, Wash.; flag presented by South Tacoma Kiwanis Club.

Local Board No. 1, Mitchell, S. Dak.; flag presented by Coachers Post, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Monroe, Ga.; flag presented by Lindsey-Garrett Post No. 64, The American Legion.

## Elks Make Presentation

Local Board No. 1, Hartford City, Ind.; flag presented by the Hartford City Lodge, BPOE.

Local Board No. 3, Fort Wayne, Ind.; flag presented by Post 82, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Gainesville, Ga.; flag presented by Mrs. Frank C. Wright, sister of H. H. Dean, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 1, Carrington, N. Dak.; flag presented by John Raymond O'Hara Post No. 25, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 5, Scranton, Pa.; flag presented by The Eastern Travelers of Scranton.

Local Board No. 1, Hettinger, N. Dak.; flag presented by Johnson-Melroy Post No. 115, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 5, Ferndale, Mich.; flag presented by Harvey S. Jacobs, secretary, Board of Commerce.

# Inductees' Leave Cut to One Week

## Inductions are Suspended On Thanksgiving Day And Christmas

To prevent serious interference with processing schedules for assignment and training of inductees, because of recent restrictions on calling agricultural workers, the War Department has reduced the normal period in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, between induction and reporting at reception centers, to 7 days.

The War Department has announced that registrants inducted on or after November 1, 1942, will be released from active duty at the induction station by transfer to the Enlisted Reserve Corps for a period of not more than 14 days and not less than 7 days.

The period of time during which an inducted man will be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps and released from active duty following induction will be determined solely by the induction station commander. State Directors and local boards will have no discretion or control with respect to this period of time.

## December 31 Deadline

The change must be made for all reception centers by December 31, the War Department has advised the Commanding General of each Service Command. Instructions from the Adjutant General said:

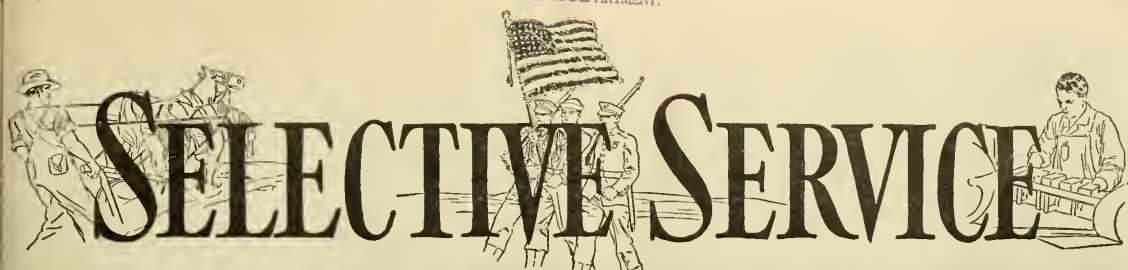
"This change will be accomplished as scheduled by you by reducing the period in which men are placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps at each of the various induction stations in your service command, so as to maintain a steady flow through reception centers and assure meeting current reception center quotas. The length of the period in the Enlisted Reserve Corps directed on any single day at any specific induction station should be the same to all selectees, but this may be different at other induction centers within a service command on that day. It is desired that you confer with State Selective Service officials to effect this change in a manner to cause the minimum interference with current processing schedules and to determine the anticipated delivery shortages from each State."

## Schedule for Holidays

To facilitate cooperation between Selective Service and the Army, General Hershey also has asked State Selective Service Directors to communicate with their Service Command Headquarters concerning details affecting their various States.

Coincidentally, the War Department also announced that the induction of selectees will be suspended on November 26, December 24 and 25 and that no men will be shipped from reception centers to replacement training centers or units on those dates. Otherwise normal induction procedure will obtain throughout November and December.





Volume II

WASHINGTON, D. C., DECEMBER 1942

Number 12

## Replacement Schedule Data Now Ready

### Instructions to Employers Provide for Orderly Labor Allocation

Instructions for the preparation of Replacement Schedules, designed to enable employers to provide for systematic replacement of men in industry who must be made available for military service, have been forwarded to State Directors of Selective Service and Regional Field Offices of the War Manpower Commission.

The Replacement Schedule, normally used in conjunction with the Manning Table, consists of a Plant Summary and Replacement List, prepared by the employer, and will present a summary of the employer's personnel requirements, together with a list of men who must be considered for replacement, specifying the month or period in which replacements are expected to be made.

#### Shows Personnel Needs

In a memorandum to State Directors describing the use of the Manning Table and the Replacement Schedule, National Selective Service Headquarters states that the Manning Table is a plant or industry analysis made up from a complete and detailed survey of the personnel requirements of the

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## 1918 Buddies of McNutt Serve with Him Again

In September 1918, Lt. Thomas W. Rankin, Lt. Paul Stewart, and Lt. Duncan Shaw reported for duty with the 6th Regiment, F. A. R. D., at Camp Jackson, S. C. Paul V. McNutt, now chairman of the War Manpower Commission, then was a major in command of that regiment.

Today these men again are serving under McNutt. Rankin is chairman and Stewart is secretary of Cumberland County (N. C.) Local Board No. 1, and Shaw is chairman of Cumberland County (N. C.) Local Board No. 2.

## Our Job Grows Bigger—BUT We Are Better Equipped Hershey Declares

Not one of us should need be told what total war is going to mean to America.

All of us have relatives or friends who have left their homes and families to fight for our survival. Many of us have felt a tantalizing anxiety about someone we know who has not been heard from, or has been reported missing, or captured, or wounded. Some of us already mourn an American soldier, sailor, marine, or merchant seaman who has died in action.

Here at home we are learning to accept restrictions and privations with better grace than we did just a few months ago because the heroism of our American boys on land and sea is biting deep into our conscience.

We are beginning to understand that every day, every hour, every minute this war continues our boys will continue to sacrifice, to suffer, and to die. But how long will it be before we, individually,

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## BOARDS TO SPEED III-B CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANTS WITH DEPENDENTS

Stressing that it is in national interest to have married men with children employed in war-supporting activities, so as to release single men to the armed forces and also to relieve labor shortage in war production, all local boards are urged by National Headquarters to speed to completion the classification of all registrants who should be in Class III-B.

Class III-B was created for the primary purpose of giving registrants deferred by reason of dependency an incentive to seek employment in war-supporting activities and to aid such activities by delaying the time when registrants in these activities will be considered for reclassification.

#### No "Necessary Man" Test

The "necessary man" test, likewise, has been specifically and purposely left out of consideration for classification in Class III-B because it is obvious that an unskilled man would not be able to obtain employment in a war-supporting activity and become a "necessary man" until he had considerable training and experience.

It is the opinion of National Headquarters that men in less essential activities will seek employment in war-supporting activities if they know that by so doing they will gain the advan-

tage of a III-B classification even though they may be employed in a position that would not entitle the registrant to consideration for a Class II-A or II-B deferment were the dependency consideration no longer a factor.

#### Boards Urged to Speed

This, National Headquarters believes, makes it a matter of national interest to have married men with children employed in war-supporting activities, even though such employment may be one which does not require a particular skill or training, for the reason that the mere availability of such men may make it possible for the employer to release single men to the armed forces. It also is believed that this will tend to help solve the labor shortage in essential war industries.

For these reasons local boards should proceed, as promptly as possible, to classify in Class III-B all registrants who are deferred by reason of dependency and who are employed in any of the war-supporting activities listed in Local Board Release No. 115, without regard to the particular job or position the registrant may hold within the activity.

## Navy to Take Only Volunteers In January

### Marine Corps and Coast Guard Also Awaiting Combined-Calls Plan

Pending establishment of procedure to levy calls for inductees for all branches of the armed forces, which is expected to be perfected about February 1, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard will obtain virtually all of their required manpower during January from among Selective Service registrants who volunteer for induction. Inductees for the Army during this period will be selected and forwarded by the local boards in accordance with existing procedure prescribed by Selective Service Regulations.

The Executive Order issued by President Roosevelt on December 5, 1942, halted induction into any of the armed forces of registrants between the ages of 18 and 38 years except under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. This limiting of enlistment to men outside the 18-to-38-year bracket, who may be inducted at the discretion of the respective services, made it necessary to provide temporary induction procedure for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, which had not been recruiting through Selective Service, until arrangements for coordinating their calls with the Army can be made.

Incidentally, the induction of volunteer Selective Service registrants into

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Missouri Selectee Grows His Own Camouflage

If company barbers can curb their professional zeal, John Murray, of Higbee, Mo., a 42-year-old selectee of the Randolph County (Mo.) Local Board, will need no synthetic camouflage to stalk the enemy through jungles or other brushy terrain. When he reported for induction at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., recently, his beard measured 12 inches.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume II

DECEMBER 1942

Number 12

## Our Job Grows Bigger—BUT We Are Better Equipped

(Continued from page 1)

understand that the extra day, the extra hour, or the extra minute our failure to do our full duty permits this war to continue may mean that our own boy will not come home? When we do understand that, no one of us will tolerate anything short of an all-out effort by our entire Nation—individually and collectively.

A total effort by our entire Nation means that our every resource of manpower must be utilized and each put to the task that will do most to bring this war to a victorious end at the earliest possible moment. Even a minute may make the difference between whether or not our own boy comes home. This is a war of dynamics . . . power . . . and attrition.

We are fighting a fanatical foe who will throw lives at us to take our boys' lives—throw munitions and weapons at us to destroy our munitions and weapons. We will not beat him, and American boys will not stop dying, until we overwhelm and destroy him with the power of our war production. When that day comes the war will be over.

There is no question about the ability of our fighting men to do their job, if we give them the things they need to do it.

We of Selective Service are justly proud of the part we have played in building the magnificent fighting machine that has already made history around the world.

But that is just the beginning.

If we are to keep faith with those we have selected for service—and we shall—we must do the all-important job that lies ahead in such a manner that every fighting man, giving everything he has to give on the battle front, will know that we at home are doing everything we can to bring him back to us a victorious hero and just as soon as possible.

We must now begin a task of supplying men not only for the Army but for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard as well. Daily the demands of industry and agriculture place a greater strain upon our manpower resources. To meet the needs in the armed forces, in industry, and agriculture the selection of men to do the jobs that will contribute most to the war effort is of greatest importance.

As part of the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service will continue to perform this important function. The cessation of voluntary enlistments, greater control over the movement and utilization of labor by other elements of the War Manpower Commission, and increased facilities for analyzing labor needs all are important steps toward maximum use of our manpower resources.

It is with confidence in the ultimate success of the program that we of Selective Service go forward to greater effort and ultimate victory.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

and late registrants in the manner prescribed by Selective Service Regulations, as amended, and by this release. Outlines use of Form 3B.

November 17.—(L. B. R. 164) *Subject:* Classification of Registrants in Agriculture. This release (since amended by L. B. R. No. 168) advises that Congress recently amended the Selective Service Act to provide for the deferment of every registrant found by a local board (subject to appeal) to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or agricultural endeavor essential to the war effort so long as he remains so engaged and until such time as a satisfactory replacement can be obtained. Also advises of the setting up of two new classes, Class II-B and Class III-B, for agricultural workers and outlines procedure for classification of such workers.

November 14.—(L. B. R. 163) *Subject:* High School Students. Points out that the Selective Training and Service Act has been amended to provide that any person 18 or 19 years of age who, while pursuing a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution of learning, is ordered to report for induction during the last half of the academic year at such school or institution, shall, upon his request, have his induction postponed until the end of such academic year. Outlines procedure for carrying out this provision of the law.

November 13.—(L. B. R. 162) *Subject:* Registrants Reaching 45 Years of Age. Calls attention to the recent amendment to the Selective Service Act which provides that no registrant, without his consent, shall be inducted after he has attained the forty-fifth anniversary of the day of his birth. Orders such registrants placed in Class IV-A.

November 12.—(L. B. R. 161) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 157. Amends Local Board Release 157 which was entitled "Classification of Dairy, Livestock, and Poultry Farm Workers and Operators" by adding a conversion table, provided by the Department of Agriculture, and establishes criteria for the number of animal units, or combination of units, to be given consideration for occupational classification of dairy, livestock, and poultry farm workers and operators.

November 7.—(L. B. R. 160) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 77. Amends Local Board Release No. 77, issued January 2, 1942, in its entirety because adoption by the Army of an amendment to paragraph 7b of A. R. 615-500, providing moral standards and a procedure for determining the moral acceptability of registrants for training and service in the armed forces, necessitates revision of Selective Service procedure.

November 7.—(L. B. R. 159) *Subject:* National Committees for Crit-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)



# Navy Taking Only Volunteers

## Marine Corps and Coast Guard Also Awaiting Combined-Calls Plan

(Continued from page 1)

the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard under this temporary arrangement will be the first time any of these services had recruited otherwise than by enlistments since World War I. During the previous conflict enlistments were stopped in October 1918, and during that month and the next, up to the Armistice on November 11, 1918, approximately 6,500 men were drafted for the Marine Corps and about 1,300 for the Navy.

Instructions sent to local boards by National Headquarters (L. B. R. 172) outlining temporary induction procedure for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard state that any registrant between the ages of 18 and 38 who wishes to volunteer for induction into one of these services may make application with his local board by completing an Application for Voluntary Induction (Form 165), provided he has not previously been ordered to report for induction into the Army.

### Physical Test Waived

The requirement that before classification a volunteer for induction be physically examined by a local board examining physician is waived under this temporary procedure for Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard volunteers. If the registrant is not placed in a deferred classification, the local board will prepare and turn over to the registrant certain specified forms, including an Order to Report for Induction (Form 151), for delivery to the commanding officer of the nearest recruiting station of the service for which he has volunteered.

Volunteers who are inducted will be classified in Class I-C. A volunteer who was not found acceptable by the service for which he volunteered but whose defects do not manifestly disqualify him for service in the land or naval forces will be retained in Class I-A but will not again be forwarded for induction until regular combined calls are levied for all branches of the armed forces. A volunteer who is rejected as manifestly disqualified will be placed in Class IV-F.

Volunteers for induction into the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard are required to provide their own transportation to the nearest recruiting station or substation of the service for which they volunteer. Travel required thereafter will be at Government expense.

Registrants volunteering for induction into the Army ahead of their call by order number will be forwarded to Army induction stations at the earliest opportunity in accordance with existing procedure prescribed by Selective Service Regulations.

## O. C. D. Director Landis Lauds Local Boards

War has taught millions of civilians a new standard of service to country, but few have given as much time and thoughtful attention to wartime demands as have the members of the thousands of local Selective Service boards. And their jobs become increasingly difficult as the total demand upon the Nation's manpower increases.

There is no such thing as surplus manpower in this war. Neither can we tolerate "square pegs in round holes." Every American must serve, and serve wherever he can be of greatest value in terms of our Nation's need.

The widespread confidence in the fairness of the Selective Service boards is the best evidence that, within the limitations of human judgment, they are making it possible for our manpower to be so employed as to exert its full war strength.

Director, Office of Civilian Defense.

## Austrian Volunteers to be Inducted Into Special Battalion of U. S. Army

Austrian nationals, registered under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, who are physically, mentally, and morally qualified, will be accepted through their local boards as volunteers for the Austrian Battalion of the Army of the United States, which has been authorized by the War Department.

This unit will be an Infantry battalion composed of Austrian nationals residing in the United States. Volunteers must apply for induction through the local boards with which they are registered. They will be processed, according to Selective Service regulations concerning the status of alien registrants and governing induction of volunteers, in conformity with procedure stipulated in Local Board Release No. 112.

Austrian nationals, because of the de facto control of their country by Germany are classed as "enemy

aliens" and therefore must be found acceptable to the War Department after investigation based upon filling out and submitting an Alien's Personal History and Statement (Form 304). If found acceptable by the Army, an Austrian national who volunteers for the "Austrian Battalion" will be sent to an Army induction center and to a reception center in the same manner as any other volunteer for induction. Austrian volunteers, if inducted, will be sent direct from reception centers to the Austrian Battalion.

The organization of this battalion as a part of the Army ground forces is in response to the appeal of many Austrian nationals for an opportunity to serve together in a homogeneous unit in freeing their homeland and other nations conquered by the Axis. It will demonstrate to Austrians all over the world the determination of the United States to free Austria and her people from oppressive Axis control.

Initially, officers of this battalion will be American officers of Austrian extraction. They will be replaced by Austrian nationals as rapidly as a sufficient number of enlisted men from this group qualify for commissions at officer candidate schools.

### Legion Gives Flags To All Alaska Boards

"Old Glory" in the form of a desk flag, with the inscription "Flag of Allegiance" on its base, has been presented to each of the 24 Selective Service local boards in Alaska by The American Legion Auxiliary, Department of Alaska, National Headquarters has been advised.

## Army Booklet Aids Dependents

### New Handbook to Guide Inductees Arranging Personal Affairs

"Personal Affairs of Military Personnel and Their Dependents" is the title of a booklet recently issued by the War Department to acquaint members of the Army with the provisions made under law, Army regulations, and instructions for the welfare, protection, and security of their dependents.

The 46-page booklet is being distributed to all men in the Army and also to inductees as they enter. Anyone else desiring copies may obtain them by writing to: Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., enclosing 10 cents for cost of printing.

Stressing the importance of arranging personal affairs, the booklet suggests proper preparations. Problems which may arise in the service are listed together with advice on each. The soldier is urged to reduce to writing, and send to his dependents, a complete history of his personal affairs, including the arrangements he has made in their behalf.

### Subjects Covered

Subjects in the booklet include: Transportation of dependents of military personnel and shipment of household goods; allotments of pay and deductions; pay, allowances, and allotments of personnel reported missing, missing in action, or captured by the enemy; joint bank accounts; power of attorney; wills; automobiles; estates; safety-deposit boxes; medical attendance and hospital facilities for dependents of Army personnel; chaplain services to military personnel and their dependents; burial if death occurs in the service; 6 months' pay gratuity; and arrears of pay—collection of accrued military pay if death occurs in the service.

Also explained in the booklet are the benefits of the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942; the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended; benefits administered by the Veterans' Administration; United States War Savings Bonds and Stamps; Federal income-tax returns and payments; the Army Emergency Relief; and the American National Red Cross.

### Proof Enclosed

On Friday, November 13, President Roosevelt approved the amendment to the Selective Service Act providing for the deferment of necessary workers in agriculture. In the following mail, Local Board No. 2, Staunton, Va., received a questionnaire returned by a registrant with which was enclosed a head of wheat, a grain of corn, some clover seed, and a bit of hay. The registrant is a farm worker.

### Local Board Member Enlists to Serve In Second War

Carrying out his desire to "go along with the boys" he helped to select for military service, Henry A. Weber, a member of Local Board No. 5, Ferndale, Mich., accompanied its October selectees, as a volunteer, and was accepted by the Army.

"Being on a draft board brought the war pretty close to me," Weber said. "I am single and I thought it was my duty to go."

Weber, who was a corporal in World War I, had served as a member of the Ferndale Local Board since it was organized in October 1940.

# Replacement Schedule Issued For Orderly Labor Allocation

(Continued from page 1)

employer. It thus gives information necessary for labor planning, hiring and transferring of workers, training and upgrading, use of women, placement of handicapped persons, and the utilization of labor within the plant or industry.

The memorandum further points out that, on the other hand, "The Replacement Schedule is designed to provide for systematic replacement of those men who must be made available for military service. It consists of a plant summary and replacement list, normally made from data developed in preparation of the Manning Table. However, in any case where it appears advisable, a Replacement Schedule may be accepted for immediate operation without a Manning Table."

The first step in preparation of a Replacement Schedule is for the employer to obtain, with respect to each male employee, the following information: (a) Job title; (b) age, including date of birth; (c) local board number and address; (d) Selective Service order number; (e) Selective Service classification; (f) family relationship, i. e., whether he is single, is married without children, or the number of children, if any.

With this information, the employer is ready to prepare a Replacement Summary, one of the two parts of the Replacement Schedule. Preparing the Summary, the employer will list all jobs by plant departments, or other operating units, the order of listing to depend on the manner in which the company records are kept. If a Manning Table has been or is being prepared, the job titles and order of their listing must conform to the Manning Table. Opposite each job listed the employer will list also, under the following headings, the total number of workers engaged: (a) Number of women; (b) number of men not to be considered for replacement, i. e., men with minor children, physically unfit, over 38, under 18—men who will reach 18 within the 6-month period from the date of submission of a schedule will be listed under (c), which is the number of men to be considered for replacement, including single men and married men without children.

## Schedule is Second Step

When thus drawn, the Replacement Summary will present a condensed schedule of the jobs and workers in the plant and will be the basis for preparing the Replacement List, the second part of the Replacement Schedule.

In the preparation of the Replacement List, the employer lists by plant departments, or other operating units, as used on the Replacement Summary the names of the men he will be ready to replace. Only those men who are carried on the Replacement Summary under the heading "Number of Men to be Considered for Replacement" will be listed. Therefore, the Replacement List will include only single men and

married men without children who are within the age groups liable, or who within the next 6 months after preparation will become liable for military service. Those within each plant department, or operating unit, who are to be replaced in the first month will be listed first, followed by those who are to be replaced in the second month, and so on.

After completing the Replacement Schedule, including the Replacement Summary and the Replacement List, the employer next applies to the State Director of Selective Service for the State in which the plant or activity is located for approval of his schedule. The State Director, if he determines that the schedule provides for the replacement of registrants in a satisfactory manner, will assign to the employer a State Acceptance Number and will so notify the employer and the appropriate Regional War Manpower Commission Director.

## State Acceptance Number

The State Acceptance Number assigned by the State Director to the Employer notifies him that his Replacement Schedule has been accepted and will authorize him to use his acceptance number as a certification on the Occupational Classification (Form 42 A) and on the Occupational Certification (Form 42 B) to indicate to the local board that his Replacement Schedule has been approved by the State Director and that his affidavits, in support of requests for occupational classification, are in strict accordance with the accepted Replacement Schedule.

Local Boards continue to maintain authority, subject to appeal, to grant or reject requests for occupational classification. However, submission by the employer of the Occupational Classification (Form 42 A) or the Occupational Certification (Form 42 B) bearing the proper State Acceptance Number is expected to be a clear indication that the employer is attempting to replace his employees, wherever possible, in a systematic manner which is in accordance with Selective Service principles.

## Deferments for Age

Registrants who are 45 years old and over are deferred by law under the recent amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act. They are to be placed in Class IV-A and cannot be inducted for military service unless the law is changed.

Registrants who are 38 years old and over are deferred from induction through Selective Service only because the armed forces will not accept them for induction at this time, except through enlistments to provide certain needed skills. They are to be placed in Class IV-H and must not be forwarded for induction unless National Headquarters should advise local boards of a change in policy concerning them.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 1, Caldwell, Idaho; flag presented by Loren Trotter Post, No. 35, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 32, Dorchester, Mass.; flag presented by John H. Dorsey, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 36, West Roxbury, Mass.; flag presented by Government Appeal Agent Herbert R. Morse and Mrs. Morse.

Local Board No. 1, Monroe County, Mich.; flag presented by the Monroe City Exchange Club.

Local Board No. 1, St. Cloud, Minn., and Board of Appeal No. 6, Willmar, Minn.; flags presented by Austin F. Hanscom Post, No. 167, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 25, Robbinsdale, Minn.; flag presented by Rudolph Priebe Post, No. 172, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 413, Massena, N. Y.; flag presented by Massena Post No. 79, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Crescent City, Calif.; flag presented by V. K. Meedom.

Local Board No. 140, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Arthur Hollins, a member of the board.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from page 2)

ical Scientific Fields. Calls attention to possible shortages of persons in training or preparation for certain scientific and specialized fields essential to war production or essential to the support of the war effort. Says that National Committees may be authorized to assist the Selective Service System by reviewing affidavits for occupational classification in scientific and specialized fields where shortages exist.

## Occupational Bulletins

December 22.—(O. B. No. 43) *Subject: Technical, Scientific, and Management Services.* Advises that the War Manpower Commission has certified that technical, scientific, and management services is an activity essential to the support of the war effort and that it has been added to the list of essential activities attached to Local Board Release No. 115, as amended. Lists critical occupations therein and advises local boards of matters to be considered when registrants in these activities are being given consideration for occupational classification.

December 22.—(O. B. No. 42) *Subject: Repair and Hand Trade Services.* Points out that the War Manpower Commission has certified that repair and hand trade services is an activity essential to the support of the war effort, lists critical occupations within the activity, and suggests procedure for occupational classification.

December 15.—(O. B. No. 6) *Subject: Production of Ships, Boats, and*

## Boards Rate 82% In Gallup Poll

Public approval of the Selective Service System, and particularly of the work of local boards, is rising despite the adverse exigencies of war time recruiting for the armed forces. Dr. George C. Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion announces in a recent summary of his internationally noted "Gallup Poll."

A cross section of the people of the United States, questioned by his field reporters, voted 82 percent, more than 4 to 1, that Selective Service local boards are functioning fairly and squarely. Commenting, Dr. Gallup said:

"Local draft boards throughout the country can embark on their new task of drafting 18-19-year-olds with the gratifying knowledge that a vast majority of the American people think they are doing a good job."

"Public satisfaction with the work of local draft boards is actually higher than it was in September, in spite of the fact that recent weeks have seen more and more married men being called up while the 18-19 draft bill was being delayed."

Parts. Amends and supersedes the original Occupational Bulletin No. 6, issued May 5, 1942. The list of critical occupations within the activity is revised and the new list is included in the amended bulletin.

December 15.—(O. B. No. 4) *Subject: Coal Mining Activity.* Amends and supersedes the original Occupational Bulletin No. 4, dated May 25, 1942. As emphasized in the original bulletin, the coal-mining activity has been certified as essential to the support of the war effort. The list of critical occupations is revised in the amendment.

December 14.—(O. B. No. 41) *Subject: Doctors, Dentists, Veterinarians, and Osteopaths.* Advises that the War Manpower Commission has certified that in the practice of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathy, and in training and preparation therefor, there are critical occupations, which, for the proper discharge of the duties involved, require a high degree of training, qualification, or skill. Lists these "critical occupations," and outlines procedure for occupational classification.

December 2.—(O. B. No. 40) *Subject: Production of Materials for Packing and Shipping Products.* Advises that the War Manpower Commission has certified this activity as essential to the support of the war effort; lists critical occupations therein and advises local boards concerning occupational classification.





Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1943

Numbers 1 and 2

# Local Boards Begin Calling Registrants To Meet Combined Calls of All Services

## Local Boards Vital WMC Cog

### Occupational Classification Basis for Intelligent Labor Utilization

With Selective Service now an integral part of the War Manpower Commission and voluntary enlistments terminated by recent Executive Order, the Nation's entire manpower program is coordinated for orderly appraisal and allocation to the armed forces, industry, agriculture, and other essential civilian activities.

The unified program for allocation and mobilization, which the Executive Order has made possible and which as been formulated by the War Manpower Commission, makes the work of selective Service Local Boards increasingly important and exacting, particularly in the classification of registrants. But it also provides them with more precise data to guide their determinations in individual cases to meet national needs or emergencies.

#### The Manpower Program

The five principal points in the national manpower program are:

1. Allocation of manpower to the armed forces, war industries, agriculture, and other essential civilian activities;
2. Efficient use of labor for war industries;
3. Mobilization of the Nation's labor reserves;
4. Transfer of workers from less essential activities to activities essential to the support of the war;
5. Providing labor needed for essential agriculture.

It is obvious that proper classification by their local boards of registrants in the age groups that are liable for military service is a vital cog for the efficient operation of this program

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## Manpower Program Depends Largely on Cooperation Of Local Boards

The guiding principle of manpower allocation is to enable each person to use his ability and skill where they will contribute most to the Nation's war effort. The armed forces must have the men and the skills they require to achieve victory over our enemies. At the same time it is imperative that industry, agriculture, and other civilian activities have the manpower they need in order that our armed forces be adequately equipped and supplied and our home front maintained.

Selective Service Local Boards make the initial and usually the final determination concerning the assignment of the men in the military ages group, and upon these boards, therefore, rests a heavy responsibility. Classification of Selective Service registrants must be in accordance with the guiding principle stated above—with strict regard in each case as to whether the man is more needed within or outside the armed forces.

Guided by the law, by regulations, and by instructions from the War Manpower Commission and with the cooperation of its various agencies, Selective Service Local Boards henceforth can determine more exactly the relation of the individual registrant to the national war program. Through the induction and deferment procedures of local boards working closely with the local United States Employment Service offices, the manpower required for both military and essential civilian programs is being provided through an orderly process of allocation.

Local Boards and the national officials of the Bureau of Selective Service have served loyally and efficiently to recruit our great Army and at the same time to maintain our agricultural and industrial production. I have the utmost confidence that they will continue to work unstintingly for the success of this vast program upon which we are embarked.

Chairman, War Manpower Commission.

## Armed Forces Agree on Plan

### Army, Navy to Operate Joint Induction Stations

Carrying out the Executive Order of December 5, 1942, which called for a cessation of enlistments in the armed forces, local boards on February 1 began to furnish all men between the ages of 18 and 38 required to fill combined calls of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

All registrants ordered to report for induction by local boards henceforth will be delivered to jointly operated induction stations, where they will be physically examined by Army and Navy personnel, and those meeting physical requirements agreed upon by the War and Navy Departments will be apportioned to the services.

Advising local boards of the new program, Selective Service Headquarters said that while all registrants between 18 and 38 who are classified as available for military service will be sent to jointly operated induction stations, it will be the responsibility of the Army and Navy personnel at the

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## January-February Issues Combined

With the merger of the Selective Service System into the War Manpower Commission in progress during January, it was found advisable to delay publication of *Selective Service* until February, hence this combined January-February 1943 issue.

The March issue will be in the mails the first part of next month, and thereafter there will be an issue each month until further notice.



National Headquarters  
BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume III JANUARY-FEBRUARY 1943 Numbers 1 and 2

## Victory for Democracy Depends On Community Effort

The eyes of the world, enemy and ally alike, have been focused on Washington for the last several years. . . . It is the vicarious symbol of America's war effort.

But America's war effort is made not in Washington alone. . . . It is in the thousands of home communities, farms, and defense centers throughout the country—wherever the men and women of America labor.

Regardless of all that is planned, talked about, and edicted in Washington concerning Selective Service, no man has been selected for the armed forces or to remain in his civilian job, in industry or agriculture, except through the labors of the local boards in thousands of home communities throughout the country.

So it goes also with rationing, civilian defense, scrap collection, and the like. Each of these programs is as successful as the efforts of those who are administering them in the individual communities.

For many generations we Americans enjoyed the security and the gifts of democracy without being called upon for any great sacrifice. We had come to accept our democracy as something that gives opportunities, benefits, and privileges. . . . And we had virtually forgotten that it was community spirit and sense of individual and mutual responsibility that made the founding of this great democracy possible.

The pioneers who laid the foundations of this democracy knew well that the price of life and liberty is vigilance and community effort. . . . Together they made the Colonies free. . . . Together they broke trails into the West. . . . And together they won the West.

Each man and woman in those early days kept a musket in ready reach. Every man had to be skilled in arms and had to stand shoulder to shoulder with his neighbor or perish with him. Men, women, and children, too, did their share in building the stockade, the school, the church, and in planting, tending, harvesting, and storing the crop.

But as we grew large, wealthy, and powerful, and with our democratic institutions seemingly secure, the need for community endeavor and the responsibility of the individual for the common defense lost much of its reality. Our people vied for their individual shares of the benefits created by a democratic government with little thought or concern for its protection. And that is the lesson all of us must learn now—the responsibility of each for the common welfare and defense, the duty of each bearing his individual share of the common burden and of making the individual effort, sacrifices, and adjustments that are imperative for victory.

*Levi S. B. Hershley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

January 27.—(L. B. R. 178) *Subject:* Induction Generally. Announces that on February 1, 1943, in conformance with Executive Order of December 5, 1942, Selective Service begins furnishing all men required by the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who are between the ages of 18 and 37 inclusive. Outlines procedure to be followed by local boards.

January 27.—(L. B. R. 177) *Subject:* Dependency Statement in Appealed Cases. Advises that in the case of every appeal taken by or on behalf of a registrant who claims dependents there shall be included in the registrant's file, forwarded on appeal, a statement of the dependency class currently being considered for availability for military service.

January 22.—(L. B. R. 176) *Subject:* Sample Study of Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311). Requests a sample study on the same day throughout the United States of certain information regarding the present occupation, marital status, dependency, classification, etc., of Group 3 registrants similar to that provided for in Local Board Release No. 148 for Groups 1 and 2 registrants. Outlines procedure for the study.

January 16.—(L. B. R. 175) *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Release No. 164. The amendments provide a more complete basis for consideration of occupational classification of registrants engaged in agriculture. The changes are under the subheadings: "Classification in Class II-C and Class III-C," "Application To Leave Agricultural Occupation," "The War Units Plan—Essential Farm Products," "Use of 16-War-Unit Objective as Guide in Classification," "Registrant's Efforts Need Not Be Confined to One Farm," "Temporary Workers Not Included," and in the List of Essential Farm Products and War Unit Conversion Factors. The new criteria for guidance of local boards not only liberalizes the application of the war unit standard of production but also includes a number of additions to the list of essential crops for the production of which farmers may be deferred.

December 26.—(L. B. R. 174) *Subject:* Commissioned Officers, Public Health Service. Advises that registrants who are commissioned officers in the Public Health Service or Public Health Service Reserve, whether on active duty or in an inactive status, will be classified in Class IV-B.

December 23.—(L. B. R. 173) *Subject:* Delinquent and Lost Registrants. Gives notice that Selective Service Regulations have been amended to re-

quire every registrant belonging to age groups which have been subject to registration for possible military service for as long as 6 months to carry his Classification Card (Form 57) as well as his Registration Certificate (Form 2) in his personal possession after February 1, 1943.

December 12.—(L. B. R. 172) *Subject:* Temporary Induction Procedure for Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Points out that under the Executive Order of December 5, 1942, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard are required to obtain their needed manpower between the ages of 18 and 38 years through Selective Service. Sets up temporary procedure for the acceptance of men by these services pending establishment of procedure for levying calls for all branches of the armed forces.

### Occupational Bulletins

January 23.—(O. B. No. 27) *Subject:* Communications Services Activity. Amends Occupational Bulletin No. 27, issued on October 12, 1942, by adding additional activities and increasing the number of critical occupations listed therein.

January 19.—(O. B. No. 9) *Subject:* Electric Power Activity. Amends the original Occupational Bulletin No. 9, issued June 5, 1942, by changing the title to read "Heating, Power, Water Supply, and Illuminating Services." Lists the activities and critical occupations therein.

December 23.—(O. B. No. 44) *Subject:* Health and Welfare Services. Advises that the War Manpower Commission has certified that health and welfare services constitute an activity essential to the support of the war effort. Lists "critical occupations" within the activity and suggests procedure for occupational classification of registrants engaged in them.

### Ohio Board Clerks Don Uniforms

Girl clerks of the 4 Clark County Local Boards in Springfield, Ohio, are wearing distinctive uniforms which they, themselves, designed and purchased at their own expense. The uniforms are worn only while the girls are at work in their respective board offices.

The outfit, in RAF blue, consists of a jacket having brass buttons bearing an eagle and three S's, signifying Selective Service System, and a skirt and an overseas cap to match.

While the Selective Service System does not prescribe any distinctive uniform for civilian employees, National Headquarters has interposed no objection to local adoption of some distinctive form of dress for wear on duty. It has stipulated, however, that policy and design must be approved by the State Director and the dress provided at the expense of the wearer.



# Liberalize Farm Deferment Plan

## New Policy Fixes Eight War Units as Minimum Production Standard

Far reaching liberalization of the requirements for agricultural deferments, which is expected to keep many additional workers on the farms has been announced and a guide to its application included in Local Board Release 175.

New criteria for the guidance of local boards not only liberalize the application of the "war unit" standard of production but include numerous additions to the list of essential crops for the production of which farmers may be deferred. The general effect is expected to bolster efforts to increase production of food supplies for this nation and its allies.

### New Minimum

Approved by the Department of Agriculture the War Manpower Commission, farm organizations, and other interested groups, the revised guide provides that a local board would be justified in some cases in deferring an agricultural worker who produced as little as 8 war units of essential products. Heretofore 16 units was considered a standard. While emphasizing that a national objective has been declared to be the production by as many farmers as possible of 16 or more war units, the revised guide instructs local boards against using the national objective as a rigid standard by which to measure deferments.

Furthermore, in liberalizing application of the war unit standard, local boards are advised that when they are of the opinion that agricultural workers who are not producing at least 8 war units at the time could produce them if they were employed elsewhere, the boards should notify the local employment office of the War Manpower Commission and allow 30 days for the placement of the workers on other farms. Also, agricultural workers will not be reclassified out of their deferred classification if they move from the agricultural endeavor to another as long as they continue to be necessary to, and regularly engaged in, an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort.

While the guide for deferment of agricultural workers, as announced, has been materially liberalized, the procedure which local boards are to follow in granting deferments closely follows the procedure established in November and announced in Local Board Release 168.

### Discusses Policy

Discussing the 16 war-unit objective and the general liberalization of the deferment policy, the revised guide states:

"In determining whether a registrant engaged in the production of essential farm products qualifies for

## Local Board Is a Vital Cog In Labor Utilization Program

(Continued from page 1)

in its entirety. The guiding principle of manpower allocation must be to enable each person to use ability and skill where they will contribute most to the war effort. This, with regard to Selective Service registrants liable for military service, means careful and intelligent determination by the local board as to whether the registrant being classified can give his best service, at that time, within the military establishment or in a civilian activity contributing to the war effort.

Basically, the Nation's war manpower program rests upon the needs for military personnel and the correlated needs in war production, including foods and requirements for the health and safety of the civilian population. The basic military needs for manpower are determined by the Secretaries of War and Navy in consultation with the Chairman of the War

Manpower Commission. Likewise the manpower needs for essential civilian activities are determined by the War Manpower Commission with the advice of other agencies of the Government and consultation with representatives of industry and labor.

The calls for military manpower will continue to be met by Selective Service through its State Headquarters and local boards and with every indication that their efforts to achieve orderly withdrawal of men from industry will be facilitated by the elimination of enlistments and the cooperation of the other components of the War Manpower Commission. Through the induction and deferment procedures of Selective Service, coordinated with the placement facilities of the United States Employment Service, the War Manpower Commission will provide manpower, including required skills, to meet the requirements of the Army and the Navy, and at the same time will operate to meet the needs for skilled workers in war production, agriculture, and other essential civilian activities.

## WMC Publicity Aids Selective Service Campaigns

With greatly increased facilities for disseminating information provided by the merger of Selective Service with the War Manpower Commission, a series of nation-wide campaigns is being inaugurated to lighten and expedite the work of local boards and other Selective Service components by obtaining more general public understanding and acceptance of the entire War Manpower program.

The first of these campaigns—a vigorous drive by means of press, radio, and other publicity media—has been of inestimable aid in the current effort to reduce delinquency among Selective Service registrants and to identify willful delinquents. As the need arises, similar campaigns will be conducted to solve other Selective Service problems susceptible to educational influence.

classification in Class II-C or Class III-C, local boards may give consideration to the 16-war-unit objective. It should be considered simply as an objective and to interpret it as a present-day standard upon which deferment is rigidly based would obviously be detrimental to essential production requirements for the Nation. At best it simply represents a national objective which it is desired every able-bodied man engaged in agricultural production will equal or exceed.

"By reason of variations in production conditions and production methods as between regions, States, areas, and communities, the 16-war-unit objective may readily appear to a local board to be either too high or too low. When deemed advisable to properly reflect conditions existing within their own localities, local boards should deviate from the recommended objective."

### Other WMC Units Assist

Through the medium of the Manning Table, which is a plant or industry analysis made up from a complete and detailed survey of the personal requirements of the employer, orderly withdrawals and replacements of men who must be taken from industry for military service by their local boards can be directed by the Regional War Manpower Commission Director and the State Director of Selective Service. The Manning Table provides not only the information needed for guiding occupational deferment by the local board, but also data necessary for labor planning, hiring and transferring of workers, training and upgrading, use of women, placement of handicapped persons, and the utilization of labor within the plant or industry. Through it and by cooperation with the local offices of the United States Employment Service, which also is a component of the War Manpower Commission, Selective Service Local Boards can obtain precise and detailed data concerning each registrant who is being considered for occupational deferment.

## No Inhibitions Mar His Martial Menu

No racial inhibitions mar the martial menu of a 19-year-old registrant with Local Board No. 1, Woodstock, Ill. It's just "soup to nuts" when he goes gunning for his country's foes, as witness his answers in filling out an occupational questionnaire.

Under Item 24, "Job for which you are best fitted," he wrote: "Shooting Japs;" under Item 28, "Job for which you are next best fitted," he stated: "Shooting Germans;" and under Item 31, "Duties of job for which you are next best fitted," he proclaimed: "Shooting Italians."

# Drive Reduces Delinquency

## Unclassified Registrants Getting in Touch With Their Boards

Definite curtailment of delinquency due to failure of registrants to keep in touch with their local boards is reported throughout Selective Service as a result of the drive in cooperation with the Department of Justice, through the Federal Bureau of Investigation and United States district attorneys, to bring about a rapid reduction in the number of delinquents.

The reduction closely followed the announcement of January 4, that all registrants between 18 and 45, in age groups which have been subject for as long as 6 months to registration for possible military service, must have their classification cards (Form 57) in their personal possession after February 1 as well as their registration certificates (Form 2).

### Boards To Report

Throughout the country, heretofore unclassified registrants have been getting in touch with their local boards to obtain their classification cards by February 1. National Headquarters, however, is anxious to obtain additional information and expect States to advise it of the number of delinquents pending further action by local boards on January 1, less the persons who are delinquent for failure to return occupational questionnaires, and the number of cases undisposed of and still pending in United States attorneys' offices. A similar report for February 1, as well as a report of new cases of delinquencies in the month, it also expected.

In Local Board Release No. 173, National Headquarters pointed out that the delinquency drive was designed "to locate for compliance or prosecution" those persons required to register who have failed to do so, persons who have registered but whose registration cards or other documents have failed to reach the proper local board, persons required to register who registered but who have failed to respond to instructions of the local board, and lastly, persons who are in touch with their local boards but who are deliberate, known violators. This release also pointed out that a person who voluntarily reported to his local board in January should be allowed to comply with his obligations. It said, however, in every case where a local board has sent a Report of Delinquents to the United States District Attorney (Form 279) covering such a registrant, and in every case where a new registration card (Form 1) is prepared for such a registrant, the local board shall advise the United States District Attorney that such person has complied and make its recommendation as provided in section 642.5, Selective Service Regulations.



# Combined Calls Begin Feb. 1

## Army, Navy to Operate Joint Induction Stations

(Continued from page 1)

joint induction stations to assign the individual registrant to the particular service for which he appears to be best qualified. However, at the induction stations registrants will be given the fullest consideration practicable. In the event that no vacancies are available in the preferred service, registrants will be assigned to that service for which the military assignment board at the joint induction stations finds them best fitted.

Registrants may apply for induction in advance of their order numbers through their local boards by executing Selective Service Form 165 and indicate the service to which they prefer assignment and will be assigned to that service insofar as they are qualified and vacancies exist.

### World War I Drafts

In the first World War, the Navy and Marine Corps obtained men through Selective Service in October and November of 1918, although prior to that time they had enlisted their manpower. The Navy obtained 3,394 men through Selective Service, while 6,529 were inducted by the Marine Corps.

Under the present program the requisitions of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy will be combined and each call placed on the States and the local boards will be a combined call for a stated number of men.

At the induction station, where registrants will be physically examined by Army and Navy personnel, physical standards agreed to by both services will prevail in the selection of men ordered up to fill the call and those registrants who meet the requirements will be proportionately assigned. This proportionate assignment will be made whether the call is filled or not. For example, if in the combined call the Army asked for 80,000 men and the Navy asked for 20,000 and only four-fifths of that number, or 80,000 registrants, met the physical requirements, the Army would be assigned 64,000 men, or four-fifths of its original request, while the Navy would be assigned 16,000 men, or four-fifths of its original call.

This apportionment applies only to the men who meet the set of physical standards agreed upon by both the Army and the Navy, which are higher than those now applied by the Army. If after the apportionment of general service men on a particular date the Army decides to accept some registrants whose minor physical defects prevent them from meeting the higher standards, it may do so. Registrants not accepted by either service will be returned to local boards for reclassification.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

### Civil War Flag Flown

Local Board No. 5, Erie, Pa., proudly displays an American flag that was flown during the Civil War and has been displayed during every succeeding war in which this country has been engaged. It has been many years in the possession of the family of Barton Kauffman, chairman of the board. The field has 35 stars.

Local Board No. 1, Bartow, Fla.; flag presented by Knowles G. Oglesby Post No. 3, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 120, Palmer, Mass.; flag presented by Merrill L. Simonds Post, Inc., No. 130, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Shelbina, Mo.; flag presented by Mrs. J. L. Gwynn, wife of the former chairman.

Local Board No. 117, Northampton, Mass.; flag presented by Northampton Post No. 28, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Stockton, Calif.; flags presented by the local AFL Machinists' Union.

Local Board No. 1, Fredonia, Kans.; flag presented by William H. Caudle, a member of the board.

Local Board No. 1, Zebulon, Ga.; flag presented by the Pike County Federation of Women's Clubs.

Local Board No. 12, Lansing, Ill.; flag presented by Edward Schultz Post No. 697, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Reno, Nev.; flag presented by the city of Reno and Chief of Police A. M. Welliver.

Local Board No. 12, St. Louis, Mo.; flag presented by Friendship Post, No. 241, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 2, St. Louis, Mo.; flag presented by St. Louis Ladies Circle, No. 37, G. A. R.

Local Board No. 20, Exeter, N.H.; flag presented by Moses N. Collins Women's Relief Corps, No. 36.

Local Board No. 1, Martins Ferry, Ohio; flag presented by B. P. O. E. of Martins Ferry.

DeSoto Parish Local Board, Mansfield, La.; flag presented by DeSoto Post, No. 42, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 7, Milwaukee, Wis.; flag presented by Gerald George Graham Post, No. 1858, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 1, West Branch, Mich.; flag presented by Ogemaw Post, No. 103, The American Legion.

## Boards Display Service Flags

Service flags honoring members of their personnel now with the Nation's armed forces are being displayed by local boards throughout the country.

One of the largest hangs in the offices of Local Board No. 1 in Springfield, Ohio, and has 22 stars representing that number of men formerly affiliated with Clark County local boards who are now in the Army.

Local Board No. 22, Detroit, Mich., has a service flag with seven stars on it.

# Servicemen's Dependents Urged To Safeguard Their Checks

More than two and a quarter million dependents of servicemen are now receiving monthly payments on family allowances and allotments authorized at the request of soldier or sailor relatives. However, some who are entitled to these benefits do not receive them because of an oversight on their own part, or on the part of the serviceman applying for an allowance or an allotment for dependents.

Servicemen receive explicit instructions as to how to apply for a family allowance and how to authorize an allotment to dependents from their pay. Some will make mistakes, however, and if there is undue delay in receiving the first check, it is advisable for the dependent to communicate with the serviceman to make sure that he has properly filled out and executed the necessary forms. It should be kept in mind, however, that an allowance or allotment will not be due for several weeks after the application has been made.

### Suggestions to Dependents

For the guidance of dependents—in order to help get these allowances and allotments paid without delay—Selective Service has compiled the following suggestions:

## Guide to Army Life Given by Boards To Selectees

Stressing that fundamentally there is much similarity between the requirements for a successful career in the army and in civilian life, the War Department has issued a booklet to assist men entering the Army in quickly adapting themselves to new environment and duties. This booklet, entitled "The Army and You," is being given by local boards to their selectees.

"Teamwork" is emphasized as the prime requirement for success in the Army just as it is essential for advancement in civilian endeavor. This is the reason, it is pointed out, for military discipline, "which includes cheerful and instant obedience to the orders given to you by your noncommissioned and commissioned officers," who have had their duties determined by still higher authorities and, in turn, must have their instructions carried out.

### Foreword by Roosevelt

The foreword to the booklet is a message to the American soldier from his Commander in Chief. Signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, this message reads:

"Once again, the destiny of our country is in the hands of the individual soldier. Upon your courage and efficiency depends the salvation of all that we hold dear.

"Prepare yourselves, then, to become good soldiers. For you will strike the mighty blows that will surely destroy the evil tyrants who menace our freedom, our homes, our loved ones."

Notify the local postmaster as soon as you, a serviceman's dependent, change your address. If you move to another city, notify the postmaster of the city you are leaving and the one to which you move; if to another address in the same town, notify your local postmaster at once. In either case give both your old address and your new address, so that checks may be forwarded without delay.

Be sure also to notify the department which administers the allowance or allotment you are receiving of an change in your address. Mail notifications as follows:

If a soldier's dependent—Office of Dependency Benefits, 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

If a Navy man's dependent—Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Allotment Division) Navy Department, Washington, D. C., or Bureau of Supplies and Accounts (Family Allowance Division) Navy Department, Washington, D. C. If you receive both allotment and family allowance, both divisions must be notified.

If a Marine's dependent—Commandant of the Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

If a Coast Guardsman's dependent—Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard, Washington, D. C.

See that the name of the dependent to whom checks are coming is plainly visible on the mail box. If the dependent lives in an apartment or a house listed under some other person's name the dependent's name should be placed on the mail box, too. This is important.

### Arrange for a Signal

Ask the mail carrier to call the payee to the door and deliver the check in person, if possible, or at least arrange to have him signal the arrival of the check by ringing the bell, whistling, or knocking. A check lost through the carelessness of some one who takes in the mail often causes suffering or embarrassment.

## Long and Short of It Concerning Names

In our October issue, Local Board No. 1, Woodward, Okla., citing a registrant with six "given names," claimed title for the "longest handle" on a local board roster.

Now comes Local Board No. 1, Alexander City, Ala., with a registrant named "James Allen Henry Christopher Bradford, Jr.," and another identified merely as "J. Dye." And in the same mail, Local Board No. 1, Winder, Ga., reports a registrant recorded as "Mr. Doctor Muller Cornelius Atticus Andrew Anthony Van Buren McElroy."

Wait until you are at the establishment where you expect to cash the check before you endorse it.

Indorse your own check. If a payee is ill or for any other reason cannot indorse his own check, then some responsible member of his family, or a friend, should see that all checks are properly endorsed.





# New Four-Point Farm Deferment Program Strengthens Vital Food Production Drive

## Will Reclassify Class IV-H Men

### Reclassification Of Farm Workers By Boards To Start Now

Selective Service local boards have been directed to place no more men over 38 years of age in Class IV-H, the class for registrants who are beyond the present military age limit, and to reclassify out of Class IV-H those registrants who, by reason of their agricultural occupation or endeavor are now, or prior to May 1 may become eligible for Class II-C or Class III-C deferment.

Furthermore, beginning May 1, 1943, boards should reclassify out of Class IV-H all other registrants and place them in the classes to which they properly belong by reason of occupational, dependency, or other status.

#### Some Class I-A

Registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and who have no cause for deferment other than age will be placed in Class I-A and will be the first men over 38 inducted if and when the armed forces determine they can be used in the military establishment.

Those registrants who are reclassified out of Class IV-H and placed in

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Three Oscar Bergs In Same Registration

Oscar Berg—just plain Oscar, no middle initial—is a popular name in Adams County, N. Dak. It is borne by three of the approximately 500 men between 45 and 65 years of age who are registered with the board. Their residences are Reeder, N. Dak., North Lemon Township, N. Dak., and Hettlinger, N. Dak., respectively.

## Two Sets of Brothers (Twelve in All) Enter Army

Two families, one in Illinois and the other in North Carolina, have sent a total of 12 sons to the Army through Selective Service—and each has one more boy ready to go.

Seven of these soldiers are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Sheber of Downers Grove, Ill., and were selected by Dupage County (Ill.) Local Board No. 2. They are: Florian, Valentine, Alois, Stanley, Arthur, Roman, and Sylvester Sheber. Another brother, Theodore, in Class I-A, is awaiting call.

The five North Carolina soldier brothers are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton H. Carpenter of Cherryville, and were registered with Gaston County (N. C.) Local Board No. 3. They are: Colon, Lloyd, Troy, Hubert, and Fred Carpenter. The youngest boy, Harold, 18, expects induction soon.

## War Board To Act In Some Cases; Men Returned to Farms II-C, III-C

### Local Boards Advised To Consider For Deferment Experienced Registrants Who Return to Farming Prior To Receiving Order of Induction

Working with the Department of Agriculture, the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission has announced formulation of a 4-point program intended to strengthen the drive to keep necessary agricultural workers on the farms and ensure production of vital commodities for this Nation and its allies.

#### Four Points

At the same time, Selective Service disclosed that some 6,500 farm workers daily are being placed in a deferred status where they will remain as long as they continue on their jobs and remain essential to agricultural production.

The four points of the program announced are:

1. Department of Agriculture State and county war boards have been authorized and instructed to seek deferment of farm workers whom they believe to be necessary when the worker or his employer fails to request deferment and to take appeals from local board decisions regarding agricultural workers when they believed such action is justified.

2. Whenever local boards in the process of classifying registrants, find a registrant who is engaged in agriculture but not producing a sufficient number of agricultural units to warrant his classification in Class II-C or Class III-C, the special classes for agricultural workers, they will refer the registrant to a War Board and allow 30 days for his placement where he can produce the required number of units.

3. Instruction to local boards that they will classify in Class II-C or Class III-C, any registrant who has had agricultural experience but who has left the farm for other work provided he returns to agriculture and becomes regularly engaged in and essential to it prior to his receipt of an order to report for induction into the armed forces.

4. Instruction to local boards that they are not to reclassify out of a deferred classification a farm worker who is regularly engaged in and necessary to an agricultural endeavor essential to the support of the war effort even if failure to reclassify means that calls for military manpower remain unfilled.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Army Bans New VOC Applications 15,000 Candidates Now Listed

Acceptance of applications for induction as Volunteer Officer Candidates from Class III-A registrants was ordered halted by the War Department as of February 20. Applications now in process will be completed under present procedures and the order will not affect the status of candidates who are in service.

Under the Volunteer Officer Candidate program, registrants who were deferred for dependency status were permitted to volunteer for the express purpose of competing for selection to attend officer candidate school. If they did not succeed in earning their commissions they were privileged to re-

turn to civil life until such time as men with a similar dependency status were called.

Now, however, the War Department asserts that more than 15,000 candidates are awaiting induction and under the present quotas the men on the waiting list constitute a 10-month supply. Furthermore, the War Department points out, during that 10-month period many of the candidates probably will be reclassified as Class I-A. If inducted, such men will have the same opportunity to qualify for selection to attend officer candidate school as other regularly inducted men.



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

National Headquarters  
BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume III

MARCH 1943

Number 3

# Gravest Problems Lie Ahead As Manpower Shortages Increase

The one resource that is a common requirement in every phase of our war effort is manpower. It is the essential ingredient. It is a prime factor in producing minerals, metals, lumber, and raw materials, in fabricating munitions and weapons, in maintaining transportation, power, and other essential services, in producing foods and fibers as well as in actually fighting the enemy.

For several years now the transition from a peace economy to defense economy, to war economy has resulted in serious dislocations in the economic life of our Nation and the utilization of our productive manpower.

Early in 1940 we began the greatest rearmament and defense progress in our history.

Increased strength quotas for the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Forces, and Coast Guard inaugurated high pressure recruiting drives for volunteers in the armed services.

In September of that year, the Selective Training and Service Act was passed.

1941 was a period of spirited competition between the armed forces and expanding defense industry for the cream of America's male manpower. During that year about two million people, previously not engaged in productive work, were added to our working and armed forces—an increase from 54.2 million in December 1940, to 56.1 million in December 1941.

Those who went into the armed forces and "mushrooming" industries were almost all healthy young men—quick to learn new techniques and not hampered by dependents or other attachments.

The flow of manpower from one activity to another was unregulated except by Selective Service.

During 1942, three million people, previously not engaged in productive work, were added to our working and armed forces—an increase from 52.3 million in December 1941 to 58.8 million in December 1942.

Again, unregulated except by Selective Service, this movement of manpower resulted in severe dislocations in our agricultural, commercial, and industrial production.

Labor shortages developed in agricultural and war production areas.

Today the situation is critical. Fortunately the War Manpower Commission is now in a position to do something about the movement and utilization of our manpower.

Despite many difficulties, we are making progress but the task that lies ahead will become increasingly more difficult.

It is going to take our greatest effort—an effort I know you are capable of because of the splendid job you have done for the past two and one-half years.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

The following memorandums to State directors have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

February 6.—(L. B. M. 182) *Subject: Procedure for Requesting Occupational Deferment for Persons Engaged in Water Transportation Activities.* This memorandum advises that the War Shipping Administration has been directed to keep local boards informed of the activities of seamen through its Recruitment and Manning Organization. This information will not apply to men engaged in inland waterway transportation but only to ocean-going seamen. Outlines the procedure to be followed by the Recruitment and Manning Organization.

January 30.—(L. B. M. 181) *Subject: Nondeferable Activities and Occupations.* Points out that the War Manpower Commission has designated certain activities and certain occupations as nondeferable and advises local boards that, after April 1, registrants in such nondeferable activities and occupations will be given 30 days to change to essential work. If they fail to make proper steps to change, in the time allowed, local boards are instructed to disregard the dependency status of such registrants.

January 28.—(L. B. M.) 180) *Sub-*

*ject: Registration and Induction of Advanced Course, Senior Division, ROTC Cadets.* Points out that the War Department has modified its ROTC program to permit cadets of the Advanced Course, Senior Division, who are not members of any reserve component of the armed forces, to volunteer for induction through the Selective Service System and outlines procedure to be followed.

January 27.—(L. B. M. 179) *Subject: Induction of Volunteers of Japanese Ancestry.* Advises that the Army has announced formation of a combat team which will be composed entirely of United States citizens of Japanese extraction or parentage who apply for voluntary induction through the Selective Service System. Outlines the procedure to be followed by local boards and describes the eligibles.

### Occupational Bulletins

March 1.—(O. B. No. 7) *Subject: Coastal, Interoceanic, and Offshore Water Transportation Activity.* Amends Occupational Bulletin No. 7 which was issued May 5, 1942, by including names of additional training facilities for seamen and also advises that when a registrant has been accepted upon his application for admission to a United States Maritime Service Training School, the War Shipping Administration is authorized to file an Affidavit—Occupational Classification (General) (Form 42)—requesting occupational classification for a period not to exceed 30 days so that the man can enter school when a supplementary request for occupational classification may be made.

March 1.—(O. B. No. 10) *Subject: Scientific and Specialized Personnel.* Amends the original Occupational Bulletin No. 10 by deleting two occupations and adding one and by eliminating men in training in scientific and specialized fields because such registrants are now covered in Occupational Bulletin No. 11, which has also been amended.

March 1.—(O. B. No. 11) *Subject: Student Deferment.* This amended occupational bulletin, replacing the original Occupational Bulletin No. 11 issued June 22, 1942, and entitled "Pretheological Students," now covers students in training for scientific and specialized fields, professions, agriculture, and other endeavors.

February 26.—(O. B. No. 20) *Subject: Food Processing.* This bulletin amends the original occupational bulletin on food processing issued September 16, 1942, by revising the list of essential activities included in food processing and by adding certain critical occupations to the list.

February 20.—(O. B. No. 18) *Subject: Agricultural Activity and Commercial Fishing.* This bulletin amending the original bulletin on agricultural activity issued September 16, 1942, adds commercial fishing to the list. Critical occupations within the commercial fishing activity are included.

## Two Sons, Daughter Of Board Chairman Serving Nation

Three children of the Rev. Dr. George T. Gruman, chairman, Local Board No. 229, Brooklyn, N. Y., are engaged in the Nation's war effort. Lt. James A. Gruman is in the Army Air Corps; Auxiliary Dorothy J. Gruman is a WAAC, and Robert Gruman is an airplane pilot.

The only son of Chairman J. H. McKeever, Brown County Local Board, Aberdeen, S. Dak., is an Army officer and two sons of William Ribnick, a board member, are in the Navy. Three sons of George H. Fletcher, another member, have been with the F. B. I. for several years.

Timothy J. Cronin, son of Timothy R. Cronin, secretary of Local Board No. 2, Oconomowoc, Wis., is in the Army Air Corps.

A. J. O'Connor, Government appeal agent for Local Board No. 2, Wenatchee, Wash., has a son, James O'Connor, in the Army Air Corps.

James W. Loughridge, recently resigned as secretary of Local Board No. 280, Torrance, Calif., to enlist in the Navy as a chief pharmacist.

William J. Logue, clerk of Local Board No. 60, Philadelphia, Pa., resigned to enlist in the Army.

The son of J. F. Secret, chairman, Local Board No. 2, Tuskegee, Ala., is an officer in the Army Air Corps.



# New Farm Plan Aids Food Drive

## Men Returning to Farms To Get Class II-C, III-C Deferments

(Continued from page 1)

The new instructions to local boards, contained in Local Board Memorandum 164-A, supplementing Local Board Memorandum 164 which advised the creation of Class II-C and Class I-C for agricultural workers deferred solely on the basis of occupation and for agricultural workers with dependents, said:

"Prior to this time it has been the policy of the Department of Agriculture to have State and County War Boards not concern themselves with the cases of individual registrants. However, the Department of Agriculture has now directed State and County War Boards to initiate and file requests for the deferment of certain registrants whom they consider necessary and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors and whose deferment has not been otherwise requested.

"Such requests should be supported with full information concerning the registrant's activities. Local boards will give the same consideration to the classification of a registrant in Class II-C or Class III-C, based upon information furnished by a State or County War Board, as they would to information furnished by a registrant or his employer.

### May Appeal

"The Department of Agriculture has also directed War Boards to appeal from local board decisions denying registrants classification in Class II-C or Class III-C whenever they feel such appeals are justified."

Heretofore, registrants engaged in agriculture who failed to qualify for classification in Class II-C or Class III-C because of their failure to produce a sufficient number of units of essential farm products were referred to the local employment offices of the War Manpower Commission and 30 days were allowed for the placement of the worker in an agricultural occupation where he could produce the required number of units. Under the new program such registrants will be referred to County War Boards for placement where he will produce the required number of essential war units or his classification in Class II-C or Class III-C. Usually, the minimum number of units required for the placement of any farm workers in Class II-C or Class III-C is eight.

# Rule Against Selection Of Men With Children Remains In Effect

Instructions to Selective Service local boards prohibiting the drafting of men with children who are recognized as dependents under the Selective Service Act and Regulations until such action is authorized by National Selective Service Headquarters are still in effect, the War Manpower Commission recently emphasized.

"The only men with children who are being selected for induction at the present time," Paul V. McNutt, chairman, said, "are those in whose cases the dependency was acquired after December 8, 1941, or at a time when selection was imminent. Those registrants having wives and children, or children only, with whom they maintain a bona fide home, and who were married before December 8, 1941, and at a time when selection was not imminent, may not be inducted through Selective Service until there is direct authorization by National Headquarters."

### Fundamental Purposes

Emphasizing that the fundamental purposes of the Selective Service Act are procurement of sufficient men for the armed services and maintenance of production essential to win the war, Mr. McNutt declared that insofar as is practical in carrying out these requirements, the order in which registrants are called has been designed to protect the bona fide family relationship as long as possible.

The order in which registrants are called for military service, as fixed by Selective Service Regulations is:

1. Single men with no dependents (1-A);
2. Single men who do not contribute to the war effort but who have dependents (3-A);
3. Single men with dependents and who contribute to the war effort (3-B);

4. Men who are not engaged in the war effort but who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only (3-A);

5. Men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with a wife only (3-B);

6. Men who are not engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide family relationship with wife and children or children only (3-A);

7. Men who are engaged in the war effort and who maintain a bona fide relationship with wife and children or children only (3-B).

### Time to Transfer

After April 1 men with dependents who are in nondeferable occupations will be given 30 days to transfer to essential occupations, or to have registered with the United States Employment Service for such transfer, before being placed in Class 1-A under the nondeferable order as issued February 3.

In reclassifying men with dependents into 1-A the Boards follow this procedure:

First, the supply of single men without dependents and who are not deferred as "necessary men" in their occupations is exhausted in a local board area. Then the local board reviews, in the order of the above-named categories, the classifications of registrants who were deferred in Class 3-A or 3-B to determine which should be reclassified 1-A and which should be further deferred for occupational reasons or because induction would cause undue hardship for dependents.

### Adjusting Calls

However, Mr. McNutt pointed out, while State Selective Service Directors have been instructed to adjust their calls for the armed forces so as to prevent one local board from calling registrants from one group substantially in advance of the time when other local boards are calling them from the same group, it is not possible to attain complete uniformity.

Because of varying conditions in local board areas, as well as in different States, Mr. McNutt said, it has been necessary to call registrants with dependents in some States, while single men still were available in others, and in local board areas in some States before all other local boards in the same State had exhausted their pools of single men.

"The recent nondeferable order," he declared, "primarily indicated which men with families will have to be inducted first when men with families are called."

# Specialists May Volunteer

## Armed Forces to Permit Approved Registrants To Pick Units

Approval of a plan for the voluntary induction of certain specialized personnel, including aviation cadets, officer candidates, and technicians has been announced by the Joint Army and Navy Personnel Board.

The program has three major points of procedure which are:

1. A registrant desiring to apply for special assignment may do so at the recruiting stations of the respective services and if found acceptable will be given a letter addressed to the Commanding Officer of the Joint Induction Station explaining the pertinent facts of his case. This letter is not a document for the consideration of the local board.

2. The registrant then may apply for voluntary induction through his local board and, if he does so, will file the Application for Voluntary Induction (Form 165).

3. The local board will then classify the registrant, and if he is not deferred he will be ordered to report for induction in exactly the same manner as any other volunteer, pursuant to Selective Service Regulations.

Selective Service Local Board Memorandum No. 178, as amended, explaining the procedure, points out that the registrant will present his letter from the recruiting station to the Joint Induction Station upon his arrival there. It also emphasizes that while Selective Service has been advised that the registrant will be assigned to the unit for which he has been found acceptable, his assignment is strictly a function of the induction station and local boards should make no commitment regarding it.

Other registrants who volunteer for induction through their local boards by executing the Application for Voluntary Induction (Form 165) will be permitted to indicate at the induction station the service to which they prefer assignment. Insofar as they are qualified and vacancies exist, they will be assigned to that service but no assurance can be given them by local boards that they will be inducted into the service which they prefer.

In line with the new program, the Army Air Forces said they would request that a number of approved candidates be voluntarily inducted within the next few weeks and assigned to their meteorological training program. A quota has been approved by the Joint Army and Navy Board and Commanding Generals of the Service Commands have been notified. Consequently local boards may expect that within a short time approved candidates for the meteorological training program will apply for voluntary induction and, upon classification if they are not deferred, can be forwarded under the procedure prescribed for such specialized personnel.

## Six Oakville, N. Y., Brothers Enter Armed Forces

Oakville, N. Y., has sent six brothers to the Army and Local Board 403, of Cooperstown, N. Y., which inducted all of them, appears justly proud of their records.

The brothers, all sons of Elial Weir, are: Keith, 25, now with the Army Air Corps at Chanute Field, Ill.; Donald, 24, a corporal in the Coast Artillery and "somewhere in Africa"; Dorrance, 21, who graduated from Seymour-Johnson Field, N. C., as a mechanic with the highest rating in his class, and now is assembling bombers at a huge Maryland plant; Elial Weir, Jr., 20, recently promoted to Private First Class in the Quartermaster Corps at Fort Custer, Mich.; Carl J. Weir, 19, recently inducted at Camp Upton and the acting corporal when his group reported; and Daniel J. Weir, 18, inducted at Camp Upton on the same day as his brother, Carl.

# Will Reclassify Class IV-H Men

## Men Returning to Farms To Get Class II-C, III-C Deferments

(Continued from page 1)

Class II-C or Class III-C because of their agricultural occupation or endeavor prior to May 1, will be continued in those classes if men over 38 are called for service as long as they are necessary to agriculture. Other registrants, reclassified after May 1 and placed in other classes will remain there if men over 38 are called, only so long as men in their class would be deferred—as for example, normally not longer than 6 months if they are given a Class II-A or Class II-B deferment for occupation, other than agricultural.

The new instructions, contained in amendments to Selective Service Regulations, provide:

"No registrant shall hereafter be placed in Class IV-H. The classification of all such registrants now eligible or who, before May 1, 1943, become eligible for classification into Class II-C or Class III-C shall be immediately reopened and they shall be classified in Class II-C or Class III-C. The classification of all other registrants now in Class IV-H shall be reopened and they shall be classified anew as soon as possible after May 1, 1943."

### May Distinguish

So that registrants over 38 who are reclassified into other classes can be distinguished from men under 38, the new regulations provide:

"Whenever a classified registrant has reached or hereafter reaches the 38th anniversary of the day of his birth and has not attained the 45th anniversary of the day of his birth, he shall be identified in all records by following his classification with the letter '(H)'. If such registrant is in Class I-A, he shall be identified thus 'Class I-A (H)'. If such registrant is in Class II-B, he shall be identified thus 'Class II-B (H)'. If such registrant is in Class III-C, he shall be identified thus, 'Class III-C (H)'. If such registrant is in Class IV-F he shall be identified thus, 'Class IV-F (H)'. The identification '(H)' shall be used for such registrant regardless of his classification."

## Editor Mails Paper To Men On All Fronts

In West Unity, Ohio, J. Everett Shumaker, editor and publisher of "The Reporter" has a special mailing list to which he distributes his newspaper.

Every inductee is sent a free copy of the paper each week, regardless of whether he is in this country or on foreign assignment, if it is possible to get mail to him. "Keep the boys informed on home-town news," Mr. Shumaker says.

# New Student Deferment Program Aids Specialist Undergraduates

Broad liberalization of deferment policies for college students has been announced by the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission.

Materially affected by the revised policy are undergraduate students and graduate students in scientific and specialized fields, undergraduate, pre-professional schools; students in professional schools, internes, and students of agriculture, forestry, pharmacy, and optometry.

The scientific and specialized fields in which undergraduate and graduate students may be deferred are: Aeronautical engineers, automotive engineers, bacteriologists, chemical engineers, chemists, civil engineers, electrical engineers, geophysicists, heating, ventilating, refrigerating, and air conditioning engineers; marine engineers, mathematicians, mechanical engineers, meteorologists, mining and metallurgical engineers, including mineral technologists; naval architects, petroleum engineers, physicists, including astronomers; radio engineers, safety engineers, sanitary engineers, transportation engineers—air, highway, railroad, water.

### Undergraduates

With respect to undergraduate students in the scientific and specialized fields, Selective Service, in amended Occupational Bulletin No. 10, said:

"A student in undergraduate work in any of the scientific and specialized fields listed should be considered for occupational classification if he is a full-time student in good standing in a recognized college or university and if it is certified by the institution as follows: (1) That he is competent and gives promise of successful completion of such course of study, and (2) that if he continues his progress he will graduate from such course of study on or before July 1, 1945."

In this connection it was pointed out that many colleges and universities have reduced their undergraduate courses to approximately 2 calendar years so that men who enter such schools in time to be graduated by July 1, 1945, may be deferred almost immediately after being enrolled. Heretofore, students were not entitled to deferment until they had completed at least a portion of their courses so that their scholastic ability could be determined.

### Graduate Students

A graduate or postgraduate student undertaking further study in the scientific and specialized fields following completion of his normal undergraduate course of study should be considered for occupational classification, the occupational bulletin said, if, in addition to pursuing further studies, he is also acting as a graduate assistant in a recognized college or university. A graduate assistant should be a student who in addition to pursuing

such further studies is engaged in one of the following: (1) In scientific research certified by a recognized Federal agency as related to the war effort; or (2) in classroom or laboratory instruction in one of the specialized or scientific fields for not less than 12 hours per week.

With regard to undergraduate, pre-professional, medical, dental, veterinary, osteopathic, and theological students, the bulletin said:

"A student in premedical, premedical, preosteopathic, and pretheological fields should be considered for occupational classification if he is a full-time student in good standing in a recognized college or university, and if: (1) it is certified by the institution in which he is pursuing the preprofessional course of study that if he continues his progress he will complete such preprofessional course of study on or before July 1, 1945, and (2) it is certified by a recognized medical, dental, veterinary, osteopathic, or theological college that he is unqualifiedly accepted for admission and will undertake professional studies upon completion of his preprofessional work."

### Professional Students

As to students in professional schools, the bulletin said a registrant who is in training and preparation as a medical, dental, veterinary, or osteopathic student in a recognized medical school, dental school, school of veterinary medicine, or school of osteopathy, should be considered for occupational classification during the period of such professional course. He must, however, be a full-time student in good standing and continue to maintain good standing in such course of study. Also, he must be certified by the institution as competent and giving promise of successful completion of his course of study and acquiring the necessary degree of training, qualification, or skill to become a recognized medical doctor, dentist, doctor of veterinary medicine, or osteopath.

A student preparing for the ministry in a theological or divinity school, recognized as such a school, prior to September 16, 1939, is exempt from training and service under the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, the bulletin pointed out.

### Internes Considered

A registrant, the bulletin said, who has completed his professional training and preparation as a medical doctor, dentist, or osteopath, and who is undertaking further studies in a hospital or institution, giving a recognized internship, should be considered for occupational classification so long as he continues such internship, but for a period not to exceed 1 year.

With regard to undergraduate students in agriculture, forestry, pharmacy, and optometry, the bulletin said: "A student in undergraduate work

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 120, Hampden County, Palmer, Mass.; flag presented by Merrill L. Simonds Post No. 13 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Gallatin County, Bozeman, Mont.; flag presented by Board Chairman H. Dale Cline.

Local Board No. 46, Franklin County, Frankfort, Ky.; flag presented by the American Legion Auxiliary.

Local Board No. 1, Butts County, Jackson, Ga.; flag presented by the Kiwanis Club.

Local Board No. 1, Hale County, Plainview, Tex.; flag presented by Mrs. Pat Connelly, county treasurer.

Local Board No. 16, Detroit, Mich.; flag presented by the East Jefferson Avenue Business Mens' Club.

Local Board No. 27, Suffolk County, Dorchester, Mass.; flag loaned, for the duration, by All Dorchester Post No. 154 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 28, Suffolk County, Dorchester, Mass.; flag presented by the Professional and Business Men's Post No. 132 of the Jewish War Veterans.

Local Board No. 1, Harrisburg, Pa.; flag presented by Pvt. Earl E. Aurand, Post No. 1086, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 1, Kerr County, Kerrville, Tex.; flag presented by the Garrett-Baker Post No. 13 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 14, Allegheny County, Bellevue, Pa.; flag presented by Air Raid Post No. 14, West View.

Local Board No. 29, Pittsburgh, Pa.; flag presented by Mr. E. P. Wuenstel, secretary of the board.

Local Board No. 11, Plumas County, Quincy, Calif.; flag presented by Post No. 304 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 23, Cincinnati, Ohio; flag presented by the Women's Auxiliary Post No. 507 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 100, Essex County, Methuen, Mass.; flag presented by the American Legion Ladies Auxiliary Post No. 122.

in agriculture, forestry, pharmacy, or optometry should be considered for occupational classification if he is a full-time student in good standing in a recognized college or university and if it is certified by the institution as follows: (1) That he is competent and gives promise of the successful completion of such course of study, and (2) that if he has completed at least one-half of his undergraduate work and that if he continues his progress he will graduate in a number of months equal to the period of academic study which he has already completed."

Such deferment of students of agriculture, forestry, pharmacy, or optometry should not be for a period beyond July 1, 1943, pending further consideration of the status of such students, the bulletin asserted.





# New Order on Class III Cancels Dependency Deferments of Many Childless Registrants

## Return to Farms, Dairymen Urged

### War Boards To Get Names of Experienced Workers for Farm Placements

Inaugurating a four-point program to induce men who have had experience in farming to work on dairy farms, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, has issued three memoranda to local boards to guide their cooperation in this movement sponsored by the President.

The program contemplates the return to dairy farm production of qualified workers of the following types:

1. Class IV-F (physically unfit for military service) men between the ages of 18 to 45 who are not now in an activity essential to the war effort;
2. Class IV-A (45 or over who are deferred by reason of age) men who are not now in essential activities;
3. "Nondeferables" between the ages of 18 and 45;
4. Men now in the armed forces who attained their thirty-eighth birthday before February 28, 1943.

#### To Furnish Data

Local boards are instructed to furnish County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture, upon request, with the following data:

1. A list of the names, addresses, and present occupations of all Class IV-F registrants between the ages of 18 and 45 who have had dairy farming experience or experience in general farming, and who are not now engaged in any type of farming activity or in any other type of activity essential to the war effort.

2. A list of the names, addresses, and present occupations of all registrants between the ages of 38 and 45 who have had dairy farming or general

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

## Selective Service System Urged To Support Second War Loan Drive

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, addresses the following message to all personnel of the Selective Service System:

The Second War Loan drive is well under way.

Each and every American is urged to buy bonds to the limit of his capacity.

Throughout the Selective Service System there are more than 250,000 persons who voluntarily work without pay to select men for our armed forces. Their task is arduous, their hours long. Their sole compensation is the knowledge that they are performing a difficult job for their Government, performing it diligently, and performing it well.

There are others throughout the System receiving financial remuneration for their endeavors. They comprise our clerical and executive staffs. Some are civilians. Some wear the uniform of the Army, the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

To each and every person in Selective Service, whether financially compensated for his efforts or not, I send the urgent request that they, like other Americans, buy bonds to the limit of their capacity.

We of Selective Service have sent thousands, millions of men to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. They are on duty in every corner of the globe. It has been up to us to call them for service in our armed forces. That is why I think we have an unusually keen interest in their welfare, in their survival.

We know that these men came from every American community. We know that they represent every phase of our national life. We know that they represent all races and creeds.

As we know these things, so, too, do we know that they cannot win our war with their hands alone.

They must have the tanks, the planes, the ships, the guns, the food, and other requisites of modern-day combat.

We of Selective Service who have sent these men to their battle stations must do our best to equip them to successfully carry out the mission to which we have helped assign them.

That is why I urge you to buy your bonds and let them get on with their task, the task to which we must all contribute, the task of winning this war.

## Fathers' Call Banned by Rule

### Class III-D for Hardship Cases Created by Order Which Eliminates III-B

Elimination of dependency as a cause for deferment for registrants with collateral dependents and wives only, except in the case of men necessary to and regularly engaged in agriculture or in cases where extreme hardship and privation would result, has been announced by Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission.

Major points in the new program, as outlined in memoranda to State Directors by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, include:

- (1) Elimination of Class III-B, the class heretofore used for classification of men with bona fide dependents who were also engaged in activities essential to the support of the war effort. No registrant will be placed in this class hereafter.

#### Class III-A Revised

- (2) Revision of Class III-A, heretofore for men who had dependents but who were not engaged in an activity essential to the support of the war effort. Henceforth this class will be used for any registrant who maintains a bona fide family relationship with his child or children, provided his status with regard to them was acquired prior to December 8, 1941, with two exceptions: Registrants necessary to and regularly engaged in agriculture who have bona fide dependents will continue to be placed in Class III-C. Registrants who are in non-deferrable activities or occupations designated as such by the War Man-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)



## OFFICIAL NOTICES

National Headquarters  
BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume III

APRIL 1943

Number 4

### Your Part in the War Effort

As the realities of war are brought home to us by casualties in our own communities and in our immediate circle of friends and relatives it is only natural that we should feel a growing dissatisfaction with what to us may seem the puny effort we individually are making to bring this war to an end. Here at home our contribution shrinks to insignificance by comparison with the sacrifice, hardship, and suffering of those who are serving on the battle fronts.

We must not forget, however, that our Nation's war effort is the total effort of all of our people, no matter how or where they serve. It is our duty and responsibility in Selective Service to insure that those best fitted and most available to serve in our armed forces are selected for that task. Other elements of the War Manpower Commission must see to it that those who remain at home are engaged in the tasks that make the most efficient use of their skills and abilities in our war industries. Obviously, all of us cannot be combat soldiers or makers of planes or ships or munitions.

Most of our people must do the millions of important but prosaic, even humdrum, jobs that must be done in total war. In addition to the countless services and activities that are necessary to support our war production and our civilian population at home, total war has brought its own special group of tasks that must be done by those who serve at home.

The air-raid warden, the ration board member, the auxiliary policeman, and others like yourself are doing jobs that must be done. There is no glamour to them. Too often there is not even public appreciation. But they are a very necessary part of our war effort, and you who are doing your job for your country must not minimize its importance.

After two and a half years of service and experience some local board members may sometimes feel that their duties do not make full use of their ability or the amount of energy they would like to put into the war effort. You must not forget that you have become a very necessary part of your community's war effort. You have won the confidence and respect of your neighbors because you have had the courage to voluntarily take the distasteful job of selecting men for the armed forces in time of war. You have done the job honestly. You have done it fairly.

In your community you personify the Selective Service System. You are the Selective Service System.

It is my belief that your country owes you and acknowledges a debt of gratitude.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

The following memorandums to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

April 12.—(L. B. M. 123) *Subject:* Class III Deferments. In an amended Local Board Memorandum No. 123, Class III-B is eliminated, Class III-D for the classification of registrants whose induction would cause extreme hardship and privation to dependents is created, and local boards are advised to place fathers, other than those who qualify for Class III-C, nondeferables, or men who acquired such status after December 8, 1941, in Class III-A.

April 1.—(L. B. M. 80-A, 181, as amended, and 164-C) Local Board Memorandum 80-A, announces that the Army has made new announcements pertaining to the discharge of men over 38 and outlines the new policy. Local Board Memorandum 181 advises of activities and occupations considered so unessential that registrants engaged therein will not be granted dependency deferments and provides procedure whereby such registrants may have an opportunity to transfer to other activities. Local Board Memorandum 164-C outlines procedure to persuade registrants over 38 years of age or in Class IV-F who have had dairy farm experience but who are not now engaged in that or other essential activity to return to dairy farming or face possible induction into the armed forces.

March 26.—(L. B. M. 141-A) *Subject:* Local Board Action Report (Form 110) Covering Registrants 38 to 45. Outlines procedure for entering on Form 110 (Local Board Action Report) necessary information relative to the reclassification of registrants in Class IV-H, now being reclassified.

March 13.—(L. B. M. 164, as amended) Includes amendments to L. B. M. 164, Classification of Registrants in Agriculture, because of the addition of "hops" (present plantings) and "mint" (established beds) to the list of Group I—Essential Farm Products, and the deletion of "hops" from the list of Group II—Less Essential Farm Products.

March 8.—(L. B. M. 51, as amended) *Subject:* Army Assignment of Registrants Classified I-A-O, Conscientious Objectors Opposed to Combatant Service Only. This memorandum expresses the belief that many misinformed registrants who now maintain that they should be placed in Class IV-E, conscientious objectors opposed to combatant and noncombatant service, would be available for classification in Class I-A-O, conscientious objectors opposed to combatant service only, if they clearly understood the type of service that would be required of them as noncombatants in the armed forces—outlines War Department policy on assignment of noncombatants.

March 5.—(L. B. M. 164-A) *Sub-*

*ject:* Classification of Registrants in Agriculture. This memorandum points out that the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission has delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture full responsibility for the recruitment, placement, transfer, and utilization of agricultural workers and announces that henceforth State and County War Boards of the Department of Agriculture may request deferments for registrants whom they consider necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or endeavors whose deferment has not been otherwise requested and also to appeal in certain cases. The memorandum also outlines other procedures concerning the classification of men returning to agriculture.

March 5.—(L. B. M. 164-B) *Subject:* Instructions of Secretary of Agriculture to United States Department of Agriculture State and County War Boards. This memorandum contains the text of the directive issued by the Secretary of Agriculture to Department of Agriculture State and County War Boards covering their part in the program to insure proper classification of all farmers as outlined in L. B. M. 164-A.

March 1.—(L. B. M. 129, as amended) *Subject:* Optional Service by Nondeclarant Aliens in Armed Forces of Cobelligerent Nations. This memorandum adds Belgium, Cuba, Fighting French, French High Commission in North Africa, Norway, and Poland to the list of cobelligerent nations with which reciprocal agreements have been made so that citizens of nationals of those countries may have an opportunity to serve in their own forces.

March 1.—(L. B. M. 178, as amended) *Subject:* Induction Generally. This memorandum is revised to set forth the procedures established by the Joint Army and Navy Personnel Board for volunteers with special training.

#### Occupational Bulletins

April 5.—(O. B. Nos. 11, 20, and 35, as amended) *Subject:* Nonmetallic Mining and Processing and Quarrying. Amends Occupational Bulletin No. 11 to include "mining or quarrying of materials used exclusively in construction" in the essential activity, and makes other changes. Amends Occupational Bulletin No. 20 on textile production to include textiles for civilian use as well as military and industrial use.

Amends Occupational Bulletin No. 35 to add "The National Committee on Engineers and Chemists, National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, Washington, D. C." to the list of National Committees which may appeal to the board of appeal regarding the classification of registrants in their respective fields.

April 1.—(O. B. No. 33-4, as amended) *Subject:* Educational Services—Armed Forces Contract Flying, Ground, and Factory Aviation Schools.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)





For the first time in more than two years, State Directors of Selective Service met with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in Washington, D. C., recently to discuss administration of the manpower recruitment program. The conference lasted 2 days and included addresses by Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, and Lawrence A. Appley, executive director of the War Manpower Commission, on manpower requirements of the Nation, as well as discussions by General Hershey of Selective Service operations.

When the above picture was taken, the conference, which was held at National Headquarters of Selective Service on April 5 and 6, had concluded its major sessions and State directors who remained in Washington until April 7 to attend a meeting of the Senate Military affairs Committee posed with General Hershey for photographers of the U. S. Army Signal Corps.

State officials who attended the conference were:

Brig. Gen. Ben M. Smith, Alabama; Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill, Arizona; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, Arkansas; Lt. Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, California; Brig. Gen. Harold H. Richardson and Capt. Howard E. Reed, Colorado.

Also Mr. John F. Robinson, Connecticut; Mr. Charles C. Kurtz, Delaware; Mr. William E. Leahy, Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, Florida; Lt. Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., Georgia; Brig. Gen. Mervin G. McCon-

nel, Idaho; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois; Col. Robinson Hitchcock, Indiana; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, Iowa; Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas; Col. Frank D. Rash, Kentucky; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Louisiana; Brig. Gen. James W. Hanson, Maine; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Col. Ralph M. Smith, Massachusetts; Col. LeRoy Pearson, Michigan; Col. Joseph E. Nelson, Minnesota; Col. Lawrence W. Long, Mississippi; Col. Claude C. Earp, Missouri; Lt. Col. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Ne-

braska; Brig. Gen. Jay H. White and Lt. Col. Norman C. Brown, Nevada.

Also Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen; New Hampshire; Lt. Col. E. N. Bloomer, New Jersey; Col. Russell C. Charlton, New Mexico; Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, New York; Col. A. V. McDermott, New York City; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, North Carolina; Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, North Dakota; Col. Chester W. Goble, Ohio; Col. Clive E. Murray, Oklahoma; Col. Elmer V. Wooton, Oregon; Lt. Col. B. F. Evans and Lt. Col. George Hafer, Pennsylvania.

Also Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, Rhode Island; Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, South Carolina; Col. Edward A. Beckwith, South Dakota; Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, Tennessee; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, Texas; Col. H. A. Rich, Utah; Lt. Col. Warren B. Steele, Vermont; Col. Mills F. Neal, Virginia; Col. Walter J. DeLong, Washington; Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce, West Virginia; Col. John P. Mullen, Wisconsin; and Col. Rhodolph L. Esmay, Wyoming.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from page 2)

Discontinues the listing of flying schools and revises the list of essential occupations because the approved list of schools engaged in this activity changes from time to time. Announces that State Directors of Selective Service will be furnished with the current list of such schools and advises local boards on the method of obtaining necessary information for classification of registrants in approved schools.

March 1.—(O. B. Nos. 1 to 35) *Subject:* Table of Activity and Occupation Bulletins. As of March 1, all occupational bulletins and local board memorandums pertaining to the specified occupations were combined and included as part of Local Board Memorandum 115 which has been forwarded to local boards in Transmittal Memorandum No. 8.

Ware Local Board 153, of Ware, Mass., apparently believes that there is no limit to the amount of service that should be given registrants and their families.

En route to Ware from nearby Belchertown not so many nights ago, board members observed a young man and his mother standing by the road, making gestures which obviously indicated their desire for a ride.

The board members stopped, invited the couple to get in their car and then asked the young man if, by any chance, he had an appointment with his local board. Such proved to be the case, whereupon the board chairman, Judge James R. Nolen suggested that the car be halted and the young man's case he heard then and there.

So by the side of the road, the necessary oaths were administered, the evidence was reviewed, and a decision was handed down concerning the young man's classification. The youth and his companion departed, expressing their pleasure at the instantaneous service of Ware Board 153 and their gratification over the fact that they hadn't had to make the journey to Ware.

The board members continued on their way, also pleased at the service they had rendered and thankful that no passing motorist had noticed the upraised arm of the registrant when he was taking the necessary oath, or he might have summoned the long arm of the law in the fear that a hold-up might be in progress on the road from Belchertown to Ware.

## Local Board Meeting Is Convened in a Car So Belchertown Lad Needn't Travel So Far

## KIN IN SERVICE

When Local Board No. 1, of Raleigh, N. C., talks about men in the armed forces, it knows whereof it speaks.

Judge J. L. Fountain, chairman, has a brother, Maj. T. J. Fountain, who is stationed at St. Petersburg, Fla.; Albert Douth, secretary, has two brothers-in-law, Capt. Lloyd H. Robertson and Lt. Paul J. Poole, as well as a son-in-law, Lt. Fred L. Wellborne, in the Army.

Lt. Richard L. Rice, son of Mrs. Grace B. White, board clerk, was decorated with the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in Africa. Clarence A. Smith, son of Mrs. Annie E. Orr, typist, enlisted in the Army Air Corps, while Wilson A. Tennant, husband of Mrs. Doris H. Tennant, another board typist enlisted in the Construction Battalion of the Navy and is now serving abroad. John D. Varner, brother of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Varner, O. Q. clerk of the board, also enlisted in the Navy and is now overseas.



# Fathers' Call Banned by Rule

## Class III-D for Hardship Cases Created by Order Which Eliminates III-B

(Continued from page 1)

power Commission will be reclassified without reference to the fact that they have children.

(3) Creation of Class III-D, a new class in which shall be placed any registrant not otherwise deferred if it is determined that his induction into the land or naval forces would result in extreme hardship and privation to a wife, child, or parent with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in his home and if, by reason of such determination, it is considered advisable that he be deferred.

(4) Elimination of the "imminence of selection" rule. However, as has been the rule, dependents acquired on or after December 8, 1941, will not be considered as a basis for deferment, and any child born on or after September 15, 1942, will be considered as having been conceived on or after December 8, 1941, and thus will not be considered as cause for deferment unless there is affirmative evidence of a medical character which clearly establishes that birth was delayed.

(5) Stabilization of Class III-A so that any registrant with a child or children with whom he maintains a bona fide family relationship in their home, who is placed in this class, shall not be considered for reclassification into a class available for military service or, if a conscientious objector, for work of national importance until such reclassification is ordered by the Director of Selective Service or a change in the registrant's status occurs.

(6) Reiteration of previous orders on filling calls so that men who are finally classified in Class I-A (available for military service), Class I-A-O (available for noncombatant military service), or Class IV-E (conscientious objectors available for work of national importance) should be called for induction into military service or assigned to work of national importance, insofar as possible, in the following order: Single men with no dependents, single men with collateral dependents, married men with wives only, and, finally, men with children.

### New Amendments

The new orders are contained in amendments to Selective Service Regulations and in Local Board Memorandum No. 123. The memorandum reports in part:

"Certain changes in the Selective Service Regulations have been made in order to enable the Selective Service System to continue to meet the manpower requirements of the armed forces, war production, agriculture, and other essential civilian activities and, at the same time, protect as long as possible homes where there are children."

The memorandum then states that any registrant, unless he comes within

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 315, Ulster County, Kerhonkson, N. Y.; flag presented by Carl Windrum.

Local Board No. 1, Cheyenne, Wyo.; flag presented by the Francis E. Self Post No. 6 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Monroe County, Waterloo, Ill.; flag presented by Columbia Post No. 561 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 136, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Norman J. Cornwall Post, No. 275, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 535, Belmont, N. Y.; flag presented by Herbert DeLong Post, No. 808, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 187, Brooklyn, N. Y.; flag presented by air raid wardens, Sector K, 70th Precinct, Brooklyn.

Local Board No. 2, Fair Haven, Vt.; flag presented by Fair Haven Post, No. 49, The American Legion, and Auxiliary.

one of two stated exceptions, shall be retained or placed in Class III-A if he and his child or children maintain a bona fide family relationship in their home and if such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941. The two exceptions mentioned are: (a) All such registrants who are also necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural occupations or agricultural endeavors essential to the support of the war effort shall be placed in Class III-C, and (b) the classification of all such registrants who are engaged in activities or occupations designated as nondeferrable shall be governed by the provisions of a previous local board memorandum which outlined the War Manpower Commission's order on non-deferrable activities and occupations.

After advising of the elimination of Class III-B and creation of Class III-D, the memorandum directs that local boards shall immediately reopen and classify anew registrants now in Class III-A who are no longer entitled to remain therein and also immediately reopen and classify anew all registrants now in Class III-B. In such reclassification, the memorandum instructs that the boards shall consider whether the registrant, according to Selective Service Regulations, is entitled to be placed in Class III-C by reason of his agricultural occupation or endeavor and dependents; to be placed or continued in Class III-A because of his family relationship with his children; in Class II-C because of agricultural occupation or endeavor alone; or in Class II-A or Class II-B by reason of his occupation in an activity essential to the support of the war effort or production.

Finally, after determining that the registrant is not to be classified in Class III-A, III-C, II-A, II-B, or II-C, local boards are instructed to consider whether the registrant should be placed in Class III-D because of the possibility of his dependents suffering hardship and privation if he is inducted into the land or naval forces.

# Return to Farms, Dairymen Urged

## War Boards To Get Names of Experienced Workers for Farm Placements

(Continued from page 1)

farming experience, who are engaged in activities or occupations that have been designated as nondeferrable, or who are not in any type of activity which is essential to the war effort.

3. A list of the names, addresses, and occupations of all registrants over 45 years of age who are not now engaged in essential activities and who have had dairy farming or general farming experience.

### War Boards to Act

When the County War Boards receive these lists they will notify the registrants by letter that within 30 days from the date of mailing of such letters they should get in touch with the War Boards.

Letters to Class IV-F registrants and those between the ages of 38 and 45 will inform them that if they do not contact the County War Board within the time prescribed that fact will be brought to the attention of their local Selective Service board so that consideration may be given to requesting waivers on physical disabilities and age, or both, which would permit their induction into the armed forces.

Letters to registrants over 45 years of age will simply stress the need for dairy farm workers and urge them to return to work on farms which produce dairy products as their national duty in furtherance of the war effort.

### Status of "Nondeferrables"

Men engaged in nondeferrable activities or occupations are not permitted deferment on the basis of dependency. Such men between the ages of 18 through 37, effective April 1, who have not transferred to agriculture or other essential activity or registered with the U. S. Employment Service for such transfer will face consideration for reclassification as available for military service. They are allowed a period of 30 days to transfer. The same rule applies to men who are in the age bracket of 38 through 44, effective May 1.

Enlisted men who were 38 years of age on or before February 28, 1943, will be released from active service and transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps upon their making application for release, supported by a statement from prospective employer, or other responsible person, to the effect that the applicant will be employed in an essential activity, including agriculture, if released from active service in the Army and provided the State Director of Selective Service of the State in which a man is to become employed has approved the application for release. The man thus transferred must remain employed in an essential activity, including agriculture, or be subject to immediate recall to military service.

# Regulations Issued on Giving Status of Registrants

Under revised Selective Service Regulations, local boards are now authorized to furnish to news services newspapers, and radio stations the names of men delivered for induction as well as lists of accepted and inducted registrants, National Headquarters has announced.

Heretofore, local boards were authorized to furnish lists of accepted and inducted men only.

### The revised Regulations provide:

"Upon request of local public relations agencies, the local board should, or upon its own motion, the local board may prepare (1) a list of registrants delivered for induction and (2) a list of accepted and inducted registrants and may post such lists or furnish them to news services, newspapers, and radio stations.

### Accepted Men

"The list of accepted and inducted registrants should not be prepared until the Delivery List (Form 151) has been returned from the induction station and under no circumstances should such list include registrants rejected at the induction station.

"Lists of registrants should be prepared at a time and in a manner which will not unduly interfere with the normal operations of the local board.

"Lists of registrants shall not be furnished for any purpose except (1) in the administration of the selective service law and then only when specifically authorized by the Director of Selective Service or (2) as provided in this section."

The new provisions are contained in Paragraph 605.41 of the Regulations.

### Current Status

So that all persons may determine the current classification of each registrant, Paragraph 623.61 (b) provides:

"After each local board meeting, a copy of the Local Board Action Report (Form 110), listing the registrants who have been classified or whose classification has been changed, shall be posted and kept permanently posted in a conspicuous place in the office of the local board. A copy shall also be sent to the Government appeal agent. When a person is unable to ascertain the current classification of a registrant from the posted copy of the Local Board Action Report (Form 110), an employee of the local board, upon request, shall consult the Classification Record (Form 100) and furnish to the person making inquiry the current classification of such registrant."

Men transferred to the Enlisted Reserve under this plan must report to the local board designated by the State Director of the State within which he is to be employed within 5 days after his release from active service. The local board will assign a Selective Service reemployment committeeman to be responsible for keeping informed of the activities of the particular enlisted reservist.





# Revised Replacement Schedule Instructions Order Employers to Release Men 18 to 25

## Replacement Schedules Filed By 5500 Firms

### Employers of Deferred Men Awaken to Value Of Filing Data

Growing appreciation of the value of replacement schedules for the orderly induction of workers now deferred as "necessary men" is indicated by the increasing number of schedules being filed with State Selective Service Directors.

Reports received at National Headquarters up to the first of this month showed that approximately 6,000 employers, representing war production and other activities essential to the war effort in virtually every State in the Union, have filed replacement schedules which cover approximately 3,000,000 workers of military age.

These schedules list employees liable for military service with regard to

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

## Every Inductee Gets \$1 From Soldier's Dad

In July 1941, when Howard Mizell, of Kensington, Md., was getting ready to go to the induction station from Local Board No. 2, of Montgomery County, at Silver Spring, Md., his father, Russell Mizell, went with him to the board. Mr. Mizell, noticing that one lad apparently had no money, went to a nearby bank, returned, and gave every boy who was going to the Army a dollar.

He's been doing it ever since. Every youth from Local Board 2 who is inducted gets a dollar from Mr. Mizell. And that has been going on for nearly 2 years in a board with 11,000 registrants from 18 to 45.

## Army Doubles Furlough Period Will Triple Time By September

Prior to July 1, all Army service commands will extend the former 7-day furlough for inductees who are transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps to 14 days and prior to September 1 the period will be increased to 21 days, the War Department has announced.

Men inducted through Selective Service local boards, therefore, will eventually be given double and then triple the time they have had on leave

between induction and the date they report to reception centers.

A memorandum which has been dispatched by the Adjutant General to the commanding general of each service command, provides:

"1. The provisions . . . reducing the normal period between induction and reporting at a reception center from 14 days to 7 days has been revoked.

"2. At your convenience, but prior to July 1, 1943, the period in the Enlisted Reserve Corps will be extended to 14 days and prior to September 1, 1943, this period will be extended to 21 days. These changes as directed will, after conference with State Directors of Selective Service, be accomplished gradually and in such manner as to cause the minimum interference with current processing schedules.

"3. The length of the period in the Enlisted Reserve Corps directed on any single day at any specific induction station will be the same and must be either 7, 14, or 21 days. There is no objection to certain induction stations within a service command authorizing a 7-day period in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and other stations on the same day authorizing 14 or 21 days.

"4. Nothing in this directive is to be construed as revoking the authority of the commanding generals of service commands to extend the period in the Enlisted Reserve Corps in certain individual cases when such extension is necessary to prevent extreme hardship. The recommendation of the State Directors in such cases will be given maximum consideration."

### Explains Order

In general, the procedure is intended to insure that a registrant, when called for active service, will have time to wind up personal, financial, and business affairs, also that he will not be compelled to resign a position or terminate a business until he has definite knowledge that he has been accepted by the Army.

## One Man Helps 36 Ex-Servicemen Find Jobs

Reported to have been responsible for the placement and reestablishment in civilian life of 36 former servicemen, Robert L. Brehmer, reemployment committeeman of Local Board No. 1 of Pickaway County, Circleville, Ohio, has been commended for his outstanding work by Col. Lewis Sanders, chief of the Reemployment Division of Selective Service Headquarters.

In a letter to Mr. Brehmer, Colonel Sanders said:

"Your report on the replacement and reestablishment in civilian life of 36 ex-servicemen, as contained in your letter of May 26, has been received with the keenest satisfaction and appreciation. It is an outstanding accomplishment in the helpful carrying out of your duties and a tribute not only to your interest and effective cooperation but also to the spirit of your community. It is realized that in all of these cases a check and investigation was made. Our congratulations to you and your local board."

Recently Colonel Sanders reported that up to December 1942, more than 500,000 men had been discharged from the services. Of these, the Colonel said, the majority reinstated themselves in civil life through their own efforts, either returning to their old jobs or obtaining new jobs.

## Fathers Listed For First Time

### Ban Against Calling Men With Children Remains Effective

Revised instructions to employers for the preparation of replacement schedules have been issued by the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission, requiring employers to schedule the replacement of men who on July 1 are between 18 and 25 and who are not fathers. Replacements must be made within 6 months unless the registrant is utilizing the highest skills or professional qualifications or has demonstrated capacity for an unusual assignment.

Employers also were instructed, for the first time, to include men with children on their replacement schedules filed on or after July 1, but provided that no such man be scheduled for release before October 1.

Announcing these changes Selective Service emphasized that they should not be interpreted as fixing a date for the drafting of fathers.

It was pointed out that instructions to employers provide that "single men

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Selective Service Issues Combined

Because of the possibility that instructions on replacement schedules would be issued, carrying information regarding the orderly withdrawal of registrants from industries, the May issue of Selective Service was delayed and combined with the June issue.

The July issue will be in the mails, according to present expectations, within the near future and will be delivered on the usual schedule.



National Headquarters  
BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume III

MAY-JUNE 1943

Numbers 5 and 6

## Words Won't Win Wars

Freedom of speech and thought are our most cherished birthrights.

They are the cornerstones of our social and political culture.

These cornerstones have been firmly set in the blood mortar of Lexington, Gettysburg, and the Meuse-Argonne.

There is no future for America that is not built on this solid foundation.

The boys who died at Hawaii, Wake, Midway, Bataan, Corregidor, Guadalcanal, and Gafsa, have died in vain if we ever fail to preserve this freedom for all our people—for all time.

But let us not exercise this freedom and privilege at the expense of our war effort.

Let us not lay down our tools or drop the reins while we talk and argue about what we may feel to be wrong with the Government, the war strategy, or anything else.

There is no time to stand and talk or argue while American boys are dying with each tick of the clock. We must be made to realize that the extra day, the extra hour, or the extra minute we permit this war to continue may mean that our own boy will not come home.

The armistice of the last World War was signed on November 11, 1918, at 11 o'clock in the morning. Yet the casualties listed for that day totaled 1,021 men. Some of these men died in the last hour. Some of them died in the last few seconds of that war.

Somebody's son is going to die in the last second of this war.

Just think again what 1 hour of war can mean. If we can end the war 1 hour sooner, thousands of lives will be saved.

Would any of us spare any effort to end the war if we knew that the hour, the minute, or the second that we helped to shorten it would save the life of our son?

We must think of our individual contribution to the war effort, not so much in terms of what we actually do, but rather in terms of how much it helps to shorten the war.

There were two bricklayers working on a building. A passerby asked one what he was doing. The bricklayer said, "I am laying bricks on top of each other and filling in between with mortar."

When the other bricklayer was asked what he was doing he answered, "I am building a beautiful cathedral for the worship of God."

What you are doing in our war effort is largely a matter of a viewpoint.

Are you just doing what you think is your fair share in the war effort or are you giving everything you've got to end this war and bring your boy and every other American boy home as soon as possible?

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

June 4.—(Transmittal Memo No. 35) *Subject:* Local Board Memoranda Nos. 158 and 158-A. This transmittal memorandum includes directions that revised Local Board Memorandum 158, entitled The Replacement Schedule, and revised Local Board Memorandum 158-A, entitled Instructions to Employers for Preparation of the Replacement Schedule, supersede previous memorandums having the same numbers.

June 3.—(Transmittal Memo No. 36) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 112, as amended 6/3/43. This transmittal memorandum rescinds Local Board Memorandum No. 17 and No. 111 and includes amended Local Board Memorandum No. 112, relating to aliens, their registration, classification, relief from military service, etc.

May 29.—(Transmittal Memo No. 37) *Subject:* Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 32, as amended 6/29/43. Includes new Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 32, which was amended to cover the eligibility for occupational deferment of resident doctors in hospitals.

May 29.—(Transmittal Memo No. 31) *Subject:* Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 6, as amended 5/29/43. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 6, entitled Processing of Food, is amended to change definitions of certain foods.

May 6.—(Transmittal Memo No. 25) *Subject:* Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 17, as amended 5/6/43. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 17 was amended to include "paints and protective coatings for military, naval, and marine material, ships and equipment, for agricultural and industrial material and equipment, for container linings and electrical insulation; protective coatings for textiles" under Part II—Essential Activities, page 3.

April 29.—(Transmittal Memo No. 22) *Subject:* Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 19, as amended 4/29/43; Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 27, as amended 4/29/43; and Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 29, as amended 4/29/43. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 19 was amended to delete "Shoes" and to add "Shoes for military and rationed use" under Part II, Essential Activities. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 27 was amended to extend its coverage and to correct some inconsistencies in the items already listed. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 29 was amended to add "Motion-picture film processing" under Part II, Essential Activities.

April 30.—(Transmittal Memo No. 21) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 80, as amended 4/28/43; Local Board Memorandum No. 123,

as amended 4/27/43; and Local Board Memorandum No. 158-A, issued 4/24/43. Local Board Memorandum No. 80 was amended to set forth the new policy of the land and naval force, and the assistance to be given by the Selective Service System in connection with a request for an enlisted man's discharge. Local Board Memorandum No. 123 was amended to clarify the composition of the groups of men to be called for induction, revised Class III-A, eliminated Class III-B, and created Class III-D. Local Board Memorandum No. 158-A as issued has since been revised as of 6/4/43.

April 22.—(Transmittal Memo No. 20) *Subject:* Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 32, as amended 4/22/43; Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 34-1, as amended 4/22/43; and Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 35, as amended 4/22/43. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 32 was amended to add the essential activities entitled "Structural pest control services" and "Church activities" to Part II, Essential Activities, and "Fumigators (lethal gas)" and "Supervisors of Pest Control Services" to Part III, Essential Occupations. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 34-1 was amended to clarify the effect of Public Law 23, 78th Congress, and Executive Order 9809, pertaining to requests for deferment of Government employees. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 35 was amended to add the essential activities entitled "Blueprinting and other reproduction processes" and "Photostating and other reproduction processes" to Part II, Essential Activities.

April 20.—(Transmittal Memo No. 17) *Subject:* Table of Local Board Memoranda, Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda, and Rescinding Certain Local Board Memoranda. Lists rescinded memoranda, current memoranda, etc.

April 17.—(Transmittal Memo No. 16) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 1, as amended. Announces amendment of Local Board Memorandum No. 1 on regulations, forms, and memoranda received by local boards from National Headquarters and gives revised instructions as to their maintenance.

## Board Donates Blood

Not content with its other contributions to the war effort, Chicago, Ill., Local Board No. 94, including all board members and clerical personnel, donated blood to the American Red Cross recently.

Those who donated their blood and to whom commendation was directed by Paul G. Armstrong, State Director of Illinois, were: Hans Petersen, chairman; Michael M. Muszynski, secretary; Anton Horn, Carl G. Buck, and Frank Black, all board members; Ewald Ernst, clerk; Mrs. Edith Michaelson, assistant clerk; and Miss Mary Pelozo, clerical assistant.



# Fathers Listed For First Time

## Ban Against Calling Men With Children Remains Effective

(Continued from page 1)

who are equally replaceable" will be listed for release ahead of men with children and, of course, will be called for induction first. Moreover, it was stressed that the replacement schedule will list only the comparatively few "key men" in essential industries, and the handling of these cases does not necessarily indicate when fathers in general will be called. The main effect of the instructions, it was stated, is that fathers in "key" positions listed on replacement schedules will have to justify their continued deferment after October 1 on the basis of occupation rather than on their family status at the time that the present prohibition against inducting fathers is eliminated.

No statement, or prediction, as to when fathers would be reached in the draft was made. It was emphasized, on the other hand, that the change in replacement schedule procedure was merely routine action to improve the operation of the system; that it had become necessary to speed up the induction of men without children and to take into account the fact that fathers would be drawn from the general pool of registrants at least by the last quarter of this year.

It was pointed out also that no directive authorizing local boards to reclassify men with children, except those in non-deferrable occupations, has yet been issued, and that none other may be drafted until such specific instruction does not constitute such authorization.

### To Help Employers

The replacement schedule was developed to enable employers to plan for orderly withdrawal and replacement of employees in essential jobs who are liable to induction for military service. Under its operation, employers are able to plan with certainty concerning the men they would lose from essential jobs and arrange, 6 months in advance, for their replacement.

Instructions for the preparation and filing of replacement schedules are contained in Selective Service Local Board Memorandums Nos. 158 and 158-A. The latter is of major interest to employers of registrants and is entitled: "Instructions to Employers for Preparation of the Replacement Schedule."

Both memorandums give detailed instructions for the preparation and filing of a replacement schedule and the manning table upon which the schedule normally is based, and explain the purpose and the operation. Pertinent paragraphs from Local Board Memorandum No. 158-A which give instructions for scheduling replacements read:

"Every man attaining the age of 18 and who has not attained the age of

# McNutt Urges Employers To Prepare Manning Tables

Pointing out that manning tables and replacement schedules not only aid cooperation between Selective Service and employers, but also are helpful in all phases of War Manpower Commission operations, Chairman Paul V. McNutt has urged all employers to compile and file these data as promptly as possible.

"Preparation of a manning table," Mr. McNutt emphasized, "provides a most valuable plant or industry analysis made up from a complete and detailed survey of the personnel requirements of the employer. Its value to the employer for effective plant operation, therefore, is obvious. Likewise its value for cooperation with Selective Service for the orderly replacement and induction of workers liable for military service is readily apparent."

### Aids Manpower Program

"A third and very important value of the manning table is the information it provides for the entire manpower program—for labor planning, hiring and transferring of workers, training and upgrading, use of women, placement of handicapped persons, and the utilization of labor within plants or industries."

Mr. McNutt cited a number of communications from representative employers strongly endorsing the manning table and replacement schedule.

One from an official of a large eastern industry stated that his company's experience demonstrated that the manning table: (1) Offers a common ground for discussing manpower needs and problems with the USES and other agencies involved in the man-

power problem. It provides much clearer mutual information than would otherwise be available. (2) It provides a picture of the company's occupational pattern and the training times for these occupations. (3) The plan is working "very, very effectively."

The company has a replacement schedule based on its manning table and accepted by its State Selective Service Director. It has between three and four hundred Selective Service boards to deal with and where it had to make guesses on possible inductions, it now knows how many men are scheduled for replacement at any given time and can make definite recruitment plans.

### Presents Personnel Picture

A midwestern concern, Mr. McNutt said, has discovered from its use of the manning table that of the several hundred jobs with its plant, 95 more jobs are suitable for women and 218 are suitable for handicapped persons. They feel that they can handle 117 situations by upgrading—36 can be filled by taking people with related experience and that there are over 1,300 situations where inexperienced people can be brought in and trained.

Another communication, from a Pacific Coast manufacturer, states: "For the first time since we have been in operation, we actually know just what our personnel and job picture is and have a good idea where corrections can be made to get fuller utilization of manpower and equipment. We consider the Manning Table very valuable in pointing out future lines of industrial procedures."

25 on or before July 1, 1943, who is single or who is married without children (as hereinbefore defined) must be scheduled for replacement during the 6-months period covered by the Replacement Schedule prepared pursuant to these instructions, unless (1) he has the highest skills or professional qualifications and is in a key or supervisory position or (2) he has demonstrated capacity for a certain assignment for which no replacement is available.

"Men with children will be listed on the Replacement List but no such man will be scheduled for release prior to October 1, 1943.

"In determining the order of listing on the Replacement List, certain factors should be considered:

"(a) Generally, those who will be replaced first will be those in occupations having the shortest training and replacement time. This factor, however, is subject to variation since employees in occupations having longer training times may be replaceable through hiring, transferring, or upgrading. Due consideration should also be given to previous and existing periods of deferment. In cases where employers are faced with the replacement of a large number of men in an occupation requiring a short time for training replacements, the employer may find it necessary to spread the re-

# Army Engineers Seek Volunteers

## Registrants May Apply Through Boards For Induction

(Editor's Note.—The Corps of Engineers, United States Army, submitted the following item for publication in Selective Service. Its text has the approval of National Headquarters.)

Americans have watched our Army Engineers rush to completion the war's greatest emergency construction program. Australians have seen the same Army Engineers help create an arsenal "down under." On top of the world, bewildered Eskimos witnessed the furious one-summer construction of the couldn't-be-built Alcan. Axis prisoners in Tunisia still talk of the way-laying Engineers, the first to get there and the last to leave.

But the miracles accomplished thus far are insignificant to the task ahead. Airbases must be built all over the world, streams bridged to bear the advancing arms and armies of Democracy, supply lines and roads constructed, water facilities secured, storage and repair depots raised and harbors deepened, mine fields and entanglements cleared for the advance of our troops, obstacles set in the path of the enemy—a thousand jobs on a thousand battlefields on the vastest scale in history.

### Volunteers Asked

To do this job the Joint Army-Navy Personnel Board has established a 9,000-a-month quota of voluntary inductions of enlisted specialists for duty with the Corps of Engineers. This is the first time the Corps has obtained specialists by volunteer methods; and with an army waiting for Engineers to lay the way, it is considered essential that the quotas be filled immediately.

Volunteering will be through local Selective Service Boards. Regional offices of the Corps of Engineers, permanently established throughout the country, are authorized to interview men with special skills and, to those who qualify, give a letter which will earmark them for the Corps. This letter will be honored at the applicant's induction station only if the applicant volunteers before his order number comes up—that is, before you order him to report for induction.

### Speed Necessary

Since the whole emphasis of the program is speed—speed in saving the weeks of training which special Engineer assignments require—it is important that local Selective Service Boards use their authority to help qualified specialists volunteer ahead of their normal order.

Skilled workers registered with you are doubtless seeking some assurance that their skills will continue to be used in uniform. The Engineer program is an opportunity to give that assurance and advice to them now.



# Boards Report Kin In Service

## Nebraska Board Personnel Says 20 Relatives In Service

Out in Aurora, Nebr., Local Board No. 1 of Hamilton County, reports that "every son, stepson, grandson, and brother of military age of all past and present board members, advisory board members, clerks, and assistant clerks connected with this board is now in service." Joe E. Gunnerson, clerk, says that the relatives in the armed forces total 20 men.

Down in Georgia, Chairman George F. Longino, of Local Board No. 13 of Fulton County, College Park, Ga., is the father of four sons in service. They are George F. Longino, Jr., Ira Thomas Longino, Bert Patterson Longino, and James Henry Longino. Eugene F. King, member of the same board, has one son, Eugene F. King, Jr., in the Army, while J. F. Monroe, another board member, has a son in the Army and a son-in-law in the Navy.

Buncombe County Local Board No. 3, Asheville, N. C., has ten stars on its own service flag. R. E. Curran, chairman, has four sons in service; James Rice, board member, has one son in the armed forces; and Max Church Crowell, board member also has one son in service. The other four stars are representative of either a husband or brother of the four employees of the board.

### Others Report

Local Board No. 2, Polk County, Lakeland, Fla., reports that Chairman Frank H. Thompson had a nephew, James Henry Potet, who was in the armed forces but who was discharged because of age, while J. W. Howell, vice chairman, has five sons in service. They are David M., William M., Chester L., Robert E., and James G. Howell. W. F. Cook, board secretary, has a nephew, William Cushman, in the Navy; V. B. Nicholson, chief clerk, has a son, Joseph W. Nicholson, in the Army Air Corps and a son-in-law, Capt. Keith A. Orsinger, also in the Air Corps; Mrs. Constance B. Mason, assistant clerk, has a nephew, Emerson A. Wamsley, in the Army Air Corps; and Mrs. Evelyn M. Blake, typist, has a husband, Julius O. Blake, in the Air Corps, a brother, Charles B. Martin, also in the Air Corps, and a brother-in-law, Lieut. Richard D. Reddick, serving in the Army. Fritz W. Penkert, husband of Mrs. Jeanette I. Penkert, clerical assistant, is in the Army Air Corps, while Miss Evelyn F. Woods, clerical assistant, has an aunt, Mrs. Raymon Woods, who is in the WAAC.

Mrs. Bama F. McGlaun, clerk of the Local Board for Chattahoochee County, Cusseta, Ga., ordered her son David, up for induction some months ago. William F. Dillard, board member of the same board, has two sons in the Army Air Corps.

# Replacement Schedules Filed For 3,000,000 Deferred Workers

(Continued from page 1)

their Selective Service status, as well as the importance of their jobs, and state definitely when each can be replaced on his job. When accepted by a State Director, a replacement schedule is used to guide local boards having jurisdiction over the individual registrants so that their withdrawal from industry may be accomplished with a minimum of interference to war production.

Normally, a replacement schedule is based upon data developed in preparing a manning table, which is a complete plant personnel analysis. However, a State Director may accept a replacement schedule for immediate operation without a manning table. So far, manning tables have been filed by about 1,400 plants covering about 850,000 men, which is approximately 28 percent of the current coverage by replacement schedules.

Replacement schedules which had been filed by May 1, 1943, according to reports by Selective Service State Directors, in the twelve War Manpower Commission regions were as follows:

REGION No. 1.—(Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire), 885 schedules covering 600,000 registrants;

REGION No. 2.—(New York) 343 schedules covering 116,720 registrants;

REGION No. 3.—(New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware), 1,065 schedules covering 827,000 registrants;

REGION No. 4.—(Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, District of Columbia, North Carolina), 268 schedules covering 42,000 registrants;

REGION No. 5.—(Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky), 761 schedules covering 240,000 registrants;

REGION No. 6.—(Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin), 1,004 schedules covering 475,000 registrants;

REGION No. 7.—(Tennessee, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida), 348 schedules covering 36,967 registrants;

## "What's in a Name?" Headquarters Asks

"What's in a name?"

National Headquarters advised Arkansas State Headquarters of a notice from the Canadian Legation that said that Jimmie Cleda Brady, who had been enrolled in the Royal Canadian Air Force, had been separated from the Air Force "because his services were no longer required."

Back came a note from Maj. Lee V. Casey, of Arkansas State Headquarters, with an enclosure from Local Board A, Garland County, Ark., which read in part:

"We beg to advise you that this person is the wife of our registrant, James Edwin Brady, who was formerly a member of the Flying Tigers, American Voluntary Group. Mrs. Jimmie Cleda Brady was a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force at the time her husband was a member of the Flying Tigers stationed in China."

REGION No. 8.—(North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa), 112 schedules covering 115,000 registrants;

REGION No. 9.—(Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas), 299 schedules covering 46,000 registrants;

REGION No. 10.—(New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana), 54 schedules covering 23,186 registrants;

REGION No. 11.—(Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado), 40 schedules covering 40,000 registrants;

REGION No. 12.—(Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona), 186 schedules covering 427,500 registrants.

A replacement schedule accepted by a State Selective Service Director continues in effect, unless revised, for 6 months. At the end of each 6-month period, the employer must file a new schedule projecting the replacement of registrants into the next succeeding 6-month period.

After completing the Replacement Schedule, the employer submits it to the State Director of Selective Service for the State in which his plant or activity is located for approval. The State Director, if he determines that the schedule provides for the replacement of registrants in a satisfactory manner, will assign to the employer a State Acceptance Number and will so notify the employer and the appropriate Regional War Manpower Commission Director. The employer thus is authorized to use his acceptance number as a certification on the Affidavit Occupational Classification (Form 42A) and on the Occupational Certification (Form 42B) to indicate to the local board that his Replacement Schedule has been approved and that his affidavits, in support of requests for occupational classification, are in strict accordance with the accepted Replacement Schedule.

Local Boards continue to maintain authority, subject to appeal, to grant or reject requests for occupational classification. However, submission by the employer of the Affidavit Occupational Classification (Form 42A) or the Occupational Certification (Form 42B) bearing the proper State Acceptance Number is expected to be a clear indication that the employer is attempting to replace his employees.

## Twins and Brother Inducted Together

Robert C. Hanna and Richard C. Hanna, of Coatesville, Pa., were registrants with Chester County (Pa.) Local Board No. 3, as also was their younger brother, Llewellyn, who was working in Philadelphia.

A few months ago, the twins were called for physical examination but were rejected for Class I-A because each had a hernia. Eager to fight for their country, these boys obtained surgical treatment at their own expense and were included in their board's call for induction. When they reached the induction center in Philadelphia they were joined by their brother and the three were inducted together.

# Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 21, Milwaukee, Wis.; flag presented by Gen. Charles King Post No. 406, the American Legion.

Local Board No. 2, Wichita County, Wichita Falls, Tex.; flag presented by David C. McCaleb Camp No. 13, United Spanish War Veterans.

Local Board No. 3, Atlanta, Ga.; flag presented by Board Chairman, Mr. Fred W. Collier.

Local Board No. 1, Hoquiam City, Hoquiam, Wash.; flag presented by the Henry L. Robb Post No. 1135, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Hoquiam Post No. 16 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Scotland County, Memphis, Mo.; 5 flags presented by the Verne Stone Post No. 219 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Jones County, Murdo, S. Dak.; flag presented by American Legion Post No. 75. This is the second flag this Post has presented to this board.

Local Board No. 1, Carroll County, Carrollton, Ohio; flag presented by Board Chairman, Mr. A. F. Gluck.

Local Board No. 1, Hamilton County, Aurora, Neb.; Boy Scout flag of James H. Gunnerson presented by him to the Board before his induction.

Local Board No. 12, Essex County, East Orange, N. J.; flag presented by American Legion Post No. 73, of East Orange.

Local Board No. 1, Lewis County, Canton, Mo.; flag presented by Lee Edwin Levengood, former clerk of the board.

Local Board No. 78, San Francisco County, San Francisco, Calif.; flag presented by Bayview Post 502, American Legion, of San Francisco.

Local Board No. 4, Saginaw, Mich.; flag presented by the Frankenthuth Post, No. 150, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Perry, Okla.; flag presented by Ellis-Jirous Post, No. 53, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Teton County, Idaho; flag presented by M. A. Hulet Post, No. 95, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 53, Worcester County, Clinton, Mass.; flag presented by the Clinton Trust Company.

Local Board No. 103, San Mateo County, Daly City, Calif.; flag presented by the Old Glory Post No. 2044, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 16, Milwaukee, Wis.; flag presented by the Milwaukee Post No. 1 of the American Legion.

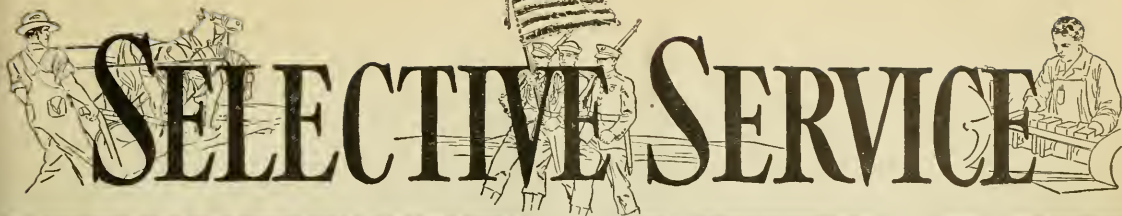
Local Board 4-A, Wethersfield, Conn.; flag presented by the Russell K. Vourne, D. S. C. Post No. 23 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 24, Milwaukee, Wis.; flag presented by the George Washington Post No. 2 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Eau Claire, Wis.; flag presented by William C. Johnson Post of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 2, Eau Claire, Wis.; flag presented by William C. Johnson Post of the American Legion.





Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 1943

Number 7

# 6,000,000 Registrants, 18 to 37, Inducted By Armed Forces; 2,000,000 More Enlisted

## Limited Service Men To Be 1-A(L)

### New Induction Procedure Ordered Effective August 1

New procedure for the induction of registrants fit for limited military service only which will eliminate the necessity of sending such men to induction stations more than two times has been announced by Selective Service.

Limited service registrants, heretofore, often have been forwarded to induction stations numerous times before they were finally accepted, causing great inconvenience to registrants, increasing the use of travel facilities, and causing considerable extra work for local boards and induction stations. Under the new procedure worked out by the War Department and Selective Service, limited service registrants will be required to make two trips to induction stations before acceptance but are assured of almost certain acceptance on the second trip.

#### Effective August 1

The new procedure which becomes effective August 1, also effects the method of meeting the Army's quota of limited service men. Under the former stipulation of the War Department, not more than 5 percent of the men accepted at any induction station

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Two Division Chiefs Receive Promotions

Announcement of the promotion of two of its division chiefs to the grade of colonel has been made by National Headquarters.

Lt. Col. George H. Baker, chief of the Manpower Division, and Lt. Col. Edward S. Shattuck, chief of the Legal Division, are the officers receiving their "eagles."

## Armed Forces Need 2,000,000 To Reach 11,300,000 Net Strength Next July

A net total of 2,000,000 persons must be added to the armed forces and 1,600,000 to employment in munitions industries by July 1944, to meet the Nation's manpower requirements for victory, Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission has announced. These estimates, however, do not include manpower that will be needed for replacements, he said.

The 2,000,000 additions to the armed forces will be needed to bring them to a net strength of 11,300,000 by next July, which figure includes official estimates, presented to Congress in appropriation hearings, to expand the military services by 400,000 above the level of 10,900,000 authorized for December 31, 1943. The 11,300,000 figure includes Waves, Wacs, Spars—all enlisted, inducted, and commissioned personnel of the armed forces—but does not include civilian employees of the War Department or Navy Department.

The WMC statement also pointed out that the Army has testified at Congressional hearings that they plan to reach their peak net strength in enlisted personnel—about 8,230,000—by the end of this year, and that the additional 400,000 over the present authorized 10,900,000 level for all the armed forces will be added to the strength of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

#### Requirements Tabulated

Estimates of manpower requirements are shown in the following table:

	July 1943	July 1944
	(in millions)	
Armed forces	8.3	11.3
Munitions industries	10.0	11.6
Other nonagricultural industries	32.3	39.0
Agriculture	12.0	12.0
Total employed and armed forces	63.6	64.9
Unemployed	1.0	1.0
Total manpower requirements	64.6	65.9

Commenting on these figures, the WMC statement said:

"In the above estimates, labor requirements are expected to remain virtually unchanged in Agriculture, in the Food Industries, and in Textiles, Clothing and Leather Products. Despite prospects for increased agricultural production in the summer of 1944, the present estimates assume that no additional manpower will be required in July 1944 over the 12,000,000 estimated for this July. A net increase of 100,000 workers in food manufacturing is indicated from July 1943 to July 1944, in view of reduced crop prospects this year and the program of expanded farm output next year. Because there is no reason to anticipate any reduction in the combined civilian and military needs for clothing, textiles, and shoes, the pres-

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## Youthful Volunteer Named State Guard By Director

They volunteer young in the State of Washington.

Recently, Col. Walter DeLong, State Director of Selective Service, received the following letter:

"Dear Colonel DeLong,  
"I am a boy almost 9 years old. I would like to do something for my country. I want a job peeling potatoes and opening cans of food for the United States Army boys. If you have an extra job of that kind let me know if you want me. Love."

It was signed by Stanley Taggare, of Prosser, Wash.

Colonel DeLong wrote the young volunteer that he was unable to offer the job he sought but added:

"In grateful recognition of your wholehearted attitude, I am designating you as an Honorary Member of the Washington State Guard."

## Statistics Show Military Power

### Report Details Boards' Task Between October 1940 and July 1

Called upon to supply the major percentage of manpower for the largest military establishment in the history of the United States, Selective Service local boards between October 1940, and July 1, 1943, furnished approximately 6,000,000 registrants to the armed forces through induction.

These statistics are the first to be officially released for publication by National Headquarters of Selective Service and were issued at a press conference at the War Manpower Commission.

#### World War I

In addition to the 5,726,000 registrants, 18 to 37 years old inclusive, who have been inducted, 2,297,000 registrants in that age group have enlisted making a total of 8,023,000 registrants 18 to 37 years old inclusive who have entered the armed forces.

In World War I the inductions totalled only 2,666,867 registrants.

Pointing out that there were 22,184,000 registrants 18 to 37 years old inclusive as of July 1, National Headquarters said that in addition to the men who had already entered the armed forces on that date, there were 1,566,000 registrants in process of original classification and examination and induction.

#### Physical Rejections

A number of those in process of original classification and examination and induction will establish their claims for deferment and others will be examined and rejected as not qualified for service, moving into Class IV-F. The remainder will be inducted and classified in Class I-C in the next 3 months.

Emphasizing that 2,976,000 registrants in the 18 to 37 year old age

(Continued on page 3, column 1)



National Headquarters

BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Volume III

JULY 1943

Number 7

## No Time To Relax

From various fronts, the Mediterranean, the South Pacific, and elsewhere, come reports that our fighting forces are meeting with success.

We are told that our Army our Navy—all our fighting men, on land, or sea, and in the air—have met the enemy and have given him a substantial dose of defeat.

This is good news and to some it is so encouraging that they see victory on the horizon.

One official reports that in his State the people have read and heard the reports from Sicily, from New Guinea, and are convinced that we are in the final phase of the war and that it will be smooth sailing from now on. There is every indication that others share this belief.

That attitude recalls the prizefighter who had his opponent clinging to the ropes and, thinking his adversary was a beaten man, walked away to listen to the acclaim of the crowd only to be floored for the count because his opponent had strength to throw one last punch—and that a decisive one.

We cannot, must not, be lulled into a sense of false security.

The men on the fighting front, those on the production front, have just begun to fight. Their job and our job is far from finished.

The soldier cannot cease fighting in the midst of battle and expect to win. The machinist cannot lay aside his tools when his task is only half finished. The farmer cannot merely scratch the surface of the soil and expect to reap a full harvest.

We must not relax. We must not think that all of our work is ended solely because we have done some of the chores.

We know that millions of men have been inducted into the armed forces. Be assured that more will follow. Millions more. And as the supply is lessened the responsibility of selection, your responsibility, becomes increasingly grave.

This is not the time to rest on our oars.

There are reefs ahead and the fury of the storm has not yet abated.

We must work together, fight together, pull together, and do those jobs which are our part in the war effort without once slackening our effort. Only then can we hope to eventually reach calm waters where we can safely rejoice in the cry "All's well."

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

July 15.—(Transmittal Memo No. 47) Subject: Revised Form 151, New Form 210, and discontinuance of Forms 190 and 191. Includes the revised copy of Form 151, Delivery List; the new Form 210, Medical Identification Card, and points out that Form 190, Notice to Recruiting Services, and Form 191, Application for Immediate Classification, have been discontinued.

July 8.—(Transmittal Memo No. 46) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 184. This transmittal memo includes Local Board Memorandum No. 184, setting forth the procedure to be used in cooperating with the United States Public Health Service in making a check-up on registrants with positive serology.

July 9.—(Transmittal Memo No. 45) Subject: Instruction No. 1 for Form 311, as Amended 7/9/43. This transmittal memo transmits Instruction No. 1 for Form 311, as amended 7/9/43, these instructions having been reprinted inasmuch as the classification and assignment section of the Army no longer desires that the Selective Service Occupational Questionnaire (Form 311) for each inducted man be made available to assist them in assigning selectees to various branches of the service.

July 8.—(Transmittal Memo No. 44) Subject: Discontinuance of DSS Forms 120 and 129. Points out that the use of Individual Employment Data Record for Reemployment Committees (Form 120) and Reemployment Committee Report on Released or Discharged Man (Form 129) have been discontinued.

### Florida Board Sends Triplets To Give Axis Tremors

Down in Jacksonville, Fla., Duval County Local Board No. 6 reports that it has sent a team of triplets to terrorize the tyrants.

The 18-year-old triplets, Charley, Jeff, and Wally Martin, now hope to blast Berlin with the aid of a Martin bomber. Charley hopes to be pilot, Wally the navigator, and Jeff the bombardier.

The boys make a definitely imposing team, according to T. V. Cashen, clerk of the board. Each one is just short of 6 feet in height, weighs 135 pounds, and from time to time they have caused some of the Jacksonville girls a bit of confusion because they are identical in appearance.

Duval County is reported to be justly proud of the boys and of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Martin, of Jacksonville, who gave them to the Army.

July 3.—(Transmittal Memo No. 43) Subject: New DSS Forms 318, 319, and 320. Transmitted are reproductions of the new Replacement Summary, Form 318, the new Replacement List (Form 319), and the new Replacement Schedule Title Sheet (Form 320) for insertion in local board form manuals.

July 3.—(Transmittal Memo No. 42) Subject: Instruction No. 1 for Form 100A. These instructions are for preparation of Form 100A, Classification Record C.

June 25.—(Transmittal Memo No. 41) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 58, as Amended 6/25/43. Local Board Memorandum No. 58 pertains to classes of correspondence and safeguarding of information.

June 26.—(Transmittal Memo No. 40) Subject: Revised DSS Form 110 and Corrected Pages 1 and 2 of Instruction No. 1 for Form 39. Contains reproduction of revised Local Board Action Report (Form 110) and corrected pages 1 and 2 of Instruction No. 1 for Form 39 which were reprinted to correct a printer's error.

June 18.—(Transmittal Memo No. 39) Subject: Revised List of Federal Government Agencies. Transmitted is a List of Federal Government Agencies which includes only the branches and agencies of the Federal Government that have authorized committees for the purpose of requesting the deferment of Government employees pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 28, 78th Congress, approved April 8, 1943, and Executive Order 9309, dated March 6, 1943.

June 9.—(Transmittal Memo No. 38) Subject: Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 19, as Amended 6/9/43. This transmittal memorandum transmits Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 9, entitled Production of Leather Products, which was amended to remove the word "shoes" from two items. Shoes for military and rationed use and orthopedic shoes remain on the essential activities list.

### Carbondale Clerks Work Extra Hours In Hospitals

Carbondale, Pa., Local Board No. 1 clerks are convinced that a person can help to win the war in more than one way.

Miss Elizabeth White, Miss Frances M. Minniti, and Miss Margaret M. Fordham, in addition to doing their local board work have found time to devote their services to the Red Cross and recently were capped as nurses aides. Each one donates 150 hours of work each year in the Carbondale hospitals.

As an added contribution Miss White and Miss Fordham have donated blood to the Red Cross and in so doing may have helped to save the lives of American soldiers wounded in battle.



# Statistics Show Military Power

## Report Details Boards' Task Between October 1940 and July 1

(Continued from page 1)

group have been placed in Class IV-F because of their disqualification for service with the armed forces for physical, mental, educational, or moral reasons, National Headquarters said that of those rejected on the basis of their physical examination, 23 percent were rejected for neuro-psychiatric disorders, the majority of such rejections being made at induction stations.

Discussing induction, rejection, and deferment of registrants, National Headquarters said:

"Of those 18 through 37 years of age, 50 percent have already entered the armed forces through induction or enlistment or have been classified IV-F as not qualified for service. The other half of this registrant group includes men needed in agriculture and industry to produce food and munitions and provide essential civilian goods and services in the amounts required to win the war. To withdraw the additional men needed for the armed forces without disrupting war production and with the least possible disturbance to family responsibilities is a task of great difficulty."

### Dependency Cases

As to men deferred, other than in Class IV-F, the Selective Service report indicated that on July 1 there were 6,559,000 registrants in Class II-A, deferred because of dependency. In Class II-A, deferred as necessary in civilian capacity, there were 307,000 registrants; in Class II-B, deferred as necessary in the war production program, there were 1,066,000 registrants, and in Class II-C, deferred as necessary in agriculture, there were 705,000.

In addition to the 705,000 men deferred in Class II-C as necessary to agriculture, there were an additional 744,000 registrants deferred in Class II-C, the classification for those who not only are necessary in agriculture but who also have dependents. Therefore, it was pointed out 1,449,000 men were deferred in agricultural work.

### In Class III-D

In Class III-D, the class for men deferred as dependency hardship cases, there were 59,000 registrants while 179,000 registrants were in Classes IV-B, C, D, and E, those deferred specifically by law (public officials, neutral aliens, and ministers and students of Religion) or under authority of law (conscientious objectors).

Pointing out that of the young men who reach the age of 18 each month some 90,000 register monthly, Selective Service officials said that they believed that approximately 40,000 were physically rejected or were deferred for other reasons so that only 50,000 were available for induction each month.

# Armed Forces Need 2,000,000 By Next July, WMC Estimates

(Continued from page 1)

ent estimates show no change in the level of employment for this group of industries.

"The decreases in employment in the predominantly civilian areas of the economy will be concentrated largely in trade and services, in construction and building materials, and to some extent in a miscellaneous group of manufacturing industries and nonwar governmental agencies."

Emphasizing that the net changes in overall manpower requirements do not fully indicate the mobilization that will be necessary to meet those requirements, the statement says:

"In the first place, the increases in labor requirements are largely concentrated in a few industries that are in turn concentrated in local labor markets where manpower shortages already exist. The decreases in labor requirements, on the other hand, are in industries that are widely dispersed throughout the country. In the second place, the estimated increases in labor requirements are *net* increases. The gross number of workers that will have to be mobilized is much larger to allow for turnover, for replacements of workers who die or withdraw from the labor force, and for whatever replacements may be required by the armed forces."

### Sources of Labor Supply

The sources of labor supply for meeting the estimated minimum additional labor requirements from July 1943 to July 1944 are summarized as follows:

Transfers from other industries.....	2.3
Decreases in unemployment.....	0
Net increase in labor force.....	1.3
Total requirements and supply.....	3.6

Commenting on this tabulation, the statement says that the approximately 2,300,000 net decline in employment in industries other than munitions industries—which latter include all metal-using industries, metal mining, and selected chemicals and rubber industries—in the current fiscal year will make these workers available to meet expanding manpower needs of the armed forces and munitions industries, either directly or by replacing other workers. On the other hand, it points out that with the reservoir of unemployed already down to approximately 1,000,000 persons, the unemployed can no longer be regarded as a source for meeting the expanding labor needs of the war economy; that, because of between-job shifts resulting from changes in production requirements and other causes, it is assumed that 1,000,000 represents the approximate minimum level of unemployment.

If 2,300,000 persons can be drawn from non-agricultural industries other than munitions, the statement points out, it will still be necessary to effect a net increase of 1,300,000 to provide the 3,600,000 net additions for the armed forces and the munitions industries. Possibly one-half, or about

700,000 of this increase, it is estimated, will be provided by the normal increment to the labor force resulting from population growth. The remaining one-half must be comprised of persons who would not normally be in the labor force. Some of these may be persons who postpone their retirement, but the principal remaining source of additional workers at the present time is women who are not occupied as homemakers or who are unemployed.

### Mobilization Difficulties

Considering the difficulties presented by the task of mobilizing 3,600,000 in the next twelve months, the statement says:

"It is obvious that in the process of adjustment to wartime labor demands to date, those most readily available have been mobilized. Unemployment was reduced by more than 8,000,000 in the past 3 years. The workers added to the Armed Forces were mostly younger men with the least family responsibilities, and those who had less opportunity to acquire necessary industrial skills. The nonworkers added to the labor force have been those who were most ready to seek work, those living in areas where jobs were open or who were most ready to migrate to such areas, and those who were most able to qualify for employment. As the most available workers are absorbed, a residual of less adaptable persons, whose mobilization involves increasing difficulty remains."

The statement concludes:

"A manpower program to meet next year's problem must emphasize intensive and selective measures. Full utilization of workers and elimination of labor hoarding has been assumed in the estimates; if these objectives are not achieved, the labor need will be increased. Replacement of younger industrial workers entering the armed forces requires an intensification of training and upgrading activities on a broad scale. Turnover must be kept at a minimum in order to avoid loss of time and efficiency.

"Intensive recruitment measures are necessary to assure full utilization of women, Negroes, and other available labor reserves in shortage areas. While transfer of workers from area to area should be made only after full utilization of local reserves, such transfers will be required in many areas. In such cases, every effort should be made to transfer as much production as possible out of areas to which it is necessary to transfer workers. The stringency of the present manpower situation requires that these objectives be attained with a minimum of disruption in employment and production. Positive measures are required to reduce undesirable migration, to channel hiring, to train workers, and to improve utilization of the present labor force."

# Federal Workers' Cases Resurveyed

## Local Boards Check All Unofficial Requests For Deferment

Reclassification of all occupationally deferred Government employees for whom no proper official deferment request was made by the Federal agency employing them has been ordered by National Headquarters of Selective Service in a message to State Directors.

Under present law, no Government employee is entitled to occupational deferment unless he is listed on a replacement schedule approved by the proper State Director of Selective Service or his deferment is requested by the employing agency in conformance with Public Law 23, 78th Congress, approved April 8, 1943, and Executive Order 9309, of March 6, 1943.

This Executive Order provides that an Agency Committee shall be created in each Federal agency and that, subject to approval of the Review Committee on Deferment of Government Employees designated by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission with the approval of the President, the agency committee may request occupational deferment of employees in key positions approved by the Review Committee. The order also provides that no Federal Government employee shall initiate a request for his own deferment on occupational grounds or advocate the making of such a request in his own behalf.

### Law Provisions

Public Law 23 wrote into the law the provisions of the Executive Order as it applied to the executive branch of the Government and made provision for similar committees on deferment of Government employees in the judicial and legislative branches. It also provided that the Director of Selective Service must make monthly reports to Congress showing the names and positions of persons deferred by reason of their Federal employment.

The first reports from local boards indicate that a substantial percentage of the registrants deferred because of employment by the Federal Government are not listed on replacement schedules and their deferment has not been requested in accordance with Executive Order 9309 and Public Law 23. On the basis of this information Selective Service Headquarters advised all State Directors "Public Law 23 provides that no request for occupational deferment of any employee of the Federal Government shall be considered by any local board unless it has been made by an agency committee or is listed on an approved replacement schedule."

The message then directed State Directors to instruct local boards to reclassify registrants not deferred in accordance with Public Law 23 and Executive Order 9309.

# Limited Service Men To Be 1-A(L)

## New Induction Procedure Ordered Effective August 1

(Continued from page 1)

on any one day (by race) could be limited service registrants. This caused many limited service registrants to be administratively rejected each day because it was impossible for local boards to determine in advance what the over-all acceptance rate on any one day would be, and consequently they could not tell how many limited service men the induction station would take on a particular date. Therefore, registrants were forwarded to induction stations time and time again by local boards only to be administratively rejected because the induction station would have taken its maximum number of limited service men for the day before reaching them.

Under the new arrangement every State will know in advance how many limited service men the Army will accept each month as part of its monthly call. This number for the present has been set at 5 percent of the monthly call and if, for example, a State has a net call for 10,000 men in one month, not more than 5 percent of that number, or 500 men, may be limited service registrants. The State will then appoint the limited service call to its local boards so that they too will know the exact number they are to furnish.

When registrants are examined at induction stations the first time under the terms of the arrangement, those found to be fit for limited service only will be returned to their local boards and no limited service registrants will be inducted following their first examination at the Armed Forces Induction Station. The local board, when the registrants are returned from the induction station, will continue them in Class I-A, but will identify them on local board records by adding the letter "L" to their classification. Then when local boards have calls for limited service registrants they will return enough Class I-A (L) men to the induction station to fill the particular call.

In the event that on his second trip to the induction station a Class I-A (L) registrant, upon reexamination, is found to be unacceptable for any type of service because of some change in his physical condition, he will be returned to his local board and will be placed in Class IV-F, indicating his complete disqualification for military service, and will not be ordered to report for induction again unless his physical defect is remedied and he is considered acceptable after examination by a Selective Service Medical Advisory Board.

The War Department has notified all service commands of the change of procedure and State Directors of Selective Service have also been advised.

## Prompt Classification Urged To Help Men Avoid Delinquency

If Selective Service registrants are to comply with regulations requiring them to have their classification cards in their possession within 6 months after becoming liable for military service, local boards must classify them with reasonable promptness following their registration, National Headquarters, Selective Service, has emphasized.

In a recent warning to registrants who were 18 years old on or before November 13, 1942, National Headquarters pointed out that they were required to have their classification cards (Form 57) in their personal possession not later than May 13 or face prosecution. As to men who have attained the 18th anniversary of the day of their birth or do attain it subsequent to last November 13, the warning emphasized that they must have their classification cards within 6 months after becoming liable for military service.

### Need Two Cards

Because of these orders to registrants, National Headquarters points out that local boards must make every effort to classify the individual as to his availability for military service and furnish him with his classification card within the time he is required to obtain it. Otherwise, the registrant may be subject to arrest and prosecution, even

though his failure to obtain his Form 57 is not primarily his fault, National Headquarters said.

Pointing out to registrants that the regulations requiring them to carry their classification cards were adopted in January of this year and that the Form 57 and registration certificate (Form 2) must be kept in the registrant's personal possession, National Headquarters, in its recent warning said that to avoid becoming delinquent under the order, a man should:

(1) Register at the nearest local board if he has not been registered.

(2) Go to or write to his local board if he has not received his classification card (Form 57) and be certain that the local board knows the proper address where mail will reach him at all times.

(3) If he has received his Form 2 and his Form 57 and has lost one or both of them he should immediately notify his local board and request issuance of one or both of the duplicate cards.

Registrants were also told that any man who did not know the address of his local board should go to the nearest local board and ask that a communication from him be directed to the board having jurisdiction over the area which he described as his place of residence at the time he registered so as to be certain that his board would be informed of his whereabouts.

## Status of High School Students Revised by Recently Amended Law

Students, 18 and 19 years old, in high schools or similar institutions who are ordered to report for induction while they are in the last half of one of their academic years henceforth will have their induction postponed upon their own request until the end of their academic year.

National Headquarters of Selective Service, when advising State Directors of the action to be taken on high school students, pointed out that it conforms to Public Law 126 which was signed by the President recently.

### Previous Law

Heretofore, under previous law, the induction of high school students, not otherwise deferred, was postponed only if they were in the last half of the academic year at a high school or similar institution when they received their order to report for induction and requested postponement. As the academic year of most schools begins in September and ends in June, only those students who received their orders to report for induction in the last half of the school's academic year were considered entitled to have their induction postponed. The amended law adjusts this situation by stating that the student shall have his induction postponed upon his request if he receives his notice to report for induction in the last half of "his" academic year.

When advising State Directors of the amended law, Selective Service Headquarters said it "provides that any person 18 or 19 years old who, while pursuing a course of instruction at high school or similar institution, is ordered to report for induction during the last half of one of his academic years at such school or institution shall, upon his request, have induction postponed until the end of such academic year or until he ceases to pursue such course of instruction, whichever is earlier."

Registrants in summer vacation are not entitled to postponement of induction but registrants 18 or 19 years old attending summer session at high schools or similar institutions are entitled to postponement of induction if they have commenced the last half of one of their academic years, National Headquarters said.

## Here's a Headache For Some Sergeant

If it were left to a vote of first sergeants, five registrants of the Malheur County (Oregon) Local Board probably would be deferred for the duration. They are: Nickolas Guerricahebarria, Jesu Cerlabittaro, Alfonso Acordagiotia, Rufus Yturrondabeta, and Pedro Zubizarreta. Pity the plight of the "top" who must call that roll.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 3, Dade County, Fla., reports that Sholem Lodge No. 1024 of B'Nai Brith has presented flags and stands to the eleven Dade County boards and to Appeal Board No. 4 for that area.

Local Board No. 13, Essex County, East Orange, N. J.; flag presented by East Orange Post No. 73 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Oteo County, Nebr.; two flags, one presented by Fred L. Thornton, Spanish American War Veteran and a member of the board, the other by the Spanish American War Auxiliary.

Local Boards Nos. 123, 124, 125, 126, 127 and 128, of Fresno County, Calif.; flags presented by Fresno Post No. 4 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 147, Ventura County, Calif.; flag presented by Ventura County Post No. 48, of the American Legion, Oxnard, California.

Local Board No. 99, Chicago, Ill.; flag presented by Clearing Post No. 600 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Bingham County, Idaho; flag presented by Blackfoot Post No. 23 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Oneida County, Idaho; flag presented by Commander McKinley Jenkins of Ernest W. Jones Post No. 65 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 186, Los Angeles County, Calif.; flag presented by Mr. Alfred V. Erickson, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Security-First National Bank Bldg., Altadena, Calif.

Local Board No. 1, Marshall County, Britton, S. D.; three flags, two for the office and one for the outside entrance, presented by Britton Post No. 80 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 5 for Duval County, Jacksonville, Fla.; flag presented by Mr. Frank D. Bisbee, former chairman of the Board.

Local Board No. 1 for Ft. Bend County, Richmond, Tex.; flag and staff presented by the Commissioner's Court of Fort Bend County, Tex.

Local Board No. 2, Wood County, Bowling Green, Ohio; flag presented by the Kiwanis Club of Bowling Green, Ohio.

Local Board No. 1, Yakima County, Sunnyside, Wash.; flag presented by Mrs. W. E. Fordyce, Sunnyside, Wash.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2 for Pima County, Ariz.; flag presented by the Morgan McDermott Post of the American Legion, Tucson.

Local Board No. 80, Essex County, Lawrence, Mass.; flag presented by the Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Lawrence Post No. 40.

Local Board No. 1, Ottawa County, Miami, Okla.; flag presented by Floyd Perry Post of American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Cedar County, Stockton, Mo.; flag presented by the Misses Lauretta G. Hall and Mary V. Landers, clerk and asst. clerk of the Local Board.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., AUGUST 1943

Number 8

## Local Boards To Suspend All Classifications Pending Nation-wide Manpower Inventory

### Job Deferment Policy Revised

### Need For Full Production Emphasized in New Work Program

A three-point program designed to mold essential workers on war-useful jobs if they are so employed now, to assure transfer of workers to jobs aiding in the war effort, and to supply men needed for the armed forces without cutting war production has been announced by the War Manpower Commission.

Of outstanding importance in the program are major features involving Selective Service operation including:

1. Establishment of a broad list of critical occupations covering skills urgently needed in the war effort and provision that workers possessing such skills must get into war industry or supporting civilian activities by October 1 or lose claim to occupational deferment.

2. Extension of the list of nondeferable activities and occupations, providing that all men of military age must transfer from such jobs or face loss of dependency deferments.

#### New Job Policy

3. Broad revision of the occupational deferment policy. This revision places new and greater emphasis on replaceability and stresses the importance of deferment of necessary unskilled men as well as skilled men until replacements can be made.

The list of critical occupations, issued through the War Manpower Commission, includes 149 occupations. On the revised nondeferable list of 60 occupations and 58 activities.

The list of critical occupations is contained in Local Board Memorandum 115, as revised August 16. Describing its use in this memorandum, National Headquarters said:

"The list of critical occupations is prepared by the War Manpower Com-

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

### Difficult Days Are Yet To Come Hershey Cautions Board Members

(Ed. Note: The following letter recently was dispatched by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, to all board members.)

#### TO LOCAL BOARD MEMBERS:

My regret is that I am unable to sit down with you and talk about our responsibilities. I am fully appreciative of the splendid job you have done in the past and look forward with anticipation to the completion of our task and the winning of the war.

The Selective Service System is about to conclude its third year of operation. We have taken a large part in the mobilization of the greatest armed forces in the history of our Nation. There have been inducted or enlisted in the Army or Navy approximately 10,000,000 men, including registrants and nonregistrants of all ages. Most of this is due to your efforts as unpaid officials of the Selective Service System. Along with the raising of the armed forces has come a record-breaking production of airplanes, tanks, ships, and guns. Selective Service has had a substantial part in making this production record possible.

While many persons feel that the war is near conclusion and that the job of Selective Service is about done, I know that our hardest days are yet to come. We are nearing the bottom of the military manpower pool. This being the case, the selection of men needed for the armed forces and the deferment of men required for agriculture, war production, and war-supporting activities are much more difficult than in the days when we had ample men from which to choose.

The removal of the ban on the drafting of fathers has been announced, effective October 1, 1943. You are entitled to know the basis of that decision, which was taken to insure the deferment of men required in the civilian war effort and the filling of calls made upon Selective Service by the armed forces. The facts are as follows:

1. Determinations as to the size of the Army and Navy and the utilization of inducted men are not within the control of the Selective Service System.

2. Calls are received by the Selective Service System from the Army and Navy at monthly intervals. The calls are placed on the States and local boards so as to produce the number of men currently required by the armed forces. In the months of July, August, and September the actual calls made by the Army and Navy on the Selective Service System totaled 966,000 men. In the months of October,

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### To Check Status of Registrants

### Survey to Give Latest Data on Classification of All Men 18 to 45

Selective Service local boards have been directed to suspend classification or reclassification of registrants during the period between September 15 and October 1 so that a Nation-wide check on the current status of every registrant between 18 and 45 years of age can be made, the Selective Service Bureau of the War Manpower Commission has announced.

Selective Service will have been in operation for 3 years when the September inventory is made and the planned inventory, it is emphasized, will serve as a double check on the presently available cumulative statistics furnished to State and National Selective Service Headquarters for the allocation of calls for men for the armed forces.

The check on the current status of registrants also is regarded as major step in the program to ensure that all men, not occupationally or otherwise deferred, other than fathers with children before September 15, 1942, are made available for possible induction prior to the calling of fathers who will become liable for induction for military service after October 1.

#### To Check Files

Beginning September 1, all 6,400 local boards will check the file of every registrant, making certain that those under their individual jurisdiction are properly classified according to present Selective Service regulations and policies. Boards will not attempt to reopen and reconsider all cases, nor will they attempt to have all registrants reexamined physically. It is expected, however, that some cases will come to light in which registrants, although previously properly classi-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Public Relations Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

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## Difficult Days Are Yet To Come Hershey Cautions Board Members

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November, and December of this year it is expected that the calls will run close to that number.

3. On July 1, 1943, the national military manpower pool, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

Total registrants . . . . . 22,184,000

NOTE.—In addition, there are 7,387,000 registrants between the ages of 38 and 45 not presently acceptable to the armed forces.

Class I-C (5,726,000 inducted and 2,297,000 enlisted) . . . . . 8,023,000

NOTE.—A substantial number of Class I-C men have been discharged for disability and other causes, or transferred to the Reserve as over age, etc. The number of discharges and transfers will be substantially increased in the coming months.

Class IV-F . . . . . 2,976,000

Class I (In process of classification, examination and induction) . . . . . 1,566,000

Class II-A . . . . . 307,000

Class II-B . . . . . 1,066,000

Class II-C . . . . . 705,000

Class III-A . . . . . 6,559,000

Class III-C . . . . . 744,000

Class III-D . . . . . 59,000

Classes IV-B, C, D, and E . . . . . 179,000

From July 1 through December 31, 1943, the calls and men available are as follows:

Calls from Army and Navy (actual):

July 1 through September 30, 1943 . . . . . 966,000

Calls from Army and Navy (estimated):

October 1 through December 31, 1943 . . . . . 907,000

1,873,000

Men available to fill calls:

On July 1 there were 1,566,000 registrants pending classification, awaiting physical examination, and in Class I-A. This number, considering physical disqualifications, etc., should produce men acceptable to the armed forces in the number of . . . . . 783,000

Additional men becoming available July 1 through December 31, 1943, from 18-year-olds and reclassifications, including Class II-A, Class II-B, Class IV-F, etc., are estimated at . . . . . 644,000

1,427,000

Probable shortage in filling of calls, July 1 through December 31, 1943, not considering fathers . . . . . 446,000

The foregoing statement clearly indicates that the Selective Service System could not fill the calls of the Army and the Navy from October 1 to December 31, 1943, without calling men now in deferred classifications. Let us examine those classes.

We have 2,976,000 IV-F's. We are constantly reworking that group and many are inducted every month. The possibility of recovery, however, from Class IV-F is not great in the light of present physical standards of the Army and the Navy. We shall continue to insist that Class IV-F men be reconsidered and inducted where possible, but most of these men will remain in Class IV-F until the present physical standards are changed by the Army and Navy.

There are 1,449,000 deferred because of agricultural activities. These deferments have been made pursuant to the Act of Congress, and, while review of such deferments may lead to the reclassification of some individuals, it is obvious that our deficit cannot be met from those now deferred for agricultural pursuits if food production is to be maintained.

The next pool of any size is made up of those occupationally deferred because of their work in the war effort. The total is 1,373,000. Many of the men so deferred must for the time being continue their work in the building of ships, tanks, guns, and planes. Many are highly skilled and irreplaceable in the present tight labor market. Even if we took all of them it is doubtful whether more than 685,000 would be actually available for military service after physical examination. This number would do little more than complete the calls through January 1, 1944, and it should be borne in mind that the Selective Service System, according to present plans, will continue to receive calls in the year 1944.

It therefore appears that the only large deferred pool remaining from which men can be called is the group of fathers, numbering 6,559,000. The fundamental issue is not whether we are to draft fathers but whether in the consideration of the war effort we will call those men least valuable to the war effort. Now that the drafting of fathers has been directed, available men are to be called for induction by local boards in the following order:

- (a) Single men without dependents.
- (b) Single men with collateral dependents.
- (c) Married men without children.
- (d) Men with children (nondeferable activities and occupations).
- (e) Men with children.

It is clear that if a pre-Pearl Harbor father now becomes employed in a war plant he may be considered for occupational deferment under the broadened provisions of Local Board Memorandum No. 115. In view of the fact that replaceability has become extremely important in tight labor areas, local boards will undoubtedly give thorough consideration to the occupational deferment of fathers making a substantial contribution to the war effort.

Your work as a local board member has been most outstanding in our war effort, and I know that you will maintain that record by continuing to defer the necessary men and fill the calls of the armed forces. That being so, we have but one alternative: To complete our calls by taking fathers as they may be needed after all other available men have been exhausted.

Occupational deferment problems are going to be troublesome, but the System will meet its responsibilities in providing the necessary deferments so as to insure the food, ships, guns, tanks, and planes that are so necessary to the millions of men already in the armed forces. Our responsibility is first to those we have sent to war, and we must not fail them. We are challenged as never before. Let us be guided by the greatest good in determining our course. The decisions will be difficult and many times unpleasant, but we can bear the burden, knowing that these decisions will bring the end we are all seeking—the early and complete surrender of our enemies.

Lewis B. Hershey,

Director.



# Job Deferment Policy Revised

## Need For Full Production Emphasized in New Work Program

(Continued from page 1)

mission and includes occupations requiring long experience and in which a national shortage exists or would exist should any substantial number of such persons qualified in those occupations be withdrawn from the labor market. It is imperative that registrants engaged in critical occupations in war production or in support of the war effort should be given grave consideration for occupational deferment by the agencies of the Selective Service System."

### Must Transfer

A registrant qualified in an occupation included in the list of critical occupations who is not engaged in war production or in support of the war effort, "shall not be considered for occupational deferment unless, prior to October 1, 1943, he shall have transferred to employment in war production or in support of the war effort and shall continue to be so employed," Selective Service emphasizes.

As to the revised nondeferable list, contained in Local Board Memorandum 181, amended August 16, it is emphasized that registrants engaged in nondeferable occupations or activities must transfer from them or face loss of dependency deferments. The new list states that "the status of idleness is to be treated as a nondeferable activity."

Extension of the nondeferable list is intended to encourage the transfer of fathers into jobs which will aid the war effort and to insure that when fathers are drafted, the fathers who contribute least to the war effort will be inducted first, The War Manpower Commission said. This will serve to make more men currently available to war-useful activities and will enable the military calls to be filled with a minimum of disruption to production, it asserted.

### Replaceability

When announcing the program, the Manpower Commission, referring to occupational deferment policies as outlined in Local Board Memorandum 115, revised, said:

"Under Local Board Memorandum 115 emphasis is placed upon the critical need for maintaining war production. Selective Service boards are instructed to deal with occupational deferments with the greatest of care so as not to impair war production or vital civilian functions. Occupational deferment for necessary men has always been based on the judgment of the local Selective Service boards, and will continue to be. But an additional yardstick was set up for measuring

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

August 23.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 56) *Subject:* New DSS Form 111. Transmitted with this memorandum is a reproduction of the new Inventory Report (Form 111) which is for use as prescribed in Local Board Memorandum 185.

August 21.—(Transmittal Memo No. 55) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 185. Local Board Memorandum 185, contained in Transmittal Memo No. 55, sets forth the purpose of the local board inventory to be taken between September 15 and September 30, 1943, and gives instructions for the preparation of the Inventory Report, Form 111.

August 16.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 54) *Subject:* Packet No. 18, Amendments to Selective Service Regulations; Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended 8/16/43; List of Critical Occupations, issued 8/16/43; Local Board Memorandum No. 115-A, issued 8/16/43; and Local Board Memorandum No. 181, as amended 8/16/43, including list of nondeferable activities and occupations. These local board memorandums contain the latest policies on occupational deferments, a list of critical occupations and a list of additions to the list of nondeferable activities and occupations.

August 2.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 53) *Subject:* Amending Local Board Memorandum No. 129; Issuing Local Board Memorandum 129-A; and Rescinding Local Board Memoranda Nos. 90, 147, and 163. Local Board Memorandum No. 129 pertains to optional service by noncollaborant aliens in armed forces of cobelligerent nations, while Local Board Memorandum No. 129 relates to nondeclarant aliens between the ages of 38 and 45 who volunteer for induction in the armed forces of cobelligerent nations.

July 31.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 52) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 77-A. Local Board Memorandum No. 77-A sets forth the procedure to be used in determining the qualifications for military service of

the "replaceability" of men in vital industry.

"In judging replaceability, the boards were instructed to consider (a) the shortage of the registrant's skill in the total labor force; (b) the shortage of workers to replace the men even though he is an unskilled worker; (c) a shortage in the place of unemployment even when no national shortage exists."

Thus, it was pointed out, boards are to take into account not merely the shortage of a registrant's skill, but available replacements for even unskilled workers and current local shortages of skilled or unskilled labor.

men who have been separated from military service or rejected at the induction station because of physical or mental disability or inaptitude.

July 31.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 51) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 123, as amended. The purpose of the amendment to Local Board Memorandum No. 123 is to remove the restriction on the reclassification of registrants who with their child or children maintain a bona fide family relationship in their home when such status was acquired prior to December 8, 1941, and to also provide that such registrants shall be reclassified only as they are needed to fill calls and should not be used by the local board to fill calls until October 1, 1943, etc.

July 27.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 50) *Subject:* New Form 275. Transmitted is a reproduction of new State Monthly Accumulative Report of Inductions and Rejections (Form 275), for State Headquarters only.

July 24.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 49) *Subject:* Supplement to Activity and Occupation Bulletins. The supplement contains additions, deletions, and modifications to Activity and Occupation Bulletins which have been made by the Essential Activities Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

July 20.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 48) *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 82; Discontinuance of DSS Form 253. DSS Form 82 is an administrative form used within the Selective Service System for notification of efficiency ratings of its own employees.

## National Shortage of Persons With His Skill

Many are the trials and tribulations of appeal boards.

Chairman Clifford Clegg, of District Appeal Board No. 1 at Fort Smith, Ark., says that is why he and his colleagues appreciate the "lighter touch."

Not so long ago the Fort Smith board had before it the case of a young registrant who had gone from Arkansas to California to work in an aircraft factory. The young man was convinced that he should be given a Class II-B deferment as a necessary man in war production.

Chairman Clegg and Appeal Board Members H. M. Barney, J. Brooks Shults, George Appleby, and Dr. Robert Wood, therefore were considerably nonplussed when they observed the drawing on the postcard the reverse side of which bore the registrant's appeal. The drawing portrayed a young man lying on one of California's famous beaches, receiving the somewhat ardent attention of two of California's famous bathing beauties. Underneath the drawing were the words: "Boy, ain't I doing all right for a guy without experience?"

# Boards Report Kin in Service

## Minnesota Board Proud of 34 Relatives in Armed Forces

Local Board No. 1, of Martin County, Minn., with headquarters at Fairmont, seems justly proud of its relatives now serving in the armed forces of the United States.

Chairman Arthur M. Nelson, a veteran of World War No. 1, has eleven relatives in service, including a son, a foster son, five nephews, a niece, and three grand-nephews; Board Member Robert W. Stewart, also a veteran, has three relatives in service, including a son and two nephews; while Board Member Maynard Carlson also has three relatives in the armed forces, including three nephews.

Board Member Charles E. Landin has seven relatives in service, including a son, five nephews, and one grand-nephew; Board Member Alvin J. Hall has a foster son and a foster daughter in service; Allen L. Moore, clerk, has seven relatives in service, including three sons, a daughter, two grand nephews and a nephew; Assistant Clerk Mrs. Elma H. Ballou has a son and a nephew in service; and Martin C. Ott, one of the board's assistants, has an uncle in service.

Local Board No. 1, of Wood County, at Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., reports that four out of five board members have sons in service. Chairman Fred A. Wilkins has one son in service, Board Member A. J. Crown has two sons in service, Board Member the Rev. A. W. Trigg has three sons and one daughter in the armed forces, while Board Member E. E. Bennett has two sons in service. Board Member Edward Krohn, who has no children, works in a defense plant to help the armed forces.

C. E. Timberlake, Government appeal agent of Local Board No. 2, Belmont County, Bellaire, Ohio, has one son, William E. Timberlake, in the Navy.

Local Board No. 1, De Kalb County, Atlanta, Ga., reports that Chairman L. J. Cassels has a son, Ensign Robert Quartermaster Cassels, in the Navy; Board Member J. Roy Almand has two sons, Charles Frederick and Marion Arnold Almand, in the Army; Board Member Oby T. Brewer has a daughter, Lt. Betty Brewer, in the WAC; Clerk T. M. Smith has a son, Lt. Thomas M. Smith, Jr., in the Army; Mrs. Frances Harden, assistant clerk, has a brother, Jerry J. Bizzell, in the Army, and her husband, Sgt. Thomas H. Harden, is in the Army Air Corps; while Miss Mary A. Hadley, stenographer, has two brothers, F. Douglas Hadley and William R. Hadley, in the Army.

Chairman J. S. Yoder, of Local Board No. 2, Elkhart County, Goshen, Ind., has three sons in service. They are Lt. Quentin E., Leonard, and William H. Yoder.

# To Check Status of Registrants

## Survey to Give Latest Data on Classification of All Men

(Continued from page 1)

fied, may warrant reclassification under current regulations or policies or by reason of a change in the registrant's status.

In all, some 29,000,000 records of registrants 18 to 45 years of age will be checked in one of the most comprehensive inventories ever made in so short a time, not only by Selective Service, but by any other agency as well. Although only registrants between 18 and 38 years of age are currently being inducted by the armed forces, the inventory will cover the age group between 38 and 45.

Following the checking of all files, local boards will then suspend the classification procedure on September 15 so that they can compute the exact number of registrants in each classification as of midnight September 15. While local boards currently report the number of men in the several classifications the figures are cumulative and the September inventory will serve to recheck their accuracy.

### Continue Routine

Although the classification procedure will be suspended during the 15-day period in September, all other routine procedures of the boards will be carried on without interruption. Boards will continue to forward men to the armed forces for induction and there will be no delay in filing calls. Each local board will resume normal classification when it has completed its inventory.

In its memorandum to local boards, National Headquarters emphasized that the chairman of the local board is charged with the responsibility for the inventory in his local board. It is important, it declared, that all concerned in preparing the inventory understand the vital necessity of its being complete and accurate and that it be completed within the time limit specified.

## Now Ready to Serve in Uncle Sam's Forces

Escambia County Local Board No. 3, Molino, Fla., recently granted what it believed to be a necessary 30-day stay of induction to one of its registrants.

Later, the registrant wrote:

"I am very happy to let you know that my wife and I have a very fine baby girl. We named her Sarah Kate. I am now ready to serve Uncle Sam in any way that I can, and I am more than glad to do so. This war has to be won and by golly we're going to do it."

# Call of Fathers After October 1 Outlined by Chairman McNutt

"Sooner or later, by the very arithmetic of our manpower problem, the drafting of fathers was inevitable. There is no other way, if we are to achieve the size of the armed forces ordered by the Commander in Chief, and for which funds have been authorized by the Congress of the United States."

So declared Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, in a recent Nation-wide broadcast, in which he outlined to this country the necessity of calling for military service, after October 1, those pre-Pearl Harbor fathers needed to fill calls for the armed forces. The chairman made the original announcement on August 3 that after October 1 fathers with children born before September 15, 1942, would be liable for induction, and in his recent radio broadcast he emphasized to the Nation that they are the last remaining source of manpower.

Vital war production has already fallen off because of lack of manpower and cannot stand further curtailment of its supply of key workers, the chairman said, pointing out that "in Seattle last month more flying fortresses were lost than were lost over Hamburg because schedules were not met."

"The story is the same," the chairman said, "in the timber regions of the Northwest, in the ore regions of the Great Lakes and elsewhere. It is essential, therefore," he asserted, "that keymen must be held at their jobs without regard to the fact that they may be single or married men without children."

In his speech, Chairman McNutt said:

"It has been no easy task to reach into the homes of hundreds of thousands of American families and say to the father and chief breadwinner that he must now be prepared to serve in the armed forces of the Nation."

"I could, of course, point out that in no other country engaged in this war have men been deferred merely because they have dependent children. With every other belligerent, from the moment hostilities first broke out, fathers were held for immediate induction. Only those who could not meet the physical tests or were engaged in essential industry were exempted. But this is probably neither here nor there. Sooner or later, by the very arithmetic of our manpower problem, the drafting of fathers was inevitable."

"There is no other way, if we are to achieve the size of the armed forces ordered by the Commander in Chief, and for which funds have been authorized by the Congress of the United States."

"In spite of this, there are some who still feel that the drafting of fathers is unfair. To many single men, they point out, are still in safe jobs. No fathers should be drafted until all these single men are gone."

"I have tried to explain why it is

necessary to hold some of these single men in industry. And, in light of this, I should like to ask one question: Is it more important to keep, say, an unmarried man of draft age digging ore in a Montana copper mine than it is to keep a furniture salesman out of uniform because he happens to be a father?"

"That is the crux of the problem. 'Again, let me say we are fighting a total war—a war in which a man must accept the assignment given to him—the spot where he can best serve the war effort. That spot may be in a copper mine, in agriculture, in an aircraft factory or in the Army. We are all in the same boat."

"No man is a slacker simply because he is not in uniform."

"The only slackers are men—and women, too—who could get jobs which would serve the war effort and do not try to get them."

As to the necessity of increasing the size of the Army, Chairman McNutt said:

"Some of you may feel that the drafting of fathers is unnecessary because you believe the war will shortly be over—or at least within a year or so. If this is true, you ask, why do we disrupt homes and families to add more men to the armed services when they may never be needed. To that the answer is simple. No responsible authority in this country could possibly afford to act on that assumption."

"No one can say when this war will finally be over. There is every indication that our recent victories—and those of our allies—are only a prelude to a long, grueling fight in which we shall have to bear an increasingly large share of the brunt."

"To overcome the Fortress of Europe, and to invade and conquer Japan, will tax us to the very limit of our fighting strength. I hope and pray that peace will come—on our own terms—before it is necessary to send this last contingent of our armed forces into the actual firing line. But that is for the future and the Lord God of Battle to decide."

"I believe that every father who wears either a pair of overalls or a uniform will regard it as the badge of his own personal responsibility."

"For, in the last analysis, who have a greater stake in this country than the fathers of the Nation's children?"

"Who have a greater reason to insure the future of those children in a free democracy?"

## Two Division Chiefs Receive Colonels

Two well-known division chiefs of the Selective Service System are wearing "eagles" these days, having been promoted to the rank of colonel.

They are Col. Gareth N. Brainerd, Chief of the Field Division, who is from Denver, Colo., and Col. Joseph B. Mitchell, of San Antonio, Tex., Chief of the Finance Division.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 14, St. Louis, Mo.; three flags presented by Arthur W. Theobald.

Local Board No. 151, Middlesex County, Waltham, Mass.; flag presented by the Waltham Central Labor Union.

Local Board No. 1, Montour County, Danville, Pa.; flag presented by Post No. 40, American Legion, Montour County.

Local Boards Nos. 263, 264, 265, and 267, Los Angeles County, Calif.; flags presented by B. P. O. E. Lodge No. 1415 of Huntington Park, Calif.

Local Board No. 2, Tom Green County, San Angelo, Tex.; two flags, one presented by the Chairman, Jean S. Johnson, the other by Franklin D. Bledsoe, clerk of the local board.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Outagamie County, Appleton, Wis.; flag presented by the American Legion Oney Johnston Post No. 38, Appleton, Wis.

Local Board No. 1, Chase County, Cottonwood Falls, Kans.; flag presented by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brown and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Frank Brown.

Wells County Local Board, Bluffton, Ind.; flag presented by the Bluffton Indiana Rotary Club.

Local Board No. 11, Plumas County, Quincy, Calif.; flag presented by American Legion Post No. 304, Quincy.

Local Board No. 100, Essex County, Mass.; flag presented by the American Legion Ladies Auxiliary, Post No. 122, Methuen, Mass.

Local Board No. 7, Birmingham, Mich.; flag presented by James A. Beresford, member of the Board.

Local Board No. 103, San Mateo County, Daly City, Calif.; flag presented by Old Glory Post No. 2044, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 16, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis.; flag presented by Milwaukee Post No. 1 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 4-A, Wethersfield, Conn.; flag presented by D. S. C. Post No. 23 of the American Legion, of Wethersfield.

Local Board No. 24, Milwaukee County, Milwaukee, Wis.; flag presented by George Washington Post No. 2, Milwaukee.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Eau Claire County, Eau Claire, Wis.; flags presented by Wm. C. Johnson Post, American Legion, Eau Claire.

Local Board No. 315, Ulster County, Kerhonkson, N. Y.; flag presented by Carl Windrum, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

Local Board No. 1, Hale County, Plainview, Tex.; flag presented by Mrs. Pat Connelly, County Treasurer, Hale County.

Local Board No. 1, Butts County, Jackson, Ga.; flag presented by the Kiwanis Club of Jackson.





Volume III

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1943

Number 9  
 of this volume.  
 Not issued again until Jan. 1944

# All Delinquents To Be Reclassified Into 1-A, Promptly Ordered To Report For Induction

## Increasing Aid Given Veterans

### Government and Private Agencies Seek Work For Ex-Servicemen

Details of the national program now being carried out by public and private agencies to assure jobs for honorably discharged veterans of the armed forces and the Merchant Marine were announced recently by National Headquarters of Selective Service.

Pointing out that seven Government agencies in addition to Selective Service, and also the Red Cross, are co-operating to the utmost to assist returning veterans, Selective Service said that 15 national organizations had joined in planning job placement for former servicemen.

#### Form Committee

The 15 national organizations have formed a National Clearing House Committee and are organizing State and local clearing house committees. The National Clearing House Committee consists of representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, American Federation of Labor, American Iron and Steel Institute, American Legion, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Disabled American Veterans, Kiwanis International, Lions International, National Association of Manufacturers, National Exchange Club, National Grange, Rotary International, United States Chamber of Commerce, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. The Railway Labor Executive Association has also been asked to participate.

The local clearing house committees, insofar as possible will be composed of representatives of the same organizations.

The function of the clearing house committees will be to handle, as community problems, all reemployment

## Army Says Fewer Enlisted Men To be Accepted for OCS Training

Announcing that fewer enlisted men are being accepted for Officer Candidate Schools, the War Department said recently that this ruling would not deny to any enlisted man the opportunity to apply for and receive consideration for admission to such schools.

Since inauguration of the schools, the Department said, more than 206,000 officer candidates have been graduated and are serving in virtually all arms and services of the Army in grades ranging from second lieutenant to lieutenant colonel. Because of the number of officer candidates who have been graduated, the need for commissioned personnel in the rapidly expanding Army has been largely met, according to the War Department.

While a few of the schools, such as

Army Administration Officer Candidate Schools, have been closed, the majority will continue in operation but with curtailed enrollments.

#### Department Reports

The Department said:

"The War Department stresses the fact that its orders to screen applicants for the highest quality are in no way to be construed as denying to any enlisted man the opportunity of applying for and receiving consideration for selection to attend an Officer Candidate School. However, applicants are warned that only a relatively few can be chosen and of the consequent keen competition which will ensue."

Final selection will be based on the quality of military leadership the applicant has demonstrated, predicated on an adequate education, either formal or gained through experience, which assures quick, sound, and logical decisions, the Department asserted.

#### Consideration

Also to be taken into consideration, it added, will be personality and character, with emphasis on such traits as devotion to duty, unquestioned honesty, and moral and intellectual, as well as physical courage.

Almost from the inception of the Officer Candidate Schools, selectees have constituted a majority of the men who qualified for training.

In June 1942, when only a comparatively few registrants had been inducted, the Army announced that 60 percent of the graduates from Officer Candidate Schools were selectees. On that date there had been 17,791 graduates, of whom 10,318 had entered the Army as selectees.

The percentage of selectees to graduate has increased constantly as the Army became more and more an organization of men inducted through Selective Service, so that of the 206,000 men who have been graduated, the preponderant majority were selectees.

## Drastic Action Awaits Offenders

### Compliance With Orders From Boards Demanded Of Registrants

Beginning November 1, all men 18 to 38 years of age who are subject to Selective Service but who are delinquent will be classified into Class 1-A immediately and ordered to report for induction, Selective Service has announced.

Delinquents who do not respond to such orders will be reported to United States attorneys for prosecution under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which provides a maximum fine of \$10,000 or 5 years in prison, or both, for persons who violate provisions of the law or rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

#### Delinquency Causes

Most men become delinquent for one or more of the following reasons:

Failure to return a completed Selective Service questionnaire within 10 days;

Giving false information in the questionnaire;

Failure to register;

Failure to keep the local board advised of an address where mail will always reach the registrant;

Failure to report a change of status which would affect classification;

Failure to report for physical examination;

Failure to report for induction or, if conscientious objectors, for work of national importance.

Delinquent registrants who are between 33 and 45 years of age will be classified into Class 1-A but will not be ordered to report for induction unless the armed forces agree to accept them.

When classifying delinquent registrants 18 to 38 as available for service, local boards will disregard the

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

## All State Directors Meet in Washington In November

State Directors of Selective Service will convene at National Headquarters of Selective Service in Washington, D. C., for a 3-day meeting from November 11 to November 13 to discuss routine operations.

The November conference will be the third occasion when the State Directors have met in Washington to confer with Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and other officers of National Headquarters on administrative matters. The first conference was held in December 1940, and the second was held on April 5 and 6, 1943.

Regional field officers of Selective Service will meet in Washington from November 8 to November 13 for a routine conference and will be at National Headquarters when the State Directors convene. There are 53 State Directors and 20 regional field officers in Selective Service.

(Continued on page 3, column 3)



National Headquarters  
BUREAU OF SELECTIVE SERVICE  
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Current Information Officer, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

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Number 9

## Attempted Evasion of Service

Selective Service agencies have been advised that after November 1 all registrants between the ages of 18 and 88 who are delinquent because of their failure to comply with Selective Service regulations will be classified into Class 1-A and ordered to report for induction.

This procedure is being adopted because we intend to make certain that no man is avoiding service in the armed forces of his country at a time when every individual must contribute his utmost to the national welfare.

There are some delinquents whose delinquency is a result of negligence, of carelessness. There are others who are delinquent because they are deliberately seeking to evade their responsibilities. But regardless of the cause of their failure to comply with Selective Service rules and regulations, all delinquents must be forced to meet the requirements of the law or be reported to United States attorneys for prosecution.

Local boards know full well, too well, that the shortage of our manpower is becoming more and more acute. We cannot afford to lose the services of a single registrant merely because he does not choose to serve his country or because he is too negligent to notify his board of his whereabouts or keep it informed of his status.

Selective Service local board personnel should study the new regulations and memorandums on delinquency carefully. They should check their records to make certain that every delinquent is listed properly and that no man is erroneously carried on the roster as a delinquent. Then, after November 1, they will be ready to classify their delinquent registrants into Class 1-A and order them to report for induction. Furthermore, if the delinquent fails to obey the order to report for induction, local boards should then be ready to report him to the United States attorney.

Selective Service is not the agency which prosecutes violators of the Selective Service law or its regulations. That task is the responsibility of the Department of Justice and its Federal Bureau of Investigation. They have done their job well. There are relatively few delinquents but local boards, by proper processing, can reduce the number to an even smaller total—and reduced it must be.

The people of this country already have sent nearly 10 million sons, brothers, and husbands to the armed forces. They will not tolerate evasion of service by any registrant whose sense of honor and duty is so perverted that it would permit him to seek to avoid his responsibilities when the Nation needs the help of every available man.

*Lewis B. Horsley,*

Director.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES

The following memorandums to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System. Copies may be obtained from State Headquarters.

October 19.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 77) *Subject:* New DSS Forms 211, 212, 212A, 213, 213A, 214 Instruction No. 1 for Form 212, and Instruction No. 1 for Form 213. Forms and instructions contained in this transmittal memorandum have to do with the carrying out of Local Board Memorandum 186 regarding the assembling of medical, social, and educational information on registrants.

October 18.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 76) *Subject:* Revised Form 48A. Transmitted is a reproduction of the revised Order to Report for Final-Type Physical Examination (Form 48A).

October 14.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 75) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 187, issued 10/14/43. Local Board Memorandum 187 refers to students preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools and outlines procedure for determining classification of such students.

October 9.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 74) *Subject:* New DSS Forms 233 and 233A; revised DSS Form 65; and discontinuance of DSS Forms 203 and 328A. Contains reproductions of new and revised forms and advises on disposal of old forms.

October 6.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 73) *Subject:* Local Board Forms 550, 551, and 552; Instruction No. 1 for Form 551; and discontinuance of DSS Forms 279, 280, and 281. The new forms are to be used in connection with new regulations on delinquents and Local Board Memorandum 173, as amended 10/6/43, and entitled *Delinquents, Deserters, and Other Violators*.

October 6.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 72) *Subject:* Packet No. 25 of Amendments to Selective Service Regulations, and Local Board Memorandum No. 173, as Amended 10/6/43. This transmittal memorandum contains the new Selective Service regulations and revised local board memorandum which require that after November 1 delinquents will be classified into Class 1-A and ordered to report for induction. Instructions are also contained as to the reporting of delinquents to United States attorneys and for all phases of the new program to curtail delinquency.

October 2.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 71) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 186. Local Board Memorandum No. 186, entitled *Medical Survey*, is contained in this transmittal memorandum and includes instructions for carrying out the new program for assembling medical, social,

educational information on registrants.

October 2.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 70) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115-C, issued 10/2/43. Local Board Memorandum 115-D, issued 10/2/43; and rescinding Local Board Memorandum 149. Local Board Memorandum 115-C pertains to the referral to the United States Employment Service of cases on which local boards desire additional occupational information. Local Board Memorandum 115-D pertains to registrants engaged in seasonal occupation and authorizes them to transfer from one locality to another under certain conditions.

October 1.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 69) *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 275 and New DSS Form 105. Transmitted is a reproduction of the revised State Monthly Report of Inductions and Rejections (Form 275) and a reproduction of the new Report of Survey (Form 105).

September 23.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 68) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 178-A, issued 9/23/43 and rescinding Local Board Memorandum No. 21. Local Board Memorandum 178-A is entitled *Induction of Registrants Outside the United States* and outlines procedure for the classification, induction, enlistment, and other actions to be taken by local boards with reference to such registrants.

September 22.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 67) *Subject:* New DSS Form 62. Transmitted is a reproduction of the new *Classification Ledger* (Form 62).

September 16.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 65) *Subject:* Table of Local Board Memoranda, issued 4/20/43, as amended 9/16/43. This table cancels and replaces the old table of local board memoranda, giving current and rescinded memoranda.

September 18.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 66) *Subject:* Instruction No. 1 for Form 151. This instruction pertains to the designation of nonfathers and fathers on Form 151, the *Delivery List*.

September 11.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 63) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 185-A (Transmittal Memo. No. 64) concerning DSS Forms was sent only to agencies of the Selective Service System). Local Board Memorandum No. 185-A provides for certain actions by the local board to complete its records on registrants who have reached the thirty-eighth anniversary of the day of their birth on or before September 15, 1943.

September 3.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 62) *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 110 and Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended 9/3/43. Transmitted is a reproduction of revised Local Board Action Report (Form 110) and amended instructions for use of Form 110.



# One-Fourth of All Inducted Men Finished High-School Education

Approximately one-fourth of the men inducted into the Army through Selective Service by July 1 of this year were high-school graduates but relatively few had completed college education prior to entering the armed forces, according to National Headquarters of Selective Service.

As of July 1, Selective Service said, nearly 6 million men were inducted and of this number 1,386,180 were high-school graduates. Only 183,636 had been graduated from college, however.

While high-school graduates constituted almost 25 percent of the selectees inducted by July 1, not more than half of this percentage of the male population over 25 years of age are high-school graduates.

## Short Schooling

Approximately 35 percent of the registrants inducted by July 1 had not had more than an elementary school education and many of the men in this group either had not attended school or had educations limited to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 years in elementary schools.

Reporting on the education level of inductees, Selective Service asserted that its records indicated that 482,649 registrants of those inducted by July 1 had attended high school for 1 year only, 585,983 had attended only 2 years, 498,135 had attended 3 years, and 1,386,180 had been graduated from high schools.

Of those who had attended college, Selective Service said that 307,856 had attended for not longer than 1 year, 160,457 for not more than 2 years, 87,309 for not more than 3 years, while

September 1.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 61) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 181, as amended 9/1/43. This memorandum referring to non-deferrable activities and occupations, places a time limit on the date when men engaged in such activities could register for transfer to other than a non-deferrable activity or occupation.

September 1.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 59) Subject: Revision of DSS Form 260 and Supplements. Transmitted are reproductions of revised Forms 260, 260A, 260B, 260C, 260D, 260E, 260F, and notice that Form 260G has been discontinued. Each form is an administrative form entitled Report of Obligations.

August 28.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 58) Subject: Revised DSS Form 41. Transmitted is a reproduction of the revised Registrant's Affidavit—Family Status and Dependents (Form 41), with instructions for disposition of unused copies of the previous form.

August 26.—(Transmittal Memo. No. 57) Subject: New DSS Form 42 Sup. Transmitted is a reproduction of the new Supplement to Federal Government Request for Occupational Classification (Form 42 Sup.).

183,636 had completed college courses.

Of the men inducted by July 1, there were 13,539 who had taken post-graduate courses in colleges or universities.

## "Good On Squirrels," Wife Gives Him Try At Bigger Game

Poinsett County, Ark., Local Board B, recently forwarded to the induction station a registrant who was married and had seven children. The action was taken when the man, who was attempting to prove he maintained a bona fide family relationship with his family, presented the following letter from his wife to his board:

"Dear United States Army: My husband asked me to write a recommendation that he supports his family. He cannot read, so don't tell him. Just take him. He ain't no good to me. He ain't done nothing but raise hell and drink lemon essence since I married him 8 years ago, and I got to feed seven kids of his. Maybe you can get him to carry a gun. He's good on squirrels and eating. Take him and welcome. I need the grub and his bed for the kids. Don't tell him this, but just take him and send him as far as you can."

## "What's the Name?"

Local Board No. 156, of New York City, has one registrant whose name is on every board member's tongue—but they can't quite digest it.

The name is Lieieusszuieuszeeszes W. Hurrizzsteizil.

## He Might Ask Them To Come In Time For Dinner

Local Board No. 16, Detroit, is 20 miles from the neighboring city of Dearborn, Mich., but there is at least one registrant who believes that that's only a short distance for board members to travel on important business.

The board, according to Chairman F. G. Reithmiller, recently received the following letter from Dearborn:

"I am under consideration to be reclassified. I am now an essential war worker. Will you please bring your staff with you to my home some evening and clear up the question whether I go into the service or not."

"I am kept pretty busy or I would come to see you (working 6 days a week as well as every Sunday in the last 6 weeks except one). I thank you Sir."

# Increasing Aid Given Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

cases that cannot be adjusted by the reemployment committee, two of whom are attached to each local board, and to make available the combined resources of the community in aiding in the placement of returned veterans.

## Act As Advisors

The reemployment committee attached to each local board are the veteran's personal representatives, agents, and advisors. They have direct responsibility to return veterans to old jobs, see that they are properly aided by the Government agencies set up to help them and to advise their State Directors of the disposition of such cases.

Reemployment committees have been actively functioning throughout the country over a long period of time and have been primarily responsible for the reinstatement without delay of practically all veterans entitled to reemployment in their jobs who have been released from service and who desired reinstatement. From the reports of the reemployment committees, Selective Service said, it is apparent that employers are cooperating to the utmost. In only one case has it been necessary to refer a case to the United States attorney as provided in the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. In this case the employer refused to reinstate a former employee, but when he was advised that the United States attorney had been notified he agreed to give the veteran his former job and paid him back wages that were due.

## Labor Cooperates

Labor also has been highly cooperative in helping to adjust problems of seniority, wages, union dues, and other factors involved in restoring veterans to their former jobs and in assisting them in securing new work opportunities, Selective Service officials said.

The Reemployment Division of National Headquarters was created under the authority of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and makes all decisions in interpreting the application of the Act as it refers to the reemployment rights of veterans. It also maintains liaison and works with the other agencies of Government which are taking part in the general program to rehabilitate and reemploy former servicemen and women.

## Agencies Take Part

Other agencies taking part in the program include:

The Veterans Administration, the United States Employment Service, the Veterans' Employment Service, the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation of the Federal Security Agency, the Red Cross, the Civil Service Commission, Army Emergency Relief, and the United States Armed Forces Institute.

Reemployment rights, Selective Service Headquarters pointed out, ap-

# Member's Two Sons Lost In Action Headquarters Told

National Headquarters of Selective Service has been advised that Mr. Charles E. Lee, member of Local Board No. 1, of Brookings County, Brookings, S. Dak., for more than 2 years, has received word of the death of a son, Walter, who died from wounds received in the South Pacific battle area. Walter was the second of Mr. Lee's sons to die in the service of his country. A third son is with American naval forces overseas.

B. F. Bowers, chairman of Local Board No. 1, Franklin County, Kans., was named chairman of Navy Day in his county on October 27. His neighbors in Ottawa, Kans., reported that it was considered a good selection as Mr. Bowers has three sons, Lt. Ben S. Bowers, Ensign William S. Bowers, and Sheldon Bowers in the Navy.

McPherson County Local Board No. 1, Eureka, S. Dak., reports that Chairman Arthur Bjork has one son, Roy, in the Army. Allen Hoffman, only son of Amos Hoffman, board member, is in the Navy, and Harold Obenauer, only son of Appeal Agent John F. Obenauer, is in the Naval Reserve.

Evans J. Adkins, chairman of McCulloch County Local Board, Brady, Tex., has two sons in service. Warren J. Adkins is in the Army Air Corps, and Evans J. Adkins, Jr., is an aviation cadet. In addition to his duties as chairman of the local board, Mr. Evans is county attorney.

F. Roger Keleher, member of Local Board 143, Springfield, Mass., and one of the men appointed to its original membership, is a veteran of World War I. He has four sons, Roger Leonard, Howard F., Bernard J., and Donald in the service. Three uncles are also in the armed forces.

Local Board No. 7, of Monroe County, Monroe, Mich., has reported that Guy J. Doty, board member, has one son in the Army Air Corps. The husband of Assistant Clerk Loita A. Corson is in the Navy. Her brother-in-law was lost in action while serving in the Navy. Her brother has enlisted. Mrs. Thelma Goodson, clerical assistant, has two stepsons in service, one of whom was last reported as being held in a Japanese prison camp. The other stepson is in the Pacific with the Marines. Her own son, Roger Stevens, is in Aviation Cadet Training. The 17-year-old son of Mrs. Ethel Jiranek, clerical assistant, is in the Army Reserve training program, and the son of Mrs. Florence C. Cox, clerk, was classified in Class I-A.

ply to all honorably discharged veterans, male and female, whether inducted, enlisted, or commissioned, subsequent to May 1, 1940. Reemployment rights are also accorded men discharged from the Merchant Marine pursuant to Public Law 87 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

# Citizens Abroad Told To Register

## President Proclaims First Registration for Men Outside U. S.

Registration of United States citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years who are residing abroad and who have not been registered previously has been ordered by President Roosevelt.

Men registered under the Proclamation issued by the Chief Executive will be liable for military service under the same rules and regulations relating to classification that are applied to registrants in this country.

It is estimated that the order will affect some 80,000 to 100,000 men.

### Registration

Registration will be carried out by diplomatic or consular officers of the United States who are citizens of this country, or by other persons designated by the Director of Selective Service for the purpose.

Unless he is specifically excepted by law, every male citizen of the United States who is outside its continental limits, Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico "who has not been registered and who, on December 31, 1943, shall have attained or who thereafter attains the 18th anniversary of the day of his birth, and who, on December 31, 1943, shall not have attained the 45th anniversary of the day of his birth," will be required to register.

The time for registration was fixed in the President's proclamation as November 16, 1943, to December 31, 1943. Men who become 18 years old subsequent to the time fixed for this registration are required to register on or immediately following the anniversary of their 18th birthday.

### Report to Boards

When persons are registered abroad their registration cards will be sent to the Director of Selective Service, except for those registered in the Virgin Islands where it is contemplated local boards will be organized, and forwarded to the local boards having jurisdiction over the United States, Alaskan, Hawaiian, or Puerto Rican address given by the registrant. If the registrant gives no last place of domicile or residence in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands, his registration card will be sent to the Director of Selective Service and will be forwarded to Local Board No. 1 of the District of Columbia which will have jurisdiction.

In general the program of registration contemplates that if a registrant is ordered to report for induction, arrangements can be made to accomplish the induction without requiring the registrant to return to the United States for that purpose. Registrants located outside the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, or Puerto Rico may enlist in the armed forces if they wish.

# New Action To Halt Delinquency Places Offenders In Class 1-A

(Continued from page 1)

individual's order number and his occupational or dependency status. The registrant so classified, however, may request a personal appearance before his local board, a reopening of the case or appeal, but if the local board determines that he knowingly became a delinquent it will not reopen the case. Furthermore, the appeal board, if it determines that the registrant knowingly became a delinquent, will continue him in a class available for service without regard to any other claims.

### Discusses Policy

Discussing its new policy, Selective Service Headquarters said:

"On August 31, 1943, 47,457 delinquency cases which local boards had reported to United States attorneys were pending before the Department of Justice. On that date approximately the same number of delinquency cases that had not been reported to United States attorneys were pending before local boards.

"The continuing manpower demands of the armed forces, the manpower needs of war production and in support of the war effort, and the general deferment of registrants regularly engaged in agriculture plus fairness to men in the armed forces and to men, including fathers, who will soon be inducted, make it imperative that Selective Service delinquents be handled in a way that will curtail willful evasion of service and evasion through carelessness or neglect. Therefore, we intend to make available promptly for service in the armed forces or for prosecution every person acceptable to the armed forces who knowingly becomes a delinquent."

### Many Located

While many registrants become delinquent through carelessness or neglect, others deliberately seek to avoid service. Each month an estimated total of 11,000 men become delinquent. Approximately the same number is located each month by the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Because of the determination to further reduce delinquency cases, Selective Service declared, registrants henceforth who knowingly become delinquent should realize that they will be considered as immediately available for service and will be ordered to report for induction, forfeiting their appeal rights and privileges of obtaining occupational or dependency deferment.

### No Leniency

While little leniency can be shown to delinquents, Selective Service Head-

quarters emphasized that prior to November 1 every effort will be made by local boards to have delinquents comply with the law and regulations so that their cases may be reviewed prior to the time when the new classification policy becomes effective.

### Consult Boards

Any man who is knowingly delinquent or who believes that there is a possibility that he may be delinquent should consult his local board at once, communicating with it in writing and giving his place of address if he is too far distant to appear in person. If he does not know the address of his local board, he should go to a board in the jurisdiction where he is living. Otherwise after November 1 he will be classified into Class 1-A and ordered to report for induction, forfeiting any claim he or his employer may have for occupational classification as well as any dependency claims he may have, Selective Service emphasized.

Once the delinquent is classified into Class 1-A and ordered to report for induction it will be incumbent upon him to report to some board wherever he may be, Selective Service declared, saying:

"Regardless of the time when or the circumstances under which a registrant fails or has failed to report for induction pursuant to an order to report for induction, it shall thereafter be his continuous duty from day to day to report for induction to his own local board and to each local board whose area he enters or in whose area he remains."

### To Post Names

Delinquent registrants may be assured, National Headquarters asserted, that their names will be made public in their communities unless they take the necessary steps to comply with the law and regulations. On the last day of each month local boards will post a copy of their current Record of Delinquents and the names of delinquents will therefore be available for public inspection and to newspapers and radio broadcasting stations.

The new regulations also will apply to conscientious objectors, who will be classified in Class 4-E and ordered to report for work of national importance immediately upon becoming delinquent.

## Lt. Col. C. T. Caldwell Returns to Headquarters

After being on detached service from National Headquarters, Lt. Col. Cloyd T. Caldwell has returned to his assignment as assistant chief of the Finance Division of Selective Service.

While on detached service he attended the Army Finance School at Duke University in North Carolina.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Dougherty County Local Board, of Albany, Ga., has been presented with a flag by Albany Post No. 30, American Legion.

Board Chairman Howard Clark reports that members were pleased not only with the flag but also with a stand made by Maj. L. W. McCauley. The flag now stands outside the board office, and Chairman Clark says "It is better than any sign we could put out front and will act as a marker for registrants trying to locate this office."

### Other presentations include:

Local Board No. 5, Mobile County, Mobile, Ala.; flag presented by Mrs. Edward D. Corrales, wife of clerk of Board.

Local Board No. 1, Brazoria County, Angleton, Tex.; flag presented by the Commissioners Court of Brazoria County.

Local Board No. 3, Saginaw County, Saginaw, Mich.; flag presented by American Legion Post No. 22.

Local Board No. 27, Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.; flag presented by Aviation Post No. 257, Detroit.

Local Board No. 1, Howard County, St. Paul, Neb.; flag presented by chairman of the Board, Frank W. Larson, for his three sons who are in service.

Local Board No. 1, Marquette County, Marquette, Mich.; flag presented by American Legion, Richard M. Jopling Post No. 44, Michigan.

Local Board No. 4, York County, Hanover, Pa.; flag presented by the Soroptimist Club of Hanover.

Local Board No. 10, Newport, N.H.; flag presented by Judge Harry M. Landgraaf, member of the Board.

Local Board No. 1, Hidalgo County, Edinburg, Tex.; flag presented by the Edinburg Lions Club.

Local Board No. 57, Wayne County, Grosse Pointe, Park, Mich.; flag presented by Veterans of Foreign Wars, Alger Post.

Local Board No. 56, New York, N. Y.; flag presented by the New York Chapter of the North Sea Mine Force Association.

Local Board No. 1, Cowley County, Winfield, Kans.; flag presented by Winfield Post No. 10, American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Laramie County, Cheyenne, Wyo.; flag presented by Francis E. Self Post No. 6 of the American Legion.

Local Board No. 27, Suffolk County, Dorchester, Mass.; flag presented by All Dorchester Post No. 154 of the American Legion, Dorchester.

Local Board No. 16, Wayne County, Detroit, Mich.; flag presented by the East Jefferson Avenue Business Men's Club.

Local Board No. 28, Suffolk County, Dorchester, Mass.; flag presented by the Business and Professional Men's Post No. 132, Jewish War Veterans of the United States.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1944

Number 1

## New Physical Test Aids Board And Registrant

### Gives Selectee Ample Warning; Simplifies Classification

Virtual elimination of local board screening examinations by the inauguration, February 1, of pre-induction physical examinations for Class I-A men at armed forces induction stations is expected to prove a boon to both registrants and the personnel of the Selective Service System.

The new policy and procedure will (1) inform all registrants otherwise liable for military service as to whether or not they are physically acceptable at least 3 weeks in advance of the date they may be called for induction, and (2) will relieve local boards, and particularly local board examining physicians, of much arduous work.

An important reason for the new plan of pre-induction physical examinations was that because of the shortage of doctors it was becoming impossible, in a great many places, to continue local board physical examination or to obtain serological tests. Transfer of local board examination on request had been virtually eliminated, resulting in considerable confusion when men appeared at induction stations without reports of serological tests.

The new procedure will insure a pre-induction physical examination to all registrants when they are classified as

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Two Assistant Directors Named by General Hershey

Appointment of Col. John D. Langston and Col. Lewis F. Kosch as Assistant Directors of Selective Service has been announced by General Hershey.

Colonel Langston, who has been appointed Assistant Director—Presidential Appeals and Advisory, has headed the Planning Council at National

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

## Dwindling Manpower Pool Big Problem of 1944, Hershey Points Out

As we start this New Year—the fourth calendar year of Selective Service—we face an increasingly difficult task of providing men for the armed forces without hampering war production or impairing civilian welfare.

Even as we draw nearer to recruitment of the net strength required by our military leaders to assure victory for the arms of democracy, we must meet mounting problems of replacement to offset battle casualties and depletion by accidents, disease, and discharges for various reasons. And we may expect this demand for replacements probably to increase as the scope of military operations expands.

It would now appear that the calls on the Selective Service System for the period January 1 to July 1, 1944, will average about 250,000 men per month, including those required for replacements. This figure may vary from month to month due to contingencies which cannot now be anticipated.

How shall these numbers of American manhood, physically, mentally, and morally fitted for military service, be obtained as they are needed? That is our major problem this New Year as we near the bottom of the pool of manpower.

We can count on an intake of registrants who become 18 years of age each month—our experience tells us that about 50,000 monthly are inducted under Selective Service. Where shall the rest be obtained?

The percentage of acceptables among the available men in the older groups of the current military age bracket, 18 through 37, is low, and the younger groups have been culled except for fathers and other men deferred for occupational reasons in agriculture and industry. Registrants regularly engaged in and essential to agriculture are deferred from military service under the so-called

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## One Million Fathers Reclassified By Local Boards During December

At the beginning of 1944, local boards reported there were 22,142,000 living registrants 18 to 38 years old, of whom 9,160,000 were in the armed forces, and an additional 3,439,000 had been examined and found to be disqualified for any type of military service. The remaining 9,543,000 consisted of 1,203,000 in Class I-A, most of whom are available for forwarding to induction stations; 1,667,000 deferred in

agriculture; 2,780,000 deferred as essential to war production or in support of the war effort; 3,540,000 fathers who had not yet been reclassified out of Class III-A; and 353,000 in Class III-D as hardship cases and in miscellaneous classes.

During December approximately 90,000 registrants, mostly 18-year-olds, were added to the 18 through 37

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Job Deferrals Closed Feb. 1 To Men Under 22

### Change Favors Fathers In Older Age Group; Students Affected

Elimination on February 1 of occupational deferral generally for registrants 18 through 21 years old other than those in agriculture, of which local boards were advised this month (Transmittal Memo No. 96) reflects public opinion as communicated to National Headquarters by local boards and State headquarters.

The new policy is in line with the apparent general sentiment that men under 22 years of age belong in the military forces rather than in civilian activities even when their occupations are manifestly essential to the war effort. In this connection, it is contended that not only are younger men more desirable for military service from the standpoints of physical fitness and adaptability but also that they are less apt to have highly developed skills or dependents.

### Practical Effects

Two main practical effects of the new policy on occupational deferrals with respect to the operation of Selective Service will be:

1. To help meet the requirements of the armed forces as pools of available men who are acceptable for military service decrease, and

2. To delay the calling of fathers who are in the older groups of the military age bracket.

It is estimated that approximately 122,000 nonfathers throughout the Nation who were in Classes II-A and

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Just Call Him "Lou"

Members of Local Board No. 156, New York City, and the clerical staff are struggling with the pronunciation of the name of a registrant who is recorded as Llieusszuisszesszes W. Hurrizsiszeizizi. They are thankful, however, that his middle name is confined to an initial.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

JANUARY 1944

Number 1

## Our Dwindling Manpower Pool

(Continued from page 1)

Tydings amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act. Only those few who voluntarily leave the farm, or are not making an adequate contribution, are possibilities. The finger points, therefore, to those who can best be spared by industry among those now deferred for no other than occupational reason, including men deferred under replacement schedules.

This situation—the imperative need of calling to military service the men in industry who are best fitted for fighting and can best be spared for that purpose—was the reason for the recent revision of Selective Service rules for occupational deferment. This change, which drastically curtails occupational deferment for 18- to 22-year-old registrants, fathers and nonfathers alike, except those engaged in agriculture, together with another major change in policy and procedure in connection with physical examination and induction, are discussed in detail in other columns of this issue. Both are designed to facilitate the work of local boards and other components of the Selective Service System as well as to clarify the outlook for registrants who may expect induction.

You who have served your Nation so loyally, efficiently, and unselfishly on State and local boards during the past 3 years can appreciate the need for these changes as well as their purpose. Many of those whose lives they directly affect—registrants and their employers, their families and their friends—may not so readily understand their purpose. Many of the decisions you must make in 1944, therefore, will call for your utmost patience as well as thoughtfulness. But you must make them—fairly, dispassionately, and patriotically.

Ours is not the authority to say how many men must be called to arms, or of what ages, or of what walks in life, or to fix the physical, mental, and moral standards by which they are finally selected. Ours is the authority only, and the duty, to select from groups liable for military service those individuals who conform to standards fixed by the armed forces—in the numbers they demand, and at the times they specify. Our concern is to meet the demands of the military establishment in such manner and by such method as will best protect essential production and national welfare as a whole.

You have been doing splendid work under trying circumstances since the Selective Service System was established in the latter part of 1940. I know you will continue to carry on with the same unswerving justness and patriotic purpose, and I am sure that when the final victory is won the record of your work will be a proud page in our Nation's history.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

January 7. (Transmittal Memo. No. 97) *Subject:* Instruction No. 1 for Form 221, as amended 1/7/44. This instruction for Form 221 (Report of Physical Examination and Induction) replaces the instruction sent to local boards under date of December 2, 1943 (Transmittal Memo. No. 87).

January 6. (Transmittal Memo. No. 96) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended 1/6/44 (effective 2/1/44); Local Board Memorandum No. 115-B, as amended 1/6/44 (effective 2/1/44); and Activity and Occupational Bulletin No. 39-6, as amended 1/6/44 (effective 2/15/44). Amended L. B. M. No. 115, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture," states a new policy concerning deferment into Class II-A or II-B of registrants, 18 through 21, and the policy concerning occupational deferment of fathers. Amended L. B. M. No. 115-B, "Registrants in Critical Occupations," provides for mandatory referral to the local USES office of the name, occupation, skills, and qualifications, and place of employment of any registrant, 22 through 37, classified in I-A, 1-A-D, or IV-E when the local board is satisfied that he is employed in support of the war effort and is qualified to engage in a critical occupation, but that his present employment does not warrant deferment.

January 5. (Transmittal Memo. No. 95) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 178, as amended 1/6/44; rescinding Local Board Memoranda Nos. 185 and 185-A amended L. B. M. No. 178, "Preinduction Physical Examination and Induction," replaces L. B. M. No. 178, "Induction Generally," as amended 3/1/43. The new memorandum provides for preinduction physical examination and induction procedures to give effect to the amended Selective Service Act.

December 31. (Transmittal Memo. No. 94) *Subject:* New DSS Forms 400-A and 401-A. Transmitting reproductions of new Replacement Schedule Certification (Form 400-A), and new Individual Certification (Form 401-A).

### Special Notice

With this issue, the *Selective Service Bulletin* begins a new year of publication on a monthly schedule.

This publication is *not* issued for general circulation. Its primary purpose is to be a medium for interchange of information, advice, and suggestions between National Headquarters and the other components of the Selective Service System, who are urged to make use of its columns and keep its issues on file.

December 31. (Transmittal Memo. No. 93) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115-G. Advises that plans and procedures similar to those provided for the West Coast Aircraft Industry (L. B. M. No. 115-E) will be extended to other industries and establishments where production urgency exists when the Director of Selective Service determines that they are required and the Army, Navy, or other Government agency concurs.

December 28. (Transmittal Memo. No. 92) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115-F, issued 12/23/43. L. B. M. No. 115-F, "Federal Agencies Authorized to Request Occupational Deferment of Fathers Employed by Them," provides that the same standards for occupational classification be used in classifying fathers employed by the Federal Government as are applied to other fathers.

December 20. (Transmittal Memo. No. 91) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 112, as amended 12/20/43. This Memorandum, entitled "Aliens," was amended to incorporate provisions formerly contained in Section 622.43, Selective Service Regulations, to inform local boards that certain aliens will be assigned to theaters of operation in which they will not be required to fight against fellow nationals or blood relatives, that DSS Form 301 may not be withdrawn but that any neutral alien who filed it may, nevertheless, volunteer for service in the armed forces, and to state a new policy concerning certain registrants who are Italian citizens.

December 18. (Transmittal Memo. No. 90) *Subject:* Transmittal Memo. No. 87 concerning Revised DSS Form 221, Instruction No. 1, for Form 221, and Disposition of Blank Obsolete DSS Forms 200 and 221.

December 11. (Transmittal Memo. No. 89) *Subject:* New DSS Form 66; Revision of DSS Forms 57, 59, and 275; Amended Pages 1 and 2 of Instruction No. 1 for Form 110; and Amended Instruction No. 1 for Form 151.

December 10. (Transmittal Memo. No. 88) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 123, as amended 12/10/43; Local Board Memorandum No. 188; Rescinding Local Board Memorandum No. 181 and List of Non-deferrable Activities and Occupations. Amended L. B. M. No. 123, "Fathers To Be Reclassified But Not To Be Inducted Until After Available Volunteers and Non-Fathers," gives effect to the intent of Congress expressed in recent amendments to the Selective Training and Service Act by requiring continuous review of the classification of deferred registrants, by providing for immediate reclassification of registrants in Class III-A, and by requiring that available volunteers and non-fathers be ordered to report for induction before fathers are so ordered. L. B. M. No. 188, "Appeal Procedure," informs local boards of actions required of them under subsection (1)

(Continued on page 4, column 2)



# Men Under 22 Lose Deferment

## Change in Occupational Policy to Benefit Older Fathers

(Continued from page 1)

I-B on January 1, 1944, will be affected by the new policy. It is hoped that a substantial number of these nonfathers will be found available for induction and that their replacements in civilian occupations will be drawn largely from fathers more than 21 years old. For this reason, in granting occupational deferment to men 22 or over fathers should normally have consideration over nonfathers.

Grave consideration also should be given to men over 21 who are in critical occupations. It is mandatory concerning these older men with critical skills that they be referred to the U. S. Employment Service for possible use in other critical production when they leave or otherwise are separated from the jobs in which they were deferred. However, men under 22 are not to be referred to the USES.

### Exceptions Specified

Occupational deferments in effect February 1 for registrants 18 to 21, inclusive, other than those in agriculture and those excepted by the Director or State Directors of Selective Service, generally will be continued in effect until their expiration dates but will be renewed only if they come within exceptions to the general rule.

Specific exceptions to the new ruling, other than agriculture, concerning men under 22 include personnel of the Merchant Marine and the Army Transportation Corps, and persons in training therefor for whom the Recruitment and Manning Organization or the Division of Training of the War Shipping Administration requests occupational deferment, and certain limited numbers of students taking scientific or professional courses of training. In no other instances is it intended that registrants 18 through 21 years old be given consideration for occupational deferment unless the request in the individual case is supported by a State Director or the Director of Selective Service.

### Student Deferment

Student deferment, after February 1, is drastically curtailed and placed on a quota basis for certain scientific and specialized fields of study in colleges and universities as well as for pre-professional fields. By law, high-school students in the last half of their academic year, upon their own request, may have their inductions postponed to complete such academic year.

Specific provisions governing the qualification of students for occupational deferment are set forth in Actvity and Occupational Bulletin No. 33-6 as amended January 6, 1944.

Theological and divinity students generally are exempted by law.

# Statistical Digest

January 1, 1944

On January 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total	Fathers
Total living registrants . . . . .	22,142,000	6,934,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted) . . . . .	9,160,000	99,000
(NOTE.—A substantial number of Class I-C men have been discharged for disability and other causes or transferred to the Reserve.)		
Class IV-F . . . . .	3,439,000	222,000
Class I-A . . . . .	1,203,000	596,000
Unclassified . . . . .	96,000	—
Classes III-A and III-B (in process of reclassification) . . . . .	3,540,000	3,486,000
Classes II-A and II-B . . . . .	2,780,000	1,705,000
(NOTE.—Classes II-A and II-B figures include approximately 122,000 nonfathers 18 through 21 years old.)		
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture by act of Congress) . . . . .	1,667,000	758,000
(NOTE.—Classes II-C and III-C figures include approximately 397,000 nonfathers 18 through 21 years old.)		
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases) . . . . .	97,000	35,000
All other classes . . . . .	160,000	33,000

## Deferment Procedure For U. S. Employees

WMC Chairman Paul V. McNutt has named a new central review committee to pass on requests by Federal agencies for the deferment of employees from military service.

Under the provisions of Public Law No. 23, no Federal employee can make personal application to the Selective Service System for occupational deferment. All such requests must come from the proper Federal agency committee and be approved by the review committee. Likewise, Selective Service Regulations (Section 622.22-1) instruct local boards to give no consideration to occupational deferment of any Federal employee unless this procedure is followed.

The chairman of the review committee is Edgar F. Puryear, former personnel director for Public Works Administration. Other members are: Dr. Eugene G. Bewkes, director of the WMC Bureau of Manpower Utilization, and C. L. Shartle, chief, WMC Division of Occupational Analysis and Manning Tables.

## New Programs Require 52,000 Mailings

Institution of Preinduction Physical Examinations and the recent changes in Occupational Deferments policy required the printing of 350,000 copies of Regulations and Local Board Memoranda. These were distributed in 52,000 mailings. Forms required to effect the programs totaled 24,000,000 copies, covering 16 different forms.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 7, Shelby County, Memphis, Tenn.; presented by Dr. Charles A. Bender and Dr. William P. Moore, examining physicians; S. Toof Brown, Sol Halle, and S. Walter Scott, of the board, and Lee Winchester, Government appeal agent.

Local Board No. 1, Burleigh County, N. Dak.; presented by American Legion Auxiliary of Bismarck.

Local Board No. 1, George West, Tex.; presented by Commissioners Court, Live Oak County, Tex.

Local Board No. 3, Providence, R. I.; presented by Joseph Famiglietti, chairman.

Local Board No. 1, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; presented by Wood County Board of Supervisors.

Local Board No. 1, Deming, N. Mex.; presented by Frank L. Nordhaus, chairman, and Mrs. Nordhaus.

Local Boards Nos. 1, 2, and 3, East St. Louis, Ill.; presented by Louis 124th Field Artillery Post, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 124, Chicago City, Ill.; presented by Ogden Hill Business Men's Association.

Local Board No. 2, Cicero, Ill.; presented by Peter Tampoorios, member of the board.

Local Board No. 1, Will County, Ill.; presented by John Olson Post No. 18, The American Legion.

# Boards Reclassify Million Fathers

631,000 Occupationally  
Deferred; 50,000  
Inducted

(Continued from page 1)

manpower pool, and about an equal number became 38 years old or died during the month.

Local boards reclassified 1,000,000 registrants out of Class III-A during December. Also during the month the number in Class I-A increased 113,000, deferments for occupational reasons other than agriculture increased 586,000, agricultural deferments increased 28,000, and Class IV-F increased 86,000.

### Data on Fathers

While there has been considerable concern over the reclassification of fathers, local boards reported that only 50,000 were inducted into the armed forces during December, bringing the total since October 1 up to 99,000. Another 50,000 fathers were found to be unfit for military service and placed in Class IV-F; 631,000 fathers were deferred in Classes II-A and II-B, and 11,500 were placed in III-D.

Nearly two-fifths, 57 percent, of the registrants between the ages of 18 and 38 are either in the armed forces or, after examination, have been found to be unfit for any type of military service under present standards. An additional 5 percent are in Class I-A and available to be called for induction. Sixteen percent are fathers who are being processed for reclassification and possible induction. The remaining registrants are deferred in agriculture or other essential civilian activities and in miscellaneous classes at present unavailable for service.

Registrants in II-A and II-B, however, between the ages of 18 through 21, are being reclassified in accordance with Local Board Memorandum No. 115, which will substantially reduce the 122,000 nonfathers in that age group. In comparison there are estimated to be 397,000 nonfathers between the ages of 18 through 21 deferred in Class II-C or Class III-C.

## Lt. Col. Griffith Heads Reemployment Division

Lt. Col. Paul H. Griffith has been assigned as Chief of the Reemployment Division, National Headquarters.

Under the Selective Training and Service Act, the Director of Selective Service is charged with the responsibility of replacement, in their former positions of, or in securing positions for, members of the armed services who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty.

Colonel Griffith is an overseas veteran of World War I. He has been active in the American Legion and has served it in many capacities, including Director of Employment and Veterans Preference.

# Change Simplifies Physical Test

(Continued from page 1)

available for service. Registrants may request this pre-induction examination at any time prior to being placed into a class available for service, and, if the local board determines that induction will occur soon, they may be given the examination before being reclassified. The local board may order a registrant to appear for pre-induction physical examination before they reclassify him into a class available for service and such examinations may be given, subject, of course, to the ability of the induction station to handle the load.

## Requested Tests

The local board will receive a call from its State Director for men to be forwarded to an armed forces induction station for pre-induction physical examination. The local board then will issue an order to report for pre-induction physical examination (Form 215) to a sufficient number of men who have been classified into Class I-A, I-A-O, or IV-E to fill this call. This order should be mailed 5 days before they will report. Obviously, the board will issue orders to report to more men than are actually called to insure full delivery in meeting the call.

Registrants who have defects which they believe disqualify them for service may appear at the office of the local board before the date fixed for pre-induction physical examination, at which time arrangements for a local board physical examination will be made. This examination may also be given if the local board sees or knows of an apparently disqualifying defect.

Men ordered to report for pre-induction physical examination at an induction station will be given the complete physical examination, including serological test, and will be returned to the local board. When the results of the serological tests are known, the records will be completed by the induction station commander.

## "Certificate of Fitness"

A new form, "Certificate of Fitness" (Form 218), will be completed by the induction station commander and will indicate that the registrant is:

1. Physically fit, acceptable for Army for general military service.
2. Physically fit, acceptable for Army for limited military service.
3. Physically fit, acceptable by Navy, including Marine Corps, Coast Guard.
4. Rejected, physically unfit.
5. Rejected, physically fit but unacceptable for other reasons.

In the case of some registrants, it may be impossible to decide the question of fitness at the induction station because the serological report is incomplete or unsatisfactory. In other cases the registrant's records may be incomplete. In such instances, the records will be returned to the local

## Delivery Schedules Arranged by State Directors

The responsibility and expense of transporting registrants to and from pre-induction physical examination stations and for delivery to Army reception centers or Navy recruiting stations is that of the Selective Service System. Meals, lodging, or other expense at induction or recruiting stations are the responsibility of the military services. Schedules for transporting registrants will be arranged by State Directors and Commanders of Service Commands.

In arranging for transportation, meals, and lodgings for registrants on the round-trip for pre-induction physical examinations, as well as for the one-way trip to Army reception centers and Navy recruiting stations, representatives of the Selective Service System should consult with representatives of their Service Commands. They are authorized to continue present arrangements or to make such new ones as may be considered proper and expedient. If it should be found necessary to make available to induction station authorities books of Meal or Lodging Requests, and possibly Transportation Requests, adequate safeguarding and obligating procedures should be established.

## Publicity Release Dates Timed To Coordinate with O. W. I.

National Headquarters has sought constantly to coordinate release dates on news stories relating to the Selective Service System with the arrival of the material at the local boards. It is fully realized that this cannot be accomplished in all cases, as in some instances other governmental agencies connected with a certain program will issue orders or instructions prior to the completion of the orders for the Selective Service System.

Generally it is our rule to establish a date for publication by the press and radio based on the arrival of the material at the local boards. Arrival dates are based on information obtained from the Post Office Department concerning time required normally for deliveries.

## Air Mail Used

In some instances, when it is apparent that it will be difficult to withhold a story from publication, we have arranged to air-mail copies of the information to the local boards. Even when air mail is used, we will normally run 5 to 6 days after a decision has been made before we can place the material in the hands of board members. This time is consumed in 2 days at the Public Printer's, at which time we print

65,000 copies of Local Board Memoranda, or in the case of Regulations, 120,000 copies, and 2 days to make the mailings to State Headquarters and local and appeal boards. There are 7,500 mailings involved and the material for these mailings must be counted by hand. This time, plus normal air-mail schedules, gives a total lapse of 5 to 6 days.

To insure greater protection, National Headquarters recently has cut corners by air mailing one copy to each local board and following later with the mailing of additional copies. This cuts 1 day from the schedule. Also to insure more protection for the news story, we now are printing on the face of all such mailings to boards a restriction on release to the press or radio until 48 hours after receipt of the material. This allows us an extra 24 hours to prepare a press story for issuance through the Office of War Information.

## Medical Board Named To Study Standards

Conforming to a provision of the recent amendment of the Selective Training and Service Act, President Roosevelt has appointed a commission of five physicians to study the physical, mental, and moral qualification requirements of the armed forces.

Rear Adm. Ross T. McIntire, surgeon general of the Navy, is chairman. The other members are: Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, surgeon general of the Army; Dr. Alan C. Woods, of Johns Hopkins Hospital; Dr. Frank H. Lahey, of the Lahey Clinic, Boston; and Dr. Edward A. Strecker, of the University of Pennsylvania.

## Two Assistant Directors

(Continued from page 1)

Headquarters since it was established. During World War I, he served successively as chairman of his local board, administrative head of the draft for the State of North Carolina, and chief of the Classification Division of National Headquarters.

Colonel Kosch now is Assistant Director—Camp Operations. He had been chief of the Camp Operations Division at National Headquarters since May 1941. Colonel Kosch has been an officer of the Regular Army since 1920. He served with the Indiana National Guard on the Mexican border in 1916 and in France during World War I.

## "Miss Your Letters," Inductee Tells Board

"How I miss your cards and letters since I've been drafted," writes Lloyd R. Shumate, A. S., U. S. Naval Training Station, Sampson, N. Y., to Local Board No. 24, Washington, D. C. He explains:

"I used to get classification cards, questionnaires, notices, and so on; but you seem to have lost all interest in me and my whereabouts now."

## Official Notices

(Continued from page 2)

of section 5 of the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended, and of new procedure for appeals to boards of appeal.

December 2. (Transmittal Memo. No. 87) Subject: Revised DSS Form 221 and Instruction No. 1 for Form 221.

November 29. (Transmittal Memo. No. 86) Subject: Revised DSS Forms 85 and 85-A.

November 18. (Transmittal Memo. No. 85) Subject: New DSS Forms 400 and 401.

November 11. (Transmittal Memo. No. 84) Subject: New DSS Form 308.

November 6. (Transmittal Memo. No. 83) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-E. Advised that the Army and Navy would assume joint responsibility with aircraft manufac-

board with the request that additional serological tests be obtained or that the necessary records be completed. When these steps have been taken by the local board, the records will be returned to the induction station commander, who will then determine whether or not the registrant is acceptable.

As a result of this procedure, the registrant will receive a "Certificate of Fitness" which tells him definitely whether or not he is physically fit for service. If he has been rejected, he will be classified immediately into Class IV-F by his local board.

turers, subcontractors, and suppliers in the States of California, Oregon, and Washington in their requests for deferment of employees in those plants in all cases in which the Army and Navy representatives agree that deferments requested are required to maintain production schedules.

November 4. (Transmittal Memo. No. 82) Subject: Revised DSS Forms 6 and 210; New DSS Form 32-B and Discontinuance of Certain DSS Forms.

October 27. (Transmittal Memo. No. 81) Subject: New DSS Forms I-F, 21-F, and 329.

October 25. (Transmittal Memo. No. 80) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 129, as amended 10/25/43. Amendment provides that the local board mail Notice to Citizen of Allied Nation (Form 308) to each nonderelict alien who is a citizen or national of a belligerent nation with which the United States has a reciprocal induction agreement and who has been classified in I-A or I-A-O.

October 25. (Transmittal Memo. No. 79) Subject: New DSS Forms 177 and 178.

October 21. (Transmittal Memo. No. 78) Subject: Amendment to Supplement to Activity and Occupation Bulletins. Listed additions, deletions, and modifications to Activity and Occupation Bulletins Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26-2, 26-3, 26-6, 26-7, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 33-6, and 35, which had been made by the WMC Essential Activities Committee.





# War Needs Demand Most Careful Scrutiny Of Occupational Deferment Classifications

## Mental Disease Leading Cause Of Rejections

### Boards Urged to Provide Background Needed By Examiners

With about three and a half million men 18 through 37 years old in Class IV-F this month, and the scarcity of manpower to meet calls from the armed forces, the importance of recovering recruits from among registrants who have been rejected for curable physical and mental disabilities, or because of changes in physical standards, is increasingly apparent. National Headquarters, therefore, has been making a thorough study of all factors involved in the classification of such registrants for the purpose of holding rejections to a minimum.

The leading causes for rejection of registrants now in Class IV-F are mental disease, educational deficiency, syphilis, musculoskeletal, and cardio-

(Continued on page 3 column 4)

## Records Recovered From Sunken Plane

A water-soaked envelope containing the monthly Report of Classification from Arkansas State Selective Service Headquarters, postmarked at Little Rock on February 10, was delivered at National Headquarters on February 16. On the envelope was stamped: "Delay due to air mail interruption near Memphis, Tenn., February 10, 1944."

The envelope and its contents were salvaged from the American Airlines transcontinental plane which crashed and sank in the Mississippi River about 15 miles below Memphis, with the loss of 24 lives, at midnight February 10.

## Our Nation Must Mobilize Before It Demobilizes, Hershey Emphasizes

Selective Service was born when America began to mobilize. Patriotic citizens joined this system during those earth-shaking days of 1940 to give their efforts to make this Nation able to survive.

Selective Service, on State and local levels, has been guided through a series of serious situations by the untiring efforts of these citizens. The establishment of Selective Service during peacetime was the first task. Under the circumstances it required good judgment and the maximum of human understanding for its operation on all levels.

Pearl Harbor marked the end of this first phase—and the beginning of the second. The Nation was in war. It entered war with more men in the armed forces by far than in any former war. Selective Service had a major part in the accomplishment of this result. Pearl Harbor changed the tempo of mobilization. The task of Selective Service increased. The armed forces demanded millions. War industry demanded millions. Agriculture demanded millions.

Selective Service met the demands of the armed forces by induction, the other demands by deferment. The Army and Navy grew by millions. Airplanes, tanks, and trucks rolled off the production line in numbers almost unbelievable; ships slid down the ways; guns, shells, and all other munitions of war were made in larger and ever larger quantities. The production of food for these past several years challenged the best we had ever done.

All these things started at a time when our enemy was advancing everywhere. Today the tide of battle is turned. The enemy withdraws slowly. Victory seems assured, certain—if we pursue him as relentlessly as we fought him when he advanced.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Agriculture And Industry To Be Reviewed

### All Deferment Requests Must Be Thoroughly Investigated

Mounting needs of the Nation's armed forces for manpower to carry out their strategy for victory, together with dwindling pools of qualified registrants other than men now deferred in industry or agriculture, make it imperative that these deferred classes be thoroughly and speedily searched. This vital need is the cause of the current trend of Selective Service policy and procedure reflected in recent communications from National Headquarters and it is one that calls for close cooperation by every member of the Selective Service System.

The urgency of the present situation with respect to meeting the calls of the armed forces is patent. The responsibility of Selective Service to fill these calls, without hampering critical war production or civilian needs, is clearly presented by General Hershey's editorial in this issue. The procedure that can be followed under the law is plainly stated in Local Board Memoranda.

While agriculture has a unique occupational deferment status because of

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## William Loves Peace

William Loves Peace is the name of a registrant of Local Board No. 1, Nottoway, Va., and he lives up to his name. Peace qualified as a conscientious objector and was classified I-A-O. However, when he was delivered for induction for noncombatant service, he was rejected and now is in Class IV-F.

## Ark. Grandfather, 36, Joins Son in Army

Clark County (Ark.) Local Board claims the distinction of sending the youngest grandfather to the armed forces. He is A. A. Massey, 36, of Arkadelphia.

Mr. Massey has one grandchild, Clyde L. Cook, Jr., whose father is a staff sergeant in North Africa.

## A Proud Page

Page 3022 of the Classification Record (Form 100) of Knox County Local Board No. 1, Benjamin, Tex., is a proud page in the board's archives. It lists 32 registrants, whose order numbers begin with No. 10669 and run consecutively through No. 10700—and all are Class I-C, either by selection or enlistment.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington, D. C.

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This publication is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

FEBRUARY 1944

Number 2

## Mobilization Comes First

(Continued from page 1)

What is the task of Selective Service to help finish this war expeditiously and with minimum loss of life?

Our first job is simple—too simple in statement for the work it involves. It is to bring the Army and the Navy to required strengths at the required time, and to keep them at these strengths so long as the need exists. Our second job is to do the first job without removing from war industries and essential agriculture men whose loss would prevent them from meeting their objectives even though they utilize to the maximum all other available manpower. The third job of Selective Service is to meet, day by day, its responsibilities to the returning veteran, and to make ready to do its share in reconstruction after the close of hostilities—not alone in demobilization, but also in necessary measures to help all Americans to be prepared at all times to defend themselves.

The accomplishment of these objectives requires that we keep first things first. We must win the war before we can maintain the peace. We must continue to mobilize more than we demobilize until we reach maximum strength. War materials and food are important, but the Army and the Navy take only those who are between 18 and 38, and fit. The law provides that the fathers go last among those currently available. There are vital projects which will continue to be unable to attain their objectives without deferments. These projects Selective Service must protect, but the need must be real and vital.

Objectives are changing rapidly in war industries. The vital need of yesterday is a "cut back" today. There must be vigilance, eternal vigilance, at every level of the Selective Service System so that no deferred man remains deferred 1 day after he becomes replaceable, or 1 day after the demand for his services has been reduced to a point where they no longer are critical in the war effort. Unless deferments are reserved for critical needs, they will defeat their purpose—because there will not be enough registrants to meet requirements of the armed forces, and because the time has passed when the public will accept deferment of registrants, particularly young ones, except for most critical reasons.

We must not falter in our efforts to win this war. The Army and the Navy need men. The calls must be filled. They will be.

The local boards have shown their capacity and their devotion; they will do so now.

*Lewis B. Forsley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

February 14. (Transmittal Memo. No. 108) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 164, as amended 2/14/44. This amended memorandum on "Classification of Registrants in Agriculture" consolidates information and instructions other than those in Selective Service Regulations. It advises Local Boards that Class II-C classifications must be reopened immediately, with first consideration as to whether such registrants shall be continued in Class II-C for a period of 6 months; and in cases of fathers with liberal construction of Regulations and other instructions. Hereafter no registrant will be placed in Class III-C, and when all registrants now in Class II-C have been reconsidered Local Boards will reopen, in sequence of order numbers, the classifications of all registrants then in Class III-C and classify them anew, giving full consideration to whether they should be placed in Class II-C. Local Boards are instructed to cooperate with U. S. Department of Agriculture County War Boards, which may request deferment of registrants in agriculture and appeal from any classification denying a registrant classification in Class II-C.

February 12. (Transmittal Memo. No. 107) *Subject:* New DSS Forms 2-F, 40-F, 150-F, and 215-F.

February 9. (Transmittal Memo. No. 106) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 189, issued 2/9/44. This memorandum contains instructions and the procedure concerning the classification, physical examination,

and induction of United States citizens who are outside the United States. It supersedes Local Board Memorandum No. 178-A.

January 31. (Transmittal Memo. No. 105) *Subject:* Amendment to Supplement to Activity and Occupation Bulletins and Amendment to Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 17. This Supplement, as amended 1/1/44, replaces the Supplement, as amended 10/21/43. It lists changes in 24 bulletins. Activity and Occupation Bulletin No. 17, "Production of Chemical and Allied Products," as amended 1/1/44, replaces Bulletin No. 17, issued 3/1/43.

January 31. (Transmittal Memo. No. 104) *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 23; Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended 1/31/44; Revised DSS Form 103; and Instruction No. 1 for Form 103.

January 24. (Transmittal Memo. No. 103) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115-F, "Occupational Deferment of Fathers Employed by Federal Agencies," as amended 1/24/44. Paragraph 1 has been amended by adding subparagraph (b) to advise of a change in War Manpower Commission policy concerning the request for occupational deferment of fathers other than those in key positions or on replacement schedules; paragraph 2 has been rewritten to explain the effect of this change in procedure on the classification of fathers.

January 18. (Transmittal Memo. No. 102) *Subject:* Table of Current Forms, Table of Discontinued Forms. Both compiled as of January 1, 1944.

January 18. (Transmittal Memo. No. 101) *Subject:* Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda; Table of Current Local Board Memoranda; Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda. This data is compiled as of January 1, 1944.

January 14. (Transmittal Memo. No. 100) *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 179, as amended 1/14/44. Informs that United States citizens of Japanese extraction or parentage are now subject to induction in the United States Army, but only after the War Department has determined in each individual case that the registrant is "acceptable." Advises of procedure in procuring this determination from the War Department and in making delivery to the Army Reception Center or the induction station. Supersedes L. B. Release No. 179, effective 2/1/43, *Subject:* Induction of Volunteers of Japanese Ancestry.

January 11. (Transmittal Memo. No. 99) *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 42 and New DSS Forms 42 Special and 42-A Special.

January 10. (Transmittal Memo. No. 98) *Subject:* New DSS Forms 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 223, and 224; Revision of DSS Forms 10, 12, 151, and 154; and Discontinuance of DSS Forms 48-A, 155, and 156.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 1, Effingham County, Ill.; presented by Kiwanis Club of Effingham.

Local Board No. 2, Greenville, Tex.; presented by the Commissioners Court of Hunt County.

Local Board No. 6, Worcester County, Mass.; presented by Daughters of the American Revolution of Athol.

Local Board No. 23, Lucas County, Ohio; presented by Charter-Cone Post No. 320, The American Legion, Maumee.

Local Board No. 1, Mercer County, W. Va.; presented by Col. Herbert D. May, president, Lions Club of Bluefield.

Local Board No. 86, Chicago, Ill.; presented by Hyde Park Post, the American Legion.

Local Board No. 10, Cook County, Ill.; presented by Lemont Post No. 243, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Edgar County, Paris, Ill.; presented by Post No. 211, The American Legion.



# New Inductees 33% Fathers

## Boards Tap Deferred Classes to Fill January Calls

During January, local boards continued to supply more nonfathers than fathers to the armed forces. Of the 192,000 men inducted during the month, 130,000, or a little more than two-thirds, were nonfathers.

Only 62,000 fathers were inducted during January, bringing the total since October 1, 1943, when the restriction of inducting fathers was removed, up to 161,000. In providing nonfathers for induction, local boards drew upon their 18-year-old registrants and also reconsidered the cases of many men who were in deferred classifications.

Major deferment classes showed net decreases in their number of nonfathers. Classes II-A and II-B dropped 41,000, while deferments of nonfathers in agriculture (Classes II-C and III-C) were decreased 10,000. Total registrants in Classes II-A and II-B increased 424,000. Total registrants in Classes II-C and III-C increased 22,000.

For the second consecutive month, a million fathers under 38 years of age were classified out of Class III-A, according to local board action reports received at National Headquarters during January. Approximately half of these men continued to go into Classes II-A and II-B.

Class I-A increased 295,000 during January; hardship cases (Class III-D) increased 6,000, and registrants rejected by the armed forces (Class IV-F) increased 46,000.

### All I-A Not Available

While 636,000 nonfathers are shown in Class I-A as of February 1, not all were available for immediate processing toward induction, as a considerable number had already been delivered to induction stations but not yet reported reclassified out of Class I-A. In addition, there were many who were not available for induction because these figures include men being processed for preinduction examinations; also induction postponements, appeals, delinquencies, etc.

At the end of January, of the 22,198,000 living registrants (fathers and nonfathers) 18 to 38 years of age, 9,352,000 had entered the armed forces, some of whom have been discharged for disability or death; also, of course, that figure does not include nonregistered enlisted men or women. An additional 3,485,000 registrants were in Class IV-F. The remaining 9,361,000 consisted of 1,498,000 in Class I-A; 1,689,000 deferred in agriculture; 3,204,000 deferred as essential to war production or in support of the war effort; 2,593,000 not yet reclassified out of Class III-A; and 377,000 in Class III-D as hardship cases or in miscellaneous classes.

# Statistical Digest

February 1, 1944

On February 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total	Fathers
Total living registrants . . . . .	22,198,000	6,887,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted) . .	9,352,000	161,000
(NOTE.—A substantial number of men included in Class I-C have been discharged for disability and other causes or transferred to the Reserve.)		
Class IV-F (rejected for military service) . . . . .	3,485,000	276,000
Class I-A . . . . .	1,498,000	862,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)		
Unclassified . . . . .	111,000	
Classes III-A and III-B (men with dependents in process of reclassification) .	2,593,000	2,550,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture) .	3,204,000	2,170,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture) . . . . .	1,689,000	790,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases) .	103,000	44,000
All other classes . . . . .	163,000	34,000

## Permission Required To Destroy Papers

With the establishment of an Archives Division at National Headquarters, all units of the Selective Service System are being notified that none of their records or documents may be destroyed without formal permission from the Director of Selective Service. Requests for authority to dispose of such papers must be submitted through State directors.

The communication to State directors (S. D. Advice 258) states that no records, forms, documents, books, pamphlets, publications, or papers of any kind, "except the most transitory memoranda," may be destroyed without this authority. In certain cases National Headquarters has power to act directly on the requests; in others, permission must be obtained from National Archives, and Congressional action is required in still other cases. Instructions concerning certain forms will be issued from time to time.

## "Willikiminzzissleizzi" Is the Middle Name

In our January issue we mentioned a registrant of Local Board No. 156, New York City, recorded as Lieueuss-zuueisseszessz W. Hurzzissseizzi, with grateful comment that his middle name was confined to an initial. Comes Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director, with the confounding information that this registrant has a middle name, "Willikiminzzissleizzi."

## Two Board Members Have 4 Sons Each In Service

Throughout the more than 3-year history of the Selective Service System, and particularly since our Nation has been at war, local board members have been well represented in the armed forces by their sons and other kin. Instances where one or two sons of a board member have entered the services are frequent, but it is a remarkable coincidence when the same mail advises of two cases where board members have four sons each in military service.

Dr. W. D. Bretz, chairman, Dubois County Local Board No. 1, Jasper, Ind., since it was organized in October 1940, is represented by Capt. John M. Bretz, Capt. Waverly D. Bretz, Jr., and Privates Robert S. and Charles R. Bretz, all in the Army.

Elmer Heard, Pawnee County Local Board No. 1, Pawnee, Okla., who also has served for more than 3 years, is proud of Capt. Elmer Heard, Jr., and Sgt. Howard Heard of the Army, Sgt. John Heard of the Marine Corps, and Charles Heard of the Navy.

All of the children of Chairman J. H. Smith, Mohave County Local Board, Kingman, Ariz., are in the armed forces. They are Lt. Don P. Smith, Army; Lt. Albert Smith, Marine Corps; and Anson L. Smith, Navy.

Pvt. Clarence E. Morris, of the Army, is the only son of Chairman Guy M. Morris, Jefferson County Local Board No. 1, Steubenville, Ohio.

# Mental Cases Lead Rejections

## Boards Urged to Provide Background Needed By Examiners

(Continued from page 1)

vascular diseases, which account for about one in every two registrants currently rejected. About one among every 10 men has been rejected for manifestly disqualifying defects and the same ratio obtains for rejections because of educational deficiency. The other approximately 80 percent were rejected for various physical and mental defects or for nonmedical reasons, the latter totaling about 1 percent.

Mental disease, 14.7 percent; mental and educational deficiency, 13.9; and neurological cases, 5.4, comprise 34 percent of the total currently in Class IV-F, and it is noteworthy that some of these disabilities are among those most easily simulated.

### Background Data Needed

To reduce discharges from the armed forces because of neuropsychiatric disabilities which may have escaped detection before induction, as well as to prevent and detect malingering insofar as possible, intensive study of the background in such cases is required. It is the responsibility of local boards, through their medical field agents, to gather this background information, including reports of school performance, work record, health history, and social adjustment of registrants. This information is given to the armed forces examining physicians, some of whom now must pass on from 100 to 200 prospective inductees in 1 day and therefore cannot make thoroughly searching investigation of each.

### Rejections in 1943

During 1943, mental disease and musculoskeletal defects together accounted for about one in every four white rejections. Negroes were most often rejected for educational deficiency and for syphilis, which has accounted for about one-half the Negro rejections during the past 3 years. Since June 1, 1943, educational deficiency alone has not been a cause for rejection and registrants who do not pass the mental tests at induction stations are rejected for "failure to meet minimum intelligence standards."

## Widow, Board Clerk, Has 3 Sons in Service

Mrs. Blanche C. Hammond, typist, Miami County Local Board No. 1, Peru, Ind., is the widowed mother of three boys, all of whom are in the military service. William K. Hammond, 23, is in the Navy; Robert A., 18, is in the Army and his twin brother, Richard H., is in the Marine Corps.

# Job Deferrals To Be Analyzed

## Revised Policy Affects Both Agriculture And Industry

(Continued from page 1)

specific provisions in the so-called Tydings Amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, the deferment is made by the local board. Likewise an agricultural deferment may be reviewed by the local board and may be ended by the local board if the reason for which it was granted is found to be faulty or ceases to exist.

Section 5 (k) of the Selective Service Act makes it mandatory to defer a registrant engaged in an agricultural activity essential to the war effort, if his local board finds that he is necessary to and regularly engaged in such an activity and a satisfactory replacement is not obtainable. Nevertheless, the local board has the power to determine not only whether the activity is essential to the war effort but also whether it continues to be so; also whether the individual registrant is and continues to be necessary to and regularly engaged in it. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the local board to keep the same close scrutiny over a registrant who is deferred in agriculture as it must maintain over a man deferred in industry—and to take corrective action just as promptly when it is warranted by change in the registrant's status.

### Industrial Deferments

The procedure and policy involved in connection with occupational deferments in industry likewise has been set forth comprehensively in Local Board Memoranda and in other communications from National Headquarters. The general governing factor is the cold hard fact that we have calls from the armed forces for something like 250,000 men per month between now and July 1st and we have a very limited pool of fit men, including those occupationally deferred. Coupled with this is the fact that the men best qualified physically and mentally for military service are those in the younger age brackets.

The foregoing are reasons why occupational deferment was restricted after the first of this month, as a general proposition, for registrants 18 through 21 years old other than those in agriculture. This ruling is not only a reflection of public sentiment that the younger and more fit men should be in the fighting forces, but also acceptance of the inescapable fact that the requirements of the armed forces necessitate their induction as speedily as possible without serious disruption of critical war production.

In determining whether induction of a registrant would be harmful to the war effort, local boards and appeal boards must take into consideration, where war production is concerned, changing demands for definite types of

# Two Mountaineer Families Send Army 13 Kentucky Riflemen

Patriotism among the mountaineers of Kentucky is a simple creed, and deferment for any man who can "tote" and shoot a rifle is not in it. They believe in "fighting for what's right."

That is the creed of "The Liles of Lewis County," two families which have sent 13 keen-eyed Kentucky riflemen to fight for Uncle Sam. It is the creed that sustains the patriarchs of the clan, Granville B. Liles, 74, and the Rev. John M. Liles, 71, and their wives, as they toil in their tobacco patches to provide food and shelter for their grandchildren, and await the return of 11 sons and 2 grandsons.

"We don't expect them to all come home, that'd be asking too much," says Mrs. John Liles, whose husband is a rural preacher, "but we hope some will come back."

They have five sons in the armed forces.

"I'm a preacher, but I'm no conscientious objector," declares the Rev. Mr. Liles. "I'm a Liles, and I believe in fighting for what's right. I've always done it in my religion and I'll do it for my Country. My Government guarantees me a right to worship and preach as I please, therefore I believe in protecting my Government."

Granville Liles and his wife have 6 sons and 2 grandsons in military service. One son, Granger Liles, who has five children, was the first father drafted by Local Board No. 103, Vanceburg, Ky. Just before Granger was called, the Rev. Ira W. Stout,

Government appeal agent, interviewed him and his parents to see if he would ask deferment.

"Don't mention a thing like that to Granger," said his mother. "You'd make him mad as hops. Who ever heard of a Liles asking deferment?" "No, by Ned!" said the father. "It ain't in the Liles blood."

Granger said: "I've got as much stake in my country as my five brothers. Maybe more, 'cause I got five kids. I'm going to fight for them."

## Original Members Of Local Boards Still Serving

With the Selective Service System in operation for more than 3 years, it is a splendid tribute to the loyalty of its local board members, as well as to their efficiency, that 13,000 of the 21,389 individual members, or more than 60 percent, have served continuously since they were appointed in the fall of 1940.

Commenting on the fact that the three original members of McLean County (Ill.) Local Board No. 1, William J. O'Hara, James R. Herman, and Dr. W. B. Eaton, and the examining physician, Dr. Frank Deenen, have served since the board was organized in October 1940, the Bloomington (Ill.) Daily Pantagraph declares the record one that "deserves the applause of the entire community."

were deferred. Men under 22 are not to be referred to the USES.

The same need for close scrutiny—the importance of first-hand knowledge of whether or not a registrant considered for occupational deferment is really making an unusual, essential, and urgent contribution to the war effort—causes the requirement that where the registrant's place of employment and his local board are in different appeal board areas, his classification must be determined by the appeal board for the area in which he actually is employed.

### Place of Employment

When a registrant's place of employment and his local board are in the same appeal board area, or when his principal place of employment is located where no appeal board exists, such as in a foreign country, his local board makes the primary decision in an occupational deferment case. Otherwise, it is mandatory that the local board, through its State Headquarters, shall submit the registrant's case for review and decision by the appeal board for the area in which his principal place of employment is located. The principal place of employment is where the registrant actually is working, and not necessarily, therefore, where the main office or plant of his employer is located.

# Veterans Aid Plans Outlined

## Handbook for Guidance Of Local Boards To Be Issued

Increasing numbers of members of the armed forces being discharged from active service because of battle casualties, accidents, disease, or other reasons, emphasize the importance of the Veterans Assistance Program of the Selective Service System and the cooperation it demands from all components—from National Headquarters to local boards and the reemployment committee.

The Reemployment Division of National Headquarters has been reconstituted as the Veterans Personnel Division which is directing the program. A handbook is being prepared for local board members and reemployment committees, explaining their parts in the program in detail.

The general outline of the Veterans Assistance Program has been given to the Selective Service System personnel in State Directors' Advice Nos. 260, 260-A, and 260-B, recently issued. They emphasize the responsibility, first of the State Director, then of the local board and its reemployment committee for the success of the program.

### Two Major Duties

Two major duties in aiding veterans, imposed by the Selective Training and Service Act upon the Selective Service System, are stressed in the advice sent to State Directors. They are (1) reinstating veterans in their former positions if eligible, and (2) obtaining new positions when the veteran is not eligible for his old position or wishes to change from his former occupation.

Reinstatement of veterans in former positions is handled directly by the Selective Service System. At the request of General Hershey, the War Manpower Commission has assumed the responsibility of placing returned veterans in new positions through the facilities of the United States Employment Service. On February 7 a joint statement to this effect was issued by Chairman McNutt and General Hershey.

All veterans, both male and female, of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who entered service since May 1, 1940, and have been honorably separated are eligible for the Veterans Assistance Program; also members of the merchant marine who entered after the same date and have served honorably are entitled to assistance to reinstatement in their former positions.

Under the Selective Training and Service Act, the Director of Selective Service is charged with the responsibility of replacement in their former positions of, or in securing positions for, members of the armed forces who have satisfactorily completed any period of active duty.





Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 1944

Number 3

# Occupational Deferments Policy Tightened To Provide Fighting Men for Armed Forces

## *Weapons Without Warriors Will Not Win a War, Hershey Warns*

Warriors win wars with weapons; but weapons will not win wars without warriors to wield them.

Our fighting men must be adequately armed, fed, and clothed, of course, and there must be workers in factory and field to supply them. But the production of matériel and supplies must be commensurate with capacity to use and probable need. Otherwise the absence from the battle fronts of potential military manpower engaged in production may well spell the difference between victory and defeat.

Civilian needs also must be supplied, insofar as they can be met, together with military necessities. If the latter require sacrifice of comfort, or even cause hardship for those whose contribution to the war effort must be made at home because they are not selected to fight, that is a contribution our people will gladly make. If withdrawal from industry and agriculture of men best fitted physically and psychologically for military service—those 18 to 26—means that the rest of us must work harder and longer in shop and office, in mine or on farm, that is a contribution for victory that admits of no refusal by any person for whose protection that victory must be won.

This is the message given to the American people by President Roosevelt on February 26th when he sent his memorandum to Selective Service calling for prompt and searching review of all occupational deferments, and particularly of those which are withholding from our fighting forces the required men of prime military ages.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## **Board Inducts Member, Father of 2 Children**

One of the first fathers inducted by Local Board No. 32, Bayonne, N. J., was its secretary, John J. Pagano, who has two pre-Pearl Harbor children.

Two examining physicians, Dr. David D. Feinberg and Dr. William E. Wiren, have enlisted, and the board also has inducted a son of Harry Levy, another member.

## **A Polyethnic Panel**

Local Board No. 1, Faribault, Minn., claims to have one of the most polyethnic personnels in the Selective Service System. The names and races of the members of the board and its clerks are: Chairman Fred A. Wolf, German; Secretary Joseph W. Douda, Bohemian; Dr. F. U. Davis, Yankee; Clerk Osmund A. Felland, Norwegian; and Assistant Clerk Mera G. Ballis, Greek. And all, obviously, are good Americans.

## *Critical Military Needs Demand Registrants Under 26 be Inducted*

**Current Review of Deferred Classifications Designed  
To Provide About a Quarter of a Million Men  
Urgently Required for Combat Service**

Urgent need of men physically fit to fight, together with scarcity of such registrants in other groups, demands that about a quarter of a million of the younger men now deferred in industry and agriculture be inducted into military service by next July 1. This need is the reason why President Roosevelt called for the review of all occupational deferments and particularly those for men under 26 years of age which is now being conducted.

It was estimated, as of March 1, that the armed forces will call upon Selective Service for approximately 1,008,-

000 men to attain a net strength of 11,300,000 by July 1. Survey of possibilities reveal that about 23 percent, or about 230,000, of these required inductions must come from registrants now deferred in industry and agriculture. There are about 5,399,000 men in these two groups of whom 1,187,000 are under 26.

Experience has indicated that only about 45 percent of the men needed, or about 450,000, probably will be obtained from among registrants in Class I-A; that about 20 percent, or approximately 200,000, probably will be found among registrants becoming 18 years of age before July 1, and about 128,000 or 12 percent will result from the reclassification of the registrants still in Class III-A even if all available fathers are called.

### **The Outlook**

This is the outlook that caused President Roosevelt to call for the review of occupational deferments now in progress. Its obvious purpose, as pointed out and emphasized by General Hershey in his editorial in this issue, is to make available to the armed forces every man fit for combat service who can be removed from industry and agriculture without crippling the war effort.

The review, according to instructions sent by National Headquarters on March 24 to all State Directors, involves:

(1) Immediate preinduction physical examinations of all men under 26 now deferred in Classes II-A and II-B in order to identify those who meet

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## **"Just Got to Brag" Says Board That Inducted Hero**

When Sgt. Gerry H. Kisters, an inductee of Local Board No. 1, Vincennes, Ind., received the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Distinguished Service Cross last month, and was promoted to second lieutenant, the board members decided they were justified in "bragging a little."

"We feel that our record is hard to beat," they wrote to General Hershey. "We will put our percentage of inductees who have earned commissions up against that of any other board. Also, we have the honor of having inducted Sgt. Gerry H. Kisters, the only soldier in the present war to be awarded both the Distinguished Service Cross and the Congressional Medal of Honor."

PLEASE DO NOT TAKE  
THIS FROM  
THE



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

MARCH 1944

Number 3

## Weapons Without Warriors Will Not Win a War

(Continued from page 1)

It is not within the province of Selective Service—Congress has decided this—nor is it a prerogative of any person or persons other than the chiefs of our Military Establishment upon whom our Nation has imposed the responsibility for winning this war, to determine the military needs for victory. But it is the duty and the responsibility of Selective Service to supply those needs insofar as manpower is concerned—fully and promptly, and according to specifications given to us by our military leaders as to age, physical, mental, and moral qualifications, numbers, and timing of deliveries. This we have not been doing to full measure, as the President points out in his message, and largely because it had been necessary to make liberal deferments to industry and agriculture to amass adequate stocks of food and munitions for ourselves and our Allies; but this we now must do.

Today, as the President states, we are adequately supplied with the sinews of war and we must strike a new balance of manpower between production and use. From now on, we must meet the calls for military manpower as they are made, and industry and agriculture must make the adjustments suggested by the demands upon them.

Patriotism in its essence is unselfish. It is tender in its inspiration, but it must be Spartan in application. We must meet our calls not only as a matter of duty but as an act of patriotism. We must meet them fairly, honestly, and patriotically and without regard for criticism that does not rest upon the same principles.

The President has told us that "the crucial campaigns of this year will determine both the length of this war and its price in men and goods." He has told us that the success of these campaigns is threatened—that there is "a very real danger" in our Nation's failure to supply "trained reinforcements at the time and in the numbers required." He has told us that military need of manpower now is the dominant requirement for victory, and that every man fit to bear arms who is now deferred in industry or agriculture must be placed under arms and trained to use them as speedily as we can move without wrecking war production.

This is our job. We must do it—and we will do it.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

March 8. (Transmittal Memo No. 115) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 191, "Important Information for Servicemen." This memorandum

provides for mailing a booklet, entitled "Important Information for Servicemen," to men who have been found acceptable for the Army and for the Navy, and for giving the booklet to other persons, to aid them in attending to their personal affairs before they are delivered for induction.

March 6. (Transmittal Memo No. 114) Subject: Revised DSS Form 213, "Cooperative School Report."

March 1. (Transmittal Memo No. 113) Subject: Table of Current Forms and Instructions; Supplement to Table of Discontinued Forms.

March 1. (Transmittal Memo No. 112) Subject: Topical Index to Current Local Board Memoranda; Table of Current Local Board Memoranda; Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 180; and Issuance of Local Board Memorandum No. 190. Rescinded L. B. M. No. 180 concerned "Registration and Induction of Advanced Course, Senior Division, ROTC Cadets" and was annulled because the ROTC program has been discontinued. L. B. M. No. 190, "Veterans' Assistance Program," contains general information concerning the reemployment and employment rights of veterans and a statement of the responsibility and action which will be taken by the Selective Service System in connection with the reemployment and employment of veterans.

February 23. (Transmittal Memo No. 111) Subject: Pages 1 and 2 of Instruction No. 1 for Form 221 and revised DSS Form 211.

February 18. (Transmittal Memo No. 110) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 188-A, "Appeal Procedure—Principal Place of Employment." Defines the principal place of employment generally, and of seamen and students, and provides that the classifications of registrants in Class IV-D should not be submitted under Section 627.3 of S. S. Regulations to a board of appeal for review and decision.

February 17. (Transmittal Memo No. 109) Subject: Revised DSS Form 42 Special, "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special)."

### Boards Organized In Virgin Islands

Local Boards and Boards of Appeal have been organized and are now functioning in the Virgin Islands of the United States. Organization of Selective Service there is headed by Governor Charles Harwood, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, who also is State Director of Selective Service.

The Virgin Islands local boards are: St. Thomas and St. John Islands Local Board, which has jurisdiction over these two islands, and St. Croix Island Local Board. The boards of appeal are: Board of Appeal No. 1, St. John and St. Thomas Islands, V. I.; and Board of Appeal No. 2, St. Croix Island, V. I.

### Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 1, Ross County, Ohio; presented by Mrs. Eliza J. Kelley, president, G. W. Brandle Spanish American War Auxiliary, Chillicothe.

Local Board No. 14, Bracken County, Brooksville, Ky.; presented by Herbert Hill Post, The American Legion, Augusta, Ky.

Local Board No. 2, Winnebago County, Ill.; presented by Blackhawk Vulture No. 408 of the 40 and 8 of Rockford.

Local Board No. 1, Pope County, Ill.; presented by Pope County Post No. 719, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, McHenry County, Ill.; presented by W. W. Meyer, Harvard, Ill., a former board member.

Local Board No. 627, Lancaster, N. Y.; presented by Washington Post No. 287, The American Legion.

Local Boards of Nez Perce County, Idaho, and Asotin County, Wash.; flags presented by Lewis-Clark Post No. 1, The American Legion, Lewiston, Idaho.

Local Boards Nos. 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, and 145, Hampden County, Mass.; presented by Probud Club of Springfield.

Local Board No. 2, Will County, Ill.; presented by Harwood Post, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Joliet City, Ill.; presented by Harwood Post, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Keweenaw County, Mich.; two flags presented by Keweenaw County Board of Supervisors.

Local Board No. 27, Philadelphia County, Pa.; presented by the 40th and Market Streets Business Association.

Local Board No. 1, Washington County, Mo.; presented by Cordia-Humphrey Post, The American Legion, Potosi.

Local Boards Nos. 1 to 14, inclusive, of Summit County, Ohio; flags presented by Lions Club of Akron.

Local Board No. 5, Fulton County, Ga.; presented by West End Post No. 147, The American Legion, Atlanta.

Local Board No. 1, Gem County, Idaho; presented by Auxiliary Post No. 49, The American Legion, Emmett.

Local Board No. 1, Branch County, Mich.; presented by Post No. 52, The American Legion, Coldwater.

Local Board No. 1, Bellaire, Mich.; presented by R. B. Zupin, Sr., a member of the board.



# Men Under 26 Called to Arms

## Occupational Deferment Tightened to Meet Military Need

(Continued from page 1)

physical requirements of the armed forces and to accelerate the processing of them for induction.

(2) Provision for giving local boards authoritative advice as to the Nation's war production needs, and correlated recommendations as to war production activities and occupations which are considered indispensable to aid them in determining which individual registrants should be continued in occupational deferment.

(3) Prompt induction of all men under 26 who are found physically fit and who are not entitled to occupational deferment.

Further implementing this program, General Hershey's instructions to State Directors include provision for interim procedure whereby the deputized representatives of certain Government agencies may endorse requests of employers for continued deferment of key workers under 26 pending the functioning of a central committee which will list activities, plants, and jobs for special consideration.

### Inductions Not Affected

In carrying out the program for re-considering deferments of men under 26, however, it is of vital importance that local boards and appeal boards keep in mind that instructions must not be interpreted as preventing, or interfering with, the normal processes of inducing or reclassifying registrants over 26 years of age.

Registrants over 26 who now are in Class I will continue to be processed for preinduction physical examination and those in Class I-A will be inducted in normal course while the review of occupational deferments of those under 26 is in progress. Likewise registrants over 26 whose deferments expire, or who terminate them, will be promptly reclassified.

The only provision of the current instructions that directly concerns registrants over 26 is that the review and reconsideration of the classifications of such registrants in Classes III-A, II-A, II-B, II-C, and III-C will not get under way until the cases of all registrants under 26 on March 24 have been disposed of.

The procedure to guide local boards and appeal boards in determining whether or not a registrant may be regarded as a "key worker" in essential war production provides that the duly authorized representatives of certain Government procurement agencies may endorse the request of an employer for the deferment of an employee. This request (Form 42-A Special) must be filed with the State Director of Selective Service in the

# Statistical Digest

## March 1, 1944

On March 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants between the ages of 18 and 38 was as follows:

	Total	Fathers
Total living registrants . . . . .	22,189,000	6,830,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted) . .	9,502,000	215,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number of registrants who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserve and excludes nonregistered enlisted men and women and registrants who entered the armed services and who are now over 38 years of age.)		
Class IV-F (rejected for military service) . . . . .	3,623,000	369,000
Class I-A . . . . .	1,871,000	1,226,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)		
Unclassified . . . . .	96,000	
Classes III-A and III-B (men with dependents in process of reclassification) . . . . .	1,432,000	1,403,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture) . . . . .	3,677,000	2,695,000
(NOTE.—Classes II-A and II-B figures include approximately 574,000 men under 26 years of age, of whom 330,000 are nonfathers.)		
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture) . . . . .	1,722,000	835,000
(NOTE.—Classes II-C and III-C figures include approximately 613,000 men under 26 years of age, of whom 530,000 are nonfathers.)		
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases) . . . . .	108,000	53,000
All other classes . . . . .	158,000	34,000

cases of all registrants under 26 other than those specifically excepted by the Director of Selective Service in activities such as the Merchant Marine and Army Transport Corps, or students.

### Form 42-A Special

While such recommendation from a Government procurement agency is not binding, if the State Director accepts it he will forward the Form 42-A Special with notation of his favorable recommendation to the proper local board. When the local board receives Form 42-A Special, so endorsed by the State Director, it will consider the registrant for deferment, or will reopen and reconsider his classification, even though he already has been classified as available for induction. As this procedure becomes operative State Directors may discontinue listing registrants under 26 on the replacement lists.

It also is emphasized that the ordering of all registrants under 26 in Classes II-A and II-B to report for preinduction physical examination, if they have not been so examined by the armed forces within 90 days, does not mean that such registrants may not be retained in or reclassified into Classes II-A or II-B. It is designed to accelerate the processing for induction of those who will become available for military service by providing State Directors and employers with information concerning those who are not physically acceptable.

In the cases of registrants who have been found to be fit only for limited

## Dargusch Named Deputy Director

Consolidation of the offices of Deputy Director (Operations) and Deputy Director (Administration) into the office of Deputy Director of Selective Service has been announced by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

Col. Carlton S. Dargusch has been appointed Deputy Director of Selective Service. He had been deputy director in charge of operations. He will assume the duties of Director of Selective Service in General Hershey's absence.

In connection with the reorganization of the National Headquarters' Staff, General Hershey also announced the creation of four positions filled by assistants to the Deputy Director. These new positions and the officers assigned to them are: Administrative Officer, Col. Guiton Morgan; Budget Officer, Col. Joseph B. Mitchell; Chief Information Officer, Col. James T. Coatsworth; and Planning Officer, Comdr. Patrick H. Winston.

military service or unfit for any military service, local boards, upon receipt of proper information as to their occupations, may retain or place them in Classes II-A or II-B if they are engaged in critical war activities.

# Job Deferments Total 5,399,000

## Two-Thirds Registrants Now in Class I-A Are Fathers

Nearly three million classification actions on 18-through-37-year-old registrants were reported by local boards during February. This was the largest volume of classification activity since the winter of 1942-43 when about 400,000 registrants a month were being inducted by the armed forces.

The net effect of the heavy volume of classification activity last month, a large proportion of which had to do with the reclassification of fathers out of Class III-A, was: (1) The largest number of registrants in Classes I-A, II-A and II-B, and IV-F in the history of Selective Service and (2) the establishment of Classes II-A and II-B (men deferred in occupations other than agriculture) as the largest deferred group.

During February, local boards reclassified 1,147,000 fathers out of Classes III-A and III-B. The number of fathers in Classes II-A and II-B increased by 525,000; Class I-A by 364,000; Class I-C by 54,000; Class IV-F by 93,000; Classes II-C and III-C by 45,000; Class III-D by 9,000; and 57,000 died or reached their 38th birthday. Two-thirds of the registrants in Class I-A now are fathers.

### 5,399,000 Deferred in Jobs

The number of registrants deferred for occupational reasons, both agricultural and nonagricultural, increased by over a half million in February and reached a new high of 5,399,000. Most of the increase was in Classes II-A and II-B, inasmuch as Classes II-C and III-C (agricultural deferments) increased by only 45,000. Total occupational deferments account for slightly less than one-half of the Nation's 18-through-37-year-old manpower not in the armed forces.

Only one-eighth of the Class I-A registrants are available for immediate induction, having been given a preinduction physical examination. One-eighth have been forwarded to the armed forces for physical examination or for induction, but local boards had not been notified by March 1 of their acceptability, and another one-eighth were delinquent, on appeal, or otherwise not available because of postponed inductions, etc. The remaining five-eighths, or approximately 60 percent, were available for forwarding for preinduction physical examination. However, the classifications of many of the last group will be reconsidered and deferred after reopening or as a result of appeal, and about half of those forwarded for preinduction physical examination will not be accepted by the armed forces.

The number of registrants reported as unclassified was somewhat smaller than the previous month.

# Rejections Show Steady Increase

## IV-F Group Now Second Largest Deferred Classification

On March 1, there were more registrants in Class IV-F (rejected for military service) than at any other time in Selective Service operations. This group, which comprises 3,623,000 registrants, is now second only to the combined totals of Classes II-A and II-B (deferments in occupations other than agricultural) among deferred classifications.

Of the 3,623,000 men 18 through 37 years of age in Class IV-F on March 1, 3,254,000 were nonfathers and 369,000 were fathers. These figures represented net increases during the month of February of 45,000 nonfathers and 93,000 fathers.

The history of Class IV-F since the beginning of Selective Service has been that of a steady increase. The number of registrants in Class IV-F in March 1941 was 417,750, in March 1942 the total was 1,290,000, and in March 1943 there were 2,730,000 men in this class, as compared with the total of 3,623,000 today.

### Rejections Analyzed

As of March 1, it is estimated that about 99 percent of the rejected registrants have been either physically or mentally disqualified, including those who failed to meet the minimum intelligence standards which have been substituted for the former literacy tests. Of these, 10.5 percent were rejected by local boards for manifestly disqualifying defects and the others were rejected by Army and Navy examiners.

The leading causes for physical and mental rejections continue to be: Mental disease, 15.1 percent; mental and educational deficiency, 13.9; syphilis, 8.0; musculoskeletal defects, 7.5; cardiovascular defects, 6.4; hernia, 5.8; neurological, 5.3; eyes, 5.3. Approximately 70.5 percent of the men rejected had only one disqualifying defect; 21.6 percent had one other disqualifying defect besides the primary cause for rejection; and 7.9 had two additional disqualifying defects.

## 6,890 Class IV-E Men Working on Projects

As of March 1, 1944, there were in Civilian Public Service Camps 6,890 conscientious objectors (Class IV-E) doing work of national importance. This work includes forestry, soil conservation, farm labor, dairying, Agricultural Experimental Stations, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Weather Bureau, National Park Service, Bureau of Reclamation, hospital and health projects, and guinea pig experiments.

# Neighbors Laud Loyal Service Of Veteran Board Members

"Unsung heroes are numerous in every war," says the *Newark (N. J.) Sunday Call* in a recent editorial, and includes among them in this war the members of Selective Service local boards.

Declaring that "no one but a conscientious man who has spent many days and nights as a member of a local board knows how arduous is the task," the editorial points out that, nevertheless, "Comparatively few draft board members have quit their unpleasant assignment, and still fewer have been removed for dereliction"; also that, "Despite all criticism . . . Selective Service has accomplished its purpose. It has provided the human material for the greatest army in the Nation's history."

Each year the citizens of Kannapolis, N. C., in a contest sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce, vote for the "Man-of-the-Year"—the man who has contributed most in public

service to the community during the past year. The honor for 1943 went to Chairman W. J. Bullock of Cabarrus County Local Board No. 2, and J. M. Koontz, the vice chairman, was awarded second prize. Also in the finals were Brice J. Willeford, appeal agent, and Dr. James O. Nolan, examining physician.

Likewise, in Fayetteville, N. C., the Fayetteville Kiwanis Club of the Carolinas District awards a cup each year to the member who has been outstanding during the year in accomplishment for public service. The award for 1943 was made to Chairman Thomas W. Rankin of Cumberland County Local Board No. 1 in appreciation of his services in that office.

Marking the third anniversary of the organization of Fulton County Local Board No. 15, Atlanta, Ga., an American flag was presented to the board by Adamsville Post, The American Legion. The original members of this board, J. A. Peterson, Charles B. Gramling, and Robert L. Boggs, together with Dr. Paul McDonald, examining physician, and E. L. Springer, Jr., Government appeal agent, have served continuously since October 25, 1940.

## Col. Parker Detached From Selective Service

Col. Chauncey G. Parker, Jr., USMC, Deputy Director (Administration) has been detached from duty with the Selective Service System to serve on the Central Price Adjustment Board of the Navy Department. He reported to the Under Secretary of the Navy on March 15.

An investment banker in private life, Colonel Parker is well fitted by civilian as well as by military experience for his new duty. His military record dates from 1916, when he enlisted as a private in the Massachusetts Field Artillery, and includes service as a commissioned officer with the A. E. F. during World War I. In 1932 he was commissioned a captain in the Marine Corps Reserve and was promoted to major in 1933. In October 1935 he was detailed by the Marine Corps to study Selective Service planning under the Joint Army and Navy Selective Service Committee, which laid the groundwork for the Selective Service System.

Reporting for active duty with the Selective Service System on July 18, 1940, he was successively Chief of Finance and Supply Division and Administrative Executive. He was promoted to lieutenant colonel on July 15, 1941, soon after his designation as Assistant Deputy Director (Administration). On August 8, 1941, he was appointed Deputy Director (Administration), and on May 8, 1942, he was promoted to colonel.

## Draft "Fatherless" Men First, Draft-Age Father Urges

"Can they induct a father with a child 5 years of age before all fatherless men in draft age in the United States are exhausted?"

This inquiry from a draft-age father has sent Lt. Col. Geoffrey J. O'Flynn of the Manpower Division, National Headquarters, into a mental tangle.

"While the question is stirring from a biological viewpoint, even when we consider Adam," says the erudite colonel, "the common course of human life makes the classification 'fatherless men' a possible grouping, although it would embrace a large percentage of our registrants, including many who themselves are fathers. It is the physiological problem concerning the probable stamina of adult orphans that baffles me."

## L.B.M. 190 Outlines Veterans Aid Plan

Local Board Memorandum No. 190, which has been distributed to State Directors, Local Board Members, and Local Board Reemployment Committeemen, outlines the Veterans' Assistance Program of the Selective Service System and defines duties and responsibilities.

The responsibility of organizing and supervising, consistent with the policy of National Headquarters, the aid given in each State to returning veterans is placed upon the State Directors, while the responsibility for carrying out the program in each community is that of the Local Board.

Under the program, as set forth by L. E. M. 190, the Local Board will make all its facilities available for the success of the program, using its reemployment committeemen in the replacement of eligible veterans in their former positions, and the Veterans' Employment Service of the War Manpower Commission to aid those who are not eligible for their old positions or desire to change from their former occupations.

The memorandum defines just which veterans are eligible for aid under the program and outlines what assistance can be given to them.

## New Leave Regulations

New regulations governing annual and sick leave of Government employees were prescribed by the President in Executive Order No. 9414 on January 13, 1944. These new regulations, together with related acts of Congress, have been printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the compensated civilian personnel of the Selective Service System. The new regulations were effective as of January 1, 1944.

## Son and 9 Grandsons Of Board Member In Service

Homer Davis, Local Board No. 2, Rome, Ga., has one son and nine grandsons in the Nation's armed forces.

Mr. Davis' son, S/Sgt. Guy M. Davis, is in the Army Air Corps. His grandsons are: Pfc. Charles R. Port, Marine Corps; First Lt. William H. Floyd, Army; Pfc. C. Frank Port, Army; First Lt. Thomas D. Port, Army; Lt. Norman A. Simonton, Army; S/Sgt. James E. Davis, Army; Lt. Hoyt E. Barron, Army; Pvt. Lewis T. Autry, Army and Glenn Davis, A. S. Navy.

Chairman C. L. Powers of the Rome board has a foster son, Nicholas D. Powers, Jr., and another member, Henry Neal, has a son-in-law, S/Sgt. Oswald C. Anderson, in the Army. In fact, the board personnel is 100 percent represented, as Pvt. Dunlap Scott, Jr., son of Mrs. Dunlap Scott, the clerk, and Pfc. Ralph L. Taylor, husband of the assistant clerk, are in the Army.

Clyde E. Dean, chairman, Local Board No. 14, Brooksville, Ky., himself a veteran of World War I, has a son, Dale, in the Army.

Two sons of A. F. Shuey, Caddo Parish Local Board No. 1, Shreveport, La., are in the Army. They are Corp. Arthur F. Shuey, Jr., and Pvt. John M. Shuey. Douglas H. Attaway, son of Douglas Attaway, another board member, will be inducted in March, and a son-in-law, Capt. Robert Weimer, is in the Army.

Capt. Henry Bourgeois, Marine Corps, decorated for heroic service in the Solomon Islands area, is the son of Chairman Lewis I. Bourgeois, Orleans Parish Local Board No. 10, New Orleans, La.



PLEASE DO NOT TAKE  
THIS PUBLICATION FROM  
THE REFERENCE ROOM.



Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1944

Number 4

## Largest Pool Of Young Men Found on Farms

**350,000 Registrants Fit  
for Military Service  
Now Deferred**

There were about 625,000 men under 26 deferred in agriculture on the first of this month. About 350,000, it is estimated, would pass physical examination for general military service. This is the largest deferred group of registrants in the age bracket from which the Army and Navy most urgently need recruits for combat service.

None of these men who are physically fit for general military service should be continued in deferment unless he meets fully the requirements of the Tydings amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act.

This is the gist of the instructions issued by National Headquarters to guide local boards when considering men engaged in farming in the review of all occupational deferments of men under 26 which was ordered by President Roosevelt. These instructions, embodied in Local Board Memorandum No. 164 as amended April 5, 1944, cite the President's declaration that the time has come when both agriculture and industry should release the younger men who are physically qualified for military service.

Because of this urgent military manpower need, local boards were told

*(Continued on page 3, column 4)*

## Board Clerk's 3 Sons Serving in Army

Three sons of Mrs. T. I. Dahl, a clerk with Local Board No. 1, Grafton, N. Dak., are serving in the Army. They are: First Lt. Charles E. Dahl, Second Lt. Robert E. Dahl, and Corp. William R. Dahl.

The other clerk, Miss Betty Erlendson, has two brothers in the Army. They are: Second Lt. Marvin J. and Corp. Bertel V. Erlendson.

## *Our War Machine Is Built! Now We Must Maintain It, Hershey Declares*

Approximately three years ago our Nation started building the greatest war machine in its history. Today that machine virtually is built. Now comes the even more difficult task of maintaining it at maximum efficiency—the more difficult because it is highly specialized and the material with which to meet requirements is limited.

In building the machine many types of material were required for the construction of its various parts. The Army, in the early expansion of its noncombatant units, could use men who were unfit for combat service. Now, as the machine goes into full operation, the cutting edge that will slash to victory must be brought to perfection and maintained at full keenness. The vital need today, and until victory is won, is for young, vigorous men who have the physical as well as the moral stamina to stand the strain of combat.

These men required for front-line service cannot be taken from factory or farm, given uniforms and weapons, and sent directly into battle. They must be hardened and trained for the most grueling and highly specialized warfare the world has ever known. Their recruitment, therefore, is a matter of immediate and urgent concern, for the sooner they can be prepared for battle the sooner can victory be achieved.

During the period of intensive preparation for the drive to victory the policy of Selective Service necessarily has been guided by the various needs for manpower. The need for many skilled men in

*(Continued on page 2, column 1)*

## *Four Million Young Men in Class IV-F Major Problem in War Use of Manpower*

Proper and adequate use in the Nation's war effort of men liable for military service who have been found unacceptable to the armed forces for physical or mental reasons has become a major problem. While under present law Selective Service can do no more than urge and assist such registrants to engage in work contributing to the war effort, it is important that local boards keep that need constantly in mind and bring it sharply to the attention of their Class IV-F registrants.

On April 1, there were approximately 3,836,000 men between the ages of 18 through 37 in Class IV-F, of whom only 536,000, or less than 14 percent, were fathers. Many of these

young men are making a contribution to the war effort and should be classified in II-A, II-B, or II-C. Likewise, those who now are not doing work essential to the war effort should be emphatically informed that they are needed in such work and urged to engage in it, so that they, too, may be classified in II-A, II-B, or II-C as patriotic Americans who are making their utmost contribution for Victory.

A survey of 10 States has revealed that 9 percent of the registrants in Class IV-F in those States at the time of the inventory of September 15, 1943, had been reclassified by March 1, 1944.

Of those who had been reclassified

*(Continued on page 4, column 1)*

## **44% Under 38 In Class I-C; 17% Rejected**

**25% Are Deferred in Jobs;  
10% in Class I-A  
On April 1**

On April 1, 1944, 61 percent of the 22,195,000 registrants, 18 through 37 years old, had been inducted into military service or rejected as unfit. Of these, 44 percent had been inducted into the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard as selectees or had enlisted and 17 percent had been rejected for military service. An additional 10 percent were in Class I-A awaiting processing for induction.

Occupational deferments accounted for 25 percent, and 3 percent were men with dependents in Classes III-A and III-B who are in the process of being reclassified. The remaining 1 percent were in other classifications which consisted of hardship cases, ministers, and theological students and others specifically deferred by law, and 18-year-olds recently registered but not yet classified.

Local board reports for March indicated that there were 2,259,000 registrants in Class I-A on April 1, the largest number ever recorded. Two-thirds were fathers.

Many of these Class I-A men may not be inducted, however, because of

*(Continued on page 3, column 1)*

## **These Versatile Texans**

If ribbons were awarded for service on local boards and versatility was so recognized, Curtis P. Hancock of Dallas, Tex., would vie with the rainbow.

Hancock was one of the original members of Local Board No. 8, Dallas, when it was organized in 1940. He was promptly elected secretary. Later he resigned membership to serve as clerk. Last month, he resigned that post. On April 5, State Director J. Watt Page again named Hancock a member of Local Board No. 8 to replace the late Edward Titcher.



**National Headquarters**  
**SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM**  
21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV APRIL 1944 Number 4

## Our War Machine Is Built! Now We Must Maintain It

(Continued from page 1)

industry and agriculture to provide matériel and supplies was vitally important. It was imperative, then, to defer many young men who were prime fighting timber so as to permit use of their trade and professional skills in war production until the period of urgency was passed and persons not able or eligible to fight could be trained to replace them.

That period is now past. Vast stockpiles of matériel and supplies for the armed forces have been accumulated. The young potential fighting men deferred in war production now must be made available to fight. Industry and agriculture must replace them now, where replacements are needed, with men who are not qualified to fight, with women, and with children, if necessary. This is total war. No man, woman, or child whose services are needed for its successful prosecution should continue to engage in work not in the war interest, and certainly not if sorely needed fighting men are thereby withheld from battlefronts.

The pressing need of the armed forces from now on will be for replacements. It is not possible to use every kind of men for replacements. The need for replacements exists where the losses are the greatest. The ranks of the fighting units require men able to withstand the rigors of war. The ability to do this depends more upon age than any other factor. This is the reason for the insistent demand for young men by the Army and the Navy.

Selective Service must supply the armed forces with the men they need when they need them. Congress has made that mandatory upon us. It is the job of the Army and the Navy to plan and win the war quickly and completely and their responsibility and prerogative to determine what they need to do that job. It is our job—as well as the job of every patriotic American—to give to them all possible aid in their task, regardless of what sacrifices of personal interests may be entailed.

*Jew's B. Forshey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

April 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 117). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-B, as amended April 5, 1944, "Registrants in Critical Occupations, Ages 26 through 37; and Local Board Memorandum No. 164, as amended April 5, 1944, "Classification of Registrants in Agriculture." L. B. M. No. 115-B was amended to exclude from its provisions registrants ages 18 through 25. L. B. M. No. 164 was amended to: (a) Eliminate the war units plan for measuring agricultural activities; (b) provide that in Class II-C may be placed any registrant engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor who is found to be making a contribution to the war effort, provided that he has been found disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited service only; and (c) provide that in the occupational classification in agriculture of a registrant (other than a registrant who has been found disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited service only), the age of the registrant will be given consideration.

April 4 (Transmittal Memo. No. 116). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended April 4, 1944, "Occupational Classification Other than Agriculture." This amended memorandum provided that a registrant, ages 18 through 21 (other than a registrant who has been found disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited service only), may not be considered as a "necessary man" entitled to be placed into Class II-A or Class II-B unless he qualifies under the special provisions applicable to certain registrants which are provided in Part II of this memorandum. The memorandum also was amended to provide that any registrant, ages 18 and over, may be considered for deferment in Class II-A or Class II-B who by reason of his occupation is making a contribution in support of the war effort, or in war production, provided he has been found disqualified for any military service or qualified for limited service only. The List of Exceptions attached to the memorandum was amended to remove: "2. Students who qualify for occupational deferment in accordance with the provisions of Activity and Occupational Bulletin No. 33-6."

### Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 72, Grafton, Mass.; presented by Fisher Manufacturing Co.

Local Board No. 2, Westwood, N. J.; presented by Westwood Kiwanis Club.

Local Board No. 1, Brattleboro, Vt.; presented by Brattleboro Lodge No. 1499, B. P. O. E.

Local Board No. 2, Berlin, N. H.; presented by Berlin Lodge No. 618, B. P. O. E.

Local Board No. 1, Bennington, Vt.; presented by Veterans of Foreign Wars and Auxiliary.

Local Board No. 174, Fullerton, Calif.; presented by Post No. 142, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Gloucester, Va.; presented by B. B. Roane, chairman.

Local Board No. 3, Woodville, N. H.; presented by the board's clerks, Mrs. Avis M. Burton and Mrs. Lillyan D. Clough.

Local Board No. 1, Tuscola, Ill.; presented by Post No. 27, The American Legion.

Campbell County Local Board, Rustburg, Va.; presented by Chairman Ward B. Owen in honor of his son, Bryon, who is serving in the Navy.

Local Board No. 404, Otsego County, N. Y.; presented by Oneonta Post No. 259, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Monteseano, Wash.; presented by Monteseano Post No. 37, The American Legion.

### WFA Will Assist Veterans to Farm

The War Food Administration is organizing an advisory group in each agricultural county to advise and assist veterans interested in becoming established in agriculture. Local boards should refer veterans who are interested in farming to the advisory group for his county, which can be contacted through the county agricultural agent.

Veterans interested in railroading should be referred to the U. S. Railroad Retirement Board Employment Service. The Railroad Retirement Board, and not the U. S. Employment Service, acts for the railroad industry in attempting to fill its manpower needs.

The Selective Service System has withdrawn from its responsibility to assist former members of the U. S. Merchant Marine in obtaining their reemployment benefits under Public Law 87, 78th Congress.

### Special Notice

This publication is *not* issued for general circulation. Its primary purpose is to be a medium for interchange of information, advice, and suggestions between National Headquarters and the other components of the Selective Service System, who are urged to make use of its columns and keep its issues on file.



# 44% Under 38 In Class I-C

Rejections Total 17%;  
10% in Class I-A  
On April 1

(Continued from page 1)

recent directives affecting men over 30 years of age. The rejection rate for fathers also is higher than for non-fathers primarily because the average age of fathers is higher. Other cases will be reconsidered and granted deferment for occupational, hardship, or other reasons; some are delinquent; some are on appeal; others have already been passed upon by the armed forces and inducted or rejected, but not yet reclassified.

These local board reports for March also indicated the extent of the immediate response to the President's memorandum on February 26 calling for prompt review of all occupational deferments. During March, Classes II-C and III-C (agriculture deferments) decreased by 26,000, and Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture) increased by only 90,000 despite the fact that registrants were being reclassified out of Class III-A (men with dependents) and many of them received occupational deferments.

## Farm Deferments Drop

The decrease in agricultural deferments during March was in striking contrast to their increase during February. These deferments (Classes II-C and III-C) showed a decrease of 26,000 in March as against an increase of 33,000 in February. Similarly, Classes II-A and II-B (deferments other than agriculture) increased only 90,000 in March as compared to an increase of 473,000 in February. Thus the increase in the number of occupational deferments during March was approximately one-tenth of that during February.

During March, the number of non-fathers deferred for occupational reasons actually decreased 154,000, the decrease in Classes II-A and II-B accounting for 107,000.

## Class IV-F Increased

Preinduction physical examinations of registrants in March resulted in an increase of 213,000 in Class IV-F (rejected for military service), to reach a new high of 3,836,000. A substantial majority of this increase, 167,000, were fathers.

In addition to the tremendous volume of activity by local boards with regard to registrants under 26 years of age in March, they also reclassified three-quarter million registrants out of Class III-A. On April 1, only approximately 650,000 remained in Classes III-A and III-B out of the 15,164,000 in these classes on October 31, 1942.

# Statistical Digest

April 1, 1944

CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON APRIL 1, 1944  
OF THE 22,195,000 REGISTRANTS 18 THROUGH 37



\*IN PROCESS OF BEING CLASSIFIED OR RECLASSIFIED

On April 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total	Fathers
Total living registrants	22,195,000	6,787,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted)	9,650,000	274,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number of registrants who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserve and excludes nonregistered enlisted men and women and registrants who entered the armed services and who are now over 38 years of age.)		
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	3,836,000	536,000
Class I-A	2,259,000	1,509,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)		
Unclassified	74,000	
Classes III-A and III-B (men with dependents in process of reclassification)	648,000	627,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture)	3,767,000	2,892,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture)	1,696,000	856,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	109,000	58,000
All other classes	156,000	35,000

## Recipe of The Year

Take one draftee, slightly green. Stir from bed at an early hour. Soak in shower or tub daily. Dress in olive drab. Mix with others of his kind. Toughen with maneuvers. Grate on sergeant's nerves. Add liberal portion of baked beans and corned beef. Season with wind, rain, sun, and snow. Sweeten from time to time with chocolate bars. Let smoke occasionally. Bake in 110 degrees summer, and let cool in below zero winter. Serves 130,000,000 people.—*The Rotary Fellow, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

## 25,000 U. S. Citizens Living Abroad Register

Registration of unregistered male citizens of the United States, between 18 and 45 years of age, who are living abroad began November 16. Thus far, about 25,000 have registered.

## Wants Board to Find Her Fleeting Swain

"Many, varied, and sometimes strange are the requests received by a local board, and those that seek aid for Cupid are neither the rarest nor the least intriguing," declares E. J. Quinn, chairman, Local Board No. 15, Riverside, Ill. And he cites a recent letter from a southern lass sighing for a soldier swain who left her only pleasant memories and his first name.

"I know his home is in your town," she writes, "and that he was going to the West Coast when he left here last winter. He is a blonde and I am definite that his first name was Lee.

"Since we parted I haven't heard from him. Please look in your files for a Lee from Riverside from the West Coast. I am enclosing an envelope — stamped and addressed; please send his full name and address immediately."

# Many Under 26 Work on Farms

350,000 Registrants Fit  
for Military Service  
Now Deferred

(Continued from page 1)

they must carefully balance the essentiality of a registrant's agricultural occupation or endeavor as a contribution to the war effort with the need for his military service. Irreplaceability of such registrants, it was emphasized, must be established by affirmative information. The boards should compare the sources of manpower available to replace registrants in agriculture with the limited sources of young men from which replacements for the Army and Navy can be drawn.

The war unit plan, which was adopted in the fall of 1942 as a guide for adequate effort by the individual farmer and to increase production, has been eliminated. Henceforth, local boards and appeal boards passing on such deferments will judge a registrant's value to the war effort according to their own observation and estimate of his contribution in the light of information concerning the national need.

The unit plan was eliminated because it is believed to have served its purpose from an educational standpoint for both agricultural workers and local boards. However, the cooperative relationship between County War Boards and local boards, through which the latter obtain much valuable data for proper classification of agricultural registrants will be continued.

## Major Considerations

Outlining major points for consideration by local boards in determining whether or not registrants meet the requirements of the Tydings amendment, General Hershey said:

"The regularity of their employment in agriculture must be balanced against the scarcity of men of these qualifications. Their necessity to the production of food must be weighed against the need of men of their age and physical qualifications to reinforce your sons and their brothers who have marched against the enemy. The essentiality of the food which they grow must be considered in the light of the fact that young men for the military services are now more necessary than the production of most of the weapons with which the war is fought. The replaceability of any of these young men must be decided with a full appreciation of the possible places for finding military replacements in contrast with nonmilitary.

"If the objective for the production of food cannot be met without the use of the young and physically fit men, then we must reduce our food-production objective or deny the armed forces the type of men they need in the numbers in which they are needed."

# Hershey Urges Youth Be Trained To Fitness for Military Service

Pointing out that thousands of young Americans today cannot serve in the armed forces because of physical disabilities, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in a recent address to the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, urged that the youth of our country be given at least 1 year of training to fit them for military service.

"We can learn from our present situation," General Hershey said, "that we must make plans to provide a system that will bring to the youth of America the opportunity to guard their health, to develop their bodies so that they will be prepared to accept all of the responsibilities of citizenship, and to train them in the proper type of relaxation and recreation to the end that they may adjust themselves to the stresses of our age and escape the fate of those who have been found to be unfit because of mental diseases.

"I am convinced that for the male youth of this country a minimum of 1 year should be given to development and training essentially for the purpose of national preservation, but which can well accomplish several secondary objectives. The objectives should include physically conditioning, physically rehabilitating, practice in healthy living, and a training in democracy by having one place and one year where and when young Americans will meet as participants equally in the duties, in the privileges, and in the pleasures of a national training."

## All Should Participate

General Hershey emphasized that this type of training should not be reserved for those able by physical fitness to assume the full responsibilities of military duties. He said:

"This training should be given to all males able to participate and benefit by it. The best in citizenship will come only when the citizen has given of his time, his effort, a part of his life as it were, to the service of his country. We guard the thing in which we have invested."

Asking the cooperation of his hearers to obtain this training for the youth of America, General Hershey pointed out that few other groups are as interested in its objectives.

"You," he said, "are interested in health, physical education, and recreation. You have met to discuss fitness for war and peace. The unacceptable group in this war is as large as all our armed forces in the last war. It is a group about the size of our overseas forces at present. It is a force larger than the Navy, including the Marine Corps.

"Yet this force today contributes nothing to the military and naval strength of the Nation. It contributes nothing to our military strength because it is not fit to fight. There are many causes why these men were rejected for military service, but almost

a million of them can be charged against educational deficiency and mental disease, not including those rejected for neurological causes and mental deficiency."

Ten percent of the men who have been rejected by the armed forces have physical defects that are obvious, General Hershey declared.

"Many others," he added, "have defects that probably could not have been avoided even though an ideal system of health, physical education, and recreation had been in existence."

## Situation Held Serious

"The numbers rejected," General Hershey asserted, "raise a question as to whether or not we have left physical, mental, and emotional development to chance for a large part of our youth. The situation is serious enough to warrant the most earnest consideration by all agencies with responsibility for health, physical education and recreation. The things we have done or have failed to do in the past cannot be changed. They must be studied to determine what measures were fruitful of accomplishment and the ones that were not."

Declaring the situation presents a challenge to leaders in the promotion of health, physical education, and recreation, General Hershey concluded:

"The problem will be overcome by us or we will be overcome by it. We must find a way to build immunity against the advances of our inabilities to adjust to our environment. The development of the healthy human body with the capacity to relax is the solution. We must train to that end."

## Spry Grandpas Vie With Martial Sons-in-Law

Grandpa isn't going to let himself be passed by in this war, if he is under 38—and especially if his grandchildren's soldier, sailor, or marine daddy is his son-in-law.

In our February issue we mentioned A. A. Massey, 36, of Arkadelphia, Ark., inducted through Clark County (Ark.) Local Board to join his son-in-law in the Army, as probably the youngest grandfather so processed by a local board. Two other boards now dispute the latter claim with entries who likewise are vying with martial sons-in-law.

"We claim a younger grandfather than the Arkansas board," writes Local Board No. 1, West Jefferson, N. C., under date of March 20. "We are inducting James R. Kimberlin, 35, and he is a grandfather. His son-in-law was inducted into the Army last January."

"The distinction is ours," says Local Board No. 20, Pittsburgh, Pa. "One of our registrants, William W. Merritt, a grandfather, was accepted by the Navy on February 21, more than a month before he became 36."

## Board Members' Kin Well Represented In Service

Kin of members of local boards—sons, son-in-laws, nephews—are numerous in the fighting forces, too numerous to list more than a few in each issue and as space permits.

For a first contingent this month, we have the children of the personnel of Local Board No. 2, Caribou, Maine. The following members, each of whom has one son of military age, are represented thus: S. Waldo Burgess (Marine Corps); J. C. Briggs (Navy); O. R. Cogswell (Army), and H. E. Umphrey (Navy). Chairman Walter H. Cassidy and John S. Johnston, another member, have no sons of military age. F. E. Pendleton, appeal agent, has a son in the Navy, and Louis R. Cousins, clerk, has three sons in the Army and one in the Navy.

## Political Activity Of S. S. Personnel Limited by Law

Since 1944 is an election year, attention of all Selective Service System personnel, both compensated and uncompensated, is directed to provisions of law which govern their political activities. The Hatch Political Activities Act (58 Stat. 1148), the U. S. Civil Service Act, and Civil Service Rules and Regulations definitely limit such activities. All persons affected are presumed to be acquainted with the law and ignorance is not an excuse for violation.

Uncompensated personnel, which includes members of local boards, are not barred from taking active part in political management or in political campaigns. However, there are provisions against use of their official positions for the purpose of influencing an election, or permitting politics to affect, in any manner, their official acts as members of the Selective Service System. Local board and other offices of the Selective Service System shall not be used for political meetings, or for planning political activities of any description.

Compensated personnel are not permitted to take any active part in political management or political campaigns. Among prohibited forms of political activity are: (1) Serving on or for any political committee, party, or similar organization; (2) soliciting or handling political contributions; (3) participating in a political parade, except as a spectator; (4) serving as an officer of a political club or as a member or officer of any of its committees, addressing such a club or being active in organizing it; (5) distributing campaign literature or material.

In case of doubt, consult your personnel officer prior to engaging in any political activity.

## Use of IV-F Men Major Problem

(Continued from page 1)

by March 1, in the 10 States surveyed, 16 percent had been inducted into the armed forces and were in Class I-C; 38 percent were in Class I-A, and 4 percent in Class I-A (L) awaiting processing for induction; 28 percent were again placed in Class IV-F; 12 percent were deferred in essential occupations in Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C, and 2 percent were in other deferred classifications.

Applying this experience to the national situation, it may be concluded that 44,000 registrants were in Class I-C on March 1 who were in Class IV-F on September 15, that 77,000 were reexamined and returned to Class IV-F, and that 109,000 had been placed in Class I-A and were awaiting further processing on March 1.

These facts are significant in light of the House Military Affairs Committee's recent recommendation that Class IV-F registrants be periodically reprocessed to obtain a maximum utilization of their services either in the armed forces or in civilian activities in support of the war effort.

## Original Members Of Local Boards Still Serving

Local board members receive no remuneration for their work other than the satisfaction that attends patriotic effort. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that more than 60 percent of the approximately 21,500 local board members in the Selective Service System have served continuously since the fall of 1940.

Honoring the personnel of Local Board No. 1, Bainbridge, Ga., which has remained intact since October 1940, Post No. 62, The American Legion, has presented the board with an American flag. They are: George P. Sweeney, Percy Youmans, and John W. Algonas, board members, and Dr. W. L. Wilkerson, examining physician. Dr. J. H. Griffin, the other examining physician, appointed in 1941.

The original members and the medical examiners of Local Board No. 2, Bellaire, Ohio, are still in service. They are: C. E. Sedgwick, Dr. Earl Schafer, Foster Warren, William M. Smith, and Wendel Keitz, board members, and Dr. Homer Ring, Dr. J. F. Wilkinson, and Dr. C. S. Starkwater. The original chairman of the Registrants' Advisory Board, C. E. Timberlake, now is the Government Appeal Agent.

The three original members of Local Board No. 1, Arlington, Va., Frank H. Eastman, John F. Cavanaugh, and William F. Flincoe, also Dr. Stacy T. Noland, examining physician, remain in service.





Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 1944

Number 5

# New Occupational Deferment Policy Allocates Youth to Armed Forces; Older Men to Industry

## Over 5 Million III-A Reclassified In 7 Months

### Most Fathers Deferred In Their Civilian Occupations

In the approximately 7 months since the local board inventory of registrants was taken last September, the major change in classifications has been the decrease of Class III-A. On October 1, 1943, dependency, of itself, ceased to be a reason for deferment and local boards were instructed to reclassify all registrants then in III-A. Since then Class III-A has decreased from around 6,000,000 to less than 350,000. (See graph accompanying "Statistical Digest" table on page 3).

### Most Fathers Deferred

Most of the fathers—about 3,500,000 of them—who were in Class III-A on October 1, now are in deferred classification, and more than four-fifths of them are occupationally deferred. On May 1, there were about 3,675,000 fathers deferred in agriculture, industry, and professions, of whom 2,810,000 were in Classes II-A and II-B, and 865,000 in Classes II-C and III-C. Another 710,000 were in Class IV-F

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Hopi's Hopes Hinge On Hymen's Help

Reporting a change in dependency status, a Hopi Indian registrant of Local Board No. 1, Holbrook, Ariz., advises the board thus: "I have four more dependents now since father-in-law died leaving me his wife and children to take care of unless mother-in-law gets married again then I will let you know."

## Age Group Status Fixed by Date of Classification

### Proud Record of Local Boards For Patriotic Performance Praised by Hershey

Congress formulated the Selective Training and Service Act to provide for the quick and orderly mobilization of our Nation's war-power consonant in manner and method with the principles of democratic government. The Selective Service System, therefore, was based on the selection of the individual by his neighbors and is built around the local board.

Under the Selective Service Act, the fundamental decisions concerning every registrant are made by his local board. Likewise, and necessarily, all instructions issued by National Headquarters consistently recognize and emphasize the right and the responsibility of the local board to identify the individuals to whose cases they are to be applied.

The Act is fundamental; the Regulations and official instructions are general; together they provide a framework within which local boards must exercise discretion.

The exercise of that discretion imposed upon the local board by Congress probably is more important today than at any other period

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Defers Most Men Over 29

### Fathers 26 and Over Get Preferential Treatment

With the Nation's military forces virtually at authorized peak war strength, and both branches desiring mainly replacements for fighting units, Selective Service occupational classification policies have been revised to make younger men available for the battle fronts by replacing them in their civilian activities, insofar as possible, with older men.

Three age brackets now are major considerations in occupational deferment. These are: (a) 18 through 25 years; (b) 26 through 29 years; and (c) 30 through 37 years. Whenever the local board, the board of appeal, or the President classifies or reclassifies a registrant, the determination of the registrant's age shall be of the date of such classification or reclassification.

### The New Policy

The new policy as applied to occupations other than agriculture is set forth in Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended May 14, 1944. It is liberal in application to men 26 and over. It permits deferment of men 26 through 29 who are found to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" activities supporting the war effort, with preferential treatment for fathers. For registrants 30 and over, the requirements are even less strictly applied in the cases of both fathers and nonfathers. The same general policy for agriculture is applied—insofar as compatible with the Tydings Amendment—by the provisions of

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## REJECTIONS FOR EDUCATIONAL DEFICIENCY EXCEED CASUALTIES CAUSED BY ENEMY

Educational deficiency, or failure to pass Army intelligence tests primarily because of educational deficiency, has deprived our armed forces of more physically fit men than have the operations of the enemy. Total American war casualties as of the last official announcement were 201,454; total rejected for failure to pass Army intelligence tests primarily because of educational deficiency who have no other disqualifying defect have been about 240,000.

These data emphasize the importance to the Nation as a whole of ensuring that every American citizen has opportunity for a reasonable minimum of education. Adequate educa-

tional programs and the enforcement of compulsory school laws during the decade before the outbreak of this war would have resulted in providing the equivalent of 15 additional divisions of fighting troops for the defense of democracy.

### Delinquency Decreasing

Delinquency under the Selective Service Act has dropped to about 40,000 cases from around 55,000 which had been reported by local boards when a drastic drive on delinquents was begun last November. The decrease is the result of close cooperation between the Department of Justice and the Selective Service System.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM  
21st and C Streets NW. Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV MAY 1944 Number 5

## Local Boards Have Proud Record For Patriotic Performance

(Continued from page 1)

of the more than 3 years the Selective Service System has been in operation. Certainly it is more exacting upon local boards for arduous and patient labor to collect and weigh data upon which determinations must be based.

The pools of young manpower, from which selection can be made for service in the armed forces or for temporary deferment in work supporting the war effort, have dwindled. The manpower needs of both the armed forces and the civilian activities which support them have become altered and more specialized. Both are vital for victory, and each, therefore, must be maintained in effective operation. But, where there is conflict in their demands, the weight in decision must be given to the needs of the armed forces, which are the more critical and which now are almost exclusively for young men fit for combat service. Industry and agriculture can and must replace their young men who are needed on the battle fronts with men unacceptable for military service or women.

This task of transferring young and physically fit male workers from factory and farm to the battle fronts without injury to war production is the increasingly difficult one confronting our local boards. That you will meet the requirements imposed upon you, I have no doubt; and should any be suggested, your record over the past more than 3 years must dispel it.

More than 30 million men 18 to 45 years old registered and classified; approximately 10 million of those 18 to 38—the world's finest force of fighting men—selected and supplied to the armed forces without a single serious interruption of civilian war effort. . . . That is a proud record of patriotic performance!

And today, of the approximately 24,600 local board members, who form the front line of the Selective Service System—who serve without pay and must bear the brunt of the criticism which attends all human endeavor as well as do the bulk of the work—more than 50 percent have been in continuous service since 1940. . . . That is a proud record of patriotic patience!

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

May 13 (Transmittal Memo. No. 120). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 187, as amended May 13, 1944, "Students Preparing For the Ministry." The amendment authorizes deferment into Class IV-D of a registrant who has been accepted for admittance to a recognized theological or divinity school who, under the general direction of such theological or divinity school, is pursuing a specific full-time course of study on an accelerated basis and who has been formally accepted as a candidate for the ministry by the highest authority governing ordination of a recognized church, religious sect, or religious organization.

May 12 (Transmittal Memo. No. 119). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended May 12, 1944, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agricultural," and two attachments, (a) "List of Exceptions," and (b) "List of Essential Activities." This amended memorandum instructs local boards concerning policies to be followed in the classification of registrants by age groups. It sets forth: General Policies (Part I); Provisions concerning Registrants ages 18

through 25 (Part II); Provisions concerning Registrants ages 26 through 29 (Part III); Provisions concerning Registrants ages 30 through 37 (Part IV); Provisions concerning Registrants ages 38 through 44 (Part V); Special Policies and Procedures (Part VI).

The "List of Exceptions," "List of Critical Occupations," and "Definitions of Critical Occupations," which were attached to L. B. M. No. 115, as amended April 4, 1944, are rescinded, together with the following documents: All "Activity and Occupation Bulletins" (superseded by "List of Essential Activities" attached to L. B. M. No. 115, as amended May 12, 1944); L. B. M. No. 115-A, "Transfer of Registrants Qualified for Critical Occupations" (obsolete); L. B. M. No. 115-B, "Registrants in Critical Occupations, Ages 26 Through 37" (obsolete); L. B. M. No. 115-C, "Referral to U. S. Employment Service If Local Board Desires Additional Occupational Information" (covered by amended L. B. M. No. 115); L. B. M. No. 115-D, "Registrants Engaged in Seasonal Occupations" (covered by amended L. B. M. No. 115); and L. B. M. No. 123, "Fathers To Be Reclassified But Not To Be Inducted Until After Available Volunteers and Non-Fathers" (provisions remaining in effect now included in Regulation, amended L. B. M. No. 115, and other local board memoranda).

April 25 (Transmittal Memo. No. 118). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 77-A, as amended April 25, 1944, "Reclassification of Registrants Who Have Been Found Disqualified for Service by Reason of Physical or Mental Disability." This amended memorandum provides separate procedures for reviewing classification of registrants who, because of physical or mental disability, have been (a) found disqualified through local board physical examinations, or (b) rejected at armed forces induction stations, or (c) separated from the land or naval forces; also for medical review of the cases of such registrants whenever necessary to determine whether they are probably acceptable for military service before giving consideration to their eligibility for deferment.

### Michigan Man in Navy 3 Days after Registering

On May 1, Michael R. Morgan registered with Otsego County Local Board No. 1, Gaylord, Mich., and asked to be inducted as speedily as possible. The next morning the local board classed him I-A, and he asked to go with a call scheduled to leave at 1:27 p. m. that day. At the induction station in Detroit the next morning he was accepted for the Navy. The following morning, May 4, he was en route to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

### Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 11, Pittsburgh, Pa.; presented by Past Commander B. H. Giffen, Post No. 5, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Jefferson City, Mo.; presented by The Roy Sone Post, No. 1003, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 5, Fayette County, Pa.; presented by Kiwanis Club of Brownsville, Pa.

Local Board No. 412, Potsdam, N. Y.; presented by The American Legion Post of Potsdam.

Local Board No. 25B, Shelton, Conn.; presented by its secretary, Alvin B. Coger.

Local Boards Nos. 354, 355, 356, 357, and 358, Schenectady County, N. Y.; a flag presented to each board by the Schenectady Rotary Club.

Local Board No. 55, Danvers, Mass.; presented by John E. Doyle, sealer of weights and measures and treasurer of Danvers Salvage committee.

Local Board No. 2, Jefferson Parish, La.; presented by Women's Auxiliary, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Hebron, Nebr.; presented by Saxton Post No. 180, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Chillicothe, Ohio; presented by Ross County Post No. 62, The American Legion.



# New Policy Defers Most Men Over 29

## Fathers 26 and Over Get Preferential Treatment

(Continued from page 1)

Local Board Memorandum No. 164, as amended April 5, 1944.

Experience in actual combat, as well as during the strenuous training that must be given to the modern soldier, sailor, or marine, has demonstrated that the best fighting man is under 26 years of age. Therefore the emphasis on young men in filling current and probably future calls for the armed forces; and the encouragement for their replacement in war-supporting activities by registrants in older age brackets and those unacceptable.

The number of men who can be made available for military service from occupational deferment classifications, which constitute the largest pool of young and physically fit registrants, is limited mainly by three restrictions: (1) the restriction of physical fitness to meet prevailing standards of the armed forces; (2) the restriction of the Tydings Amendment affecting registrants deferred in agriculture—among whom is included the largest deferred group under 26; and (3) the necessity of retaining certain registrants under 26 in industrial and professional activities because their pre-emptory or arbitrary removal might disrupt essential war activities.

### Essentials for Deferment

Essential requirements for deferment in occupations other than agriculture of registrants in the three age brackets, stipulated in Local Board Memorandum No. 115, are:

**18 through 25:** Registrant must be regularly engaged and irreplaceable and must possess extreme or specialized skill or knowledge, or unusually high educational qualifications. **Form 42-A (Special)** must be filed by the employer through the State Director of Selective Service in whose State the registrant's principal place of employment is located and be endorsed by that State Director; except that, if the registrant is included within the exceptions made by the Director of Selective Service, **Form 42 (Special)** is filed directly with his local board.

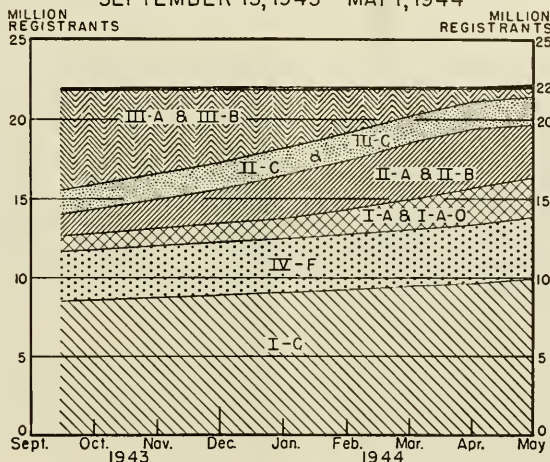
**26 through 29:** Registrant must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" an activity essential to the war effort or the national health, safety, or interest. If other factors are equal, fathers will be given preference over nonfathers for deferment. The List of Essential Activities issued by the War Manpower Commission may be used as a guide by local boards, but they will use their own judgment in all cases regardless of whether the activity in which the registrant is engaged is on this list or is not included.

# Statistical Digest

May 1, 1944

## CHANGES IN SELECTIVE SERVICE CLASSIFICATION

SEPTEMBER 15, 1943 — MAY 1, 1944



SOURCE: RS III-A, 110-A

On May 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total	Fathers
Total living registrants.....	22,217,000	6,749,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted).....	9,908,000	405,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number of registrants who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserve and excludes nonregistered enlisted men and women and registrants who entered the armed services and who are now over 38 years of age.)		
Class IV-F (rejected for military service).....	4,049,000	709,000
Class I-A.....	2,348,000	1,539,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)		
Unclassified.....	82,000	—
Classes III-A and III-B (men with dependents in process of reclassification).....	310,000	326,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture).....	3,558,000	2,804,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L) and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	9,000	5,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture).....	1,657,000	864,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	5,000	1,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases).....	108,000	61,000
All other classes.....	153,000	35,000

**Form 42-A** may be filed with the local board by the employer.

**30 through 37:** Registrant need only be "regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the war effort or the national health, safety, or interest. Consideration will be given to the manpower requirements of the locality in which the registrant is employed. **Form 42-B** may be used by the employer in filing a request for deferment with the registrant's local board.

The purpose of these procedures is to make available to the Army and the Navy every possible man under 26 now deferred in industry and agriculture. Eventually, of course, the men needed by the Army and Navy who cannot be procured from those under 26 must be obtained from those over 26.

# Over 5 Million III-A Reclassified

## Most Fathers Deferred In Their Civilian Occupations

(Continued from page 1)

and 61,000 were deferred in Class III-D as hardship cases.

During the 7 months period since October 1, local boards have taken more than 13,000,000 actions on registrants, an average of approximately 2,000 per local board. The number of cases considered in which classifications were not changed is unknown, but would swell this total appreciably.

As of May 1, Class I-C is shown to be very near the 10,000,000 mark and Class IV-F has passed the 4,000,000 mark. This means that approximately 2 in every 3 registrants 18 through 37 years old are in one of these two classes. Moreover, during the month of April, the net balance of fathers added to Class I-C exceeded that for nonfathers for the first time.

Class I-A on May 1 reached a total of over 2 million registrants. This may be the highest peak that Class I-A will reach for the duration of the war. New regulations liberalizing the occupational deferment of men in the older age groups are expected to reduce the total in this class considerably.

### Occupational Deferments

Classes II-A and II-B decreased for the first time since the inventory of September 15, 1943. Agricultural deferments in Classes II-C and III-C decreased during April as they did in March. This decrease is accounted for by the reprocessing of nonfathers.

It is to be expected that the occupationally deferred classes will increase during May, due to reclassification of men over 30 years of age out of Class I-A and to reclassification of registrants now in Class IV-F. At present, registrants with occupational deferments represent 43 percent of all registrants not in Class I-C. This percentage will rise as this reclassification activity gets underway.

## Plural Progenitiveness Record Is Claimed By Ohio Board

Not only have the three members of Local Board No. 5, North Ridgeville, Ohio—Edwin C. Cotton, chairman; Myles L. Knechtges; and Dr. Russell M. Arnold—served continuously since 1940, but they also have another and possible unique claim to distinction among Selective Service units. Each is the proud parent of plural progeny born simultaneously.

"One of our board members is the father of triplets, all girls," writes Chairman Cotton, "another is the father of twin boys, and still another is the father of twin girls."

And to clinch this claim to the palm for plural progenitiveness, he adds: "Also, the board clerk is the grandmother of twin girls."

## State Directors of Selective Service Confer with General Hershey in Washington



The bi-annual meeting of State Directors of Selective Service was held May 8, 9, and 10 at National Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presided at the sessions.

The Tuesday (May 9) afternoon session also was attended by representatives of claimant agencies under the Interagency Committee, which recommends activities, plants, and jobs for special consideration in connection with the occupational deferment of registrants under 26. These representatives included: Vice Admiral S. M. Robinson, Chief of Procurement and Material, Navy Department; Maj. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Director of Matériel, Army Service Forces; Brig. Gen. Charles D. Young, Deputy Director, Office of Defense Transportation; Col. Bradley Dewey, Rubber Director; Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice Chairman, War Production Board; and Dr. A. E. Lombard, Jr., Special Assistant to Director, Aircraft Resources Control Office, Army Air Forces.

State Directors, or their representatives, who attended the conference were:

Col. James T. Johnson, Jr. *Alabama*; John McCormick, *Alaska*; Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill, *Arizona*; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, *Arkansas*; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, *California*; Lt. Col. Howard E. Reed, *Colorado*; Lt. Comdr. John F. Robinson, *Connecticut*; Col. Albert W. Foreman, *Delaware*; William E. Leahy, *District of Columbia*; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, *Florida*; Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., *Georgia*; Brig. Gen. Mervin G. Mc-

Connel, *Idaho*; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, *Illinois*; Col. Robinson Hitchcock, *Indiana*; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, *Iowa*.

Also Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, *Kansas*; Col. Frank D. Rash, *Kentucky*; Col. W. D. Shaffer, *Louisiana*; Lt. Col. Charles D. Bartlett, *Maine*; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, *Maryland*; Col. Ralph M. Smith, *Massachusetts*; Brig. Gen. LeRoy Pearson, *Michigan*; Col. Joseph E. Nelson, *Minnesota*; Col. Lawrence W. Long, *Mississippi*; Col. Claude C. Earp, *Missouri*; Col. S. H. Mitchell, *Montana*; Brig. Gen. Guy N.

Henninger, *Nebraska*; Brig. Gen. Jay H. White, *Nevada*; Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, *New Hampshire*; Lt. Col. E. N. Bloomer, *New Jersey*; Lt. Col. Rufino R. Sedillo, *New Mexico*; Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, *New York*; Col. A. V. McDermott, *New York City*; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, *North Carolina*; Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, *North Dakota*.

Also Col. Chester W. Goble, *Ohio*; Col. Clive E. Murray, *Oklahoma*; Col. Elmer V. Wooton, *Oregon*; Col. Richard K. Mellon, *Pennsylvania*; Col. Harry F. Bessa, *Puerto Rico*; Brig.

Gen. Herbert R. Dean, *Rhode Island*; Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, *South Carolina*; Col. Edward A. Beckwith, *South Dakota*; Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, *Tennessee*; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, *Texas*; Col. H. A. Rich, *Utah*; Col. Charles N. Barber, *Vermont*; Gov. Charles Harwood, *Virgin Islands*; Col. Mills F. Neal, *Virginia*; Col. Walter J. DeLong, *Washington*; Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce, *West Virginia*; Col. John F. Mullen, *Wisconsin*; and Col. Rhodolph L. Esmay, *Wyoming*.

### L. B. M. 164 GUIDES FARM DEFERMENTS

National Headquarters has instructed local boards to weigh carefully the need of the armed forces for young men against the value of a registrant's agricultural occupation to the war effort as a whole when considering deferment under the provisions of the Tydings Amendment.

Local Board Memorandum No. 164, as amended April 5, 1944, is the guide for classification of registrants in agriculture. It gives detailed instructions concerning procedure and policy, including conformity with the new "age groups" policy.

Information contained in the "List of Essential Activities" issued by the War Manpower Commission, under the headings "Agriculture and Commercial Fishing" and "Agricultural Services" does not apply to registrants engaged in agriculture and may be considered only in connection with activities serving agriculture.

### Board Members' Kin In Service

Esther W. Stackhouse, daughter of Charles L. Stackhouse, Sr., a member of Local Board No. 51, Philadelphia, Pa., her mother, and her 12 brothers and sisters are proud of the patriotic work he is doing, and Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse and the other children are very, very proud of the fact that the four older boys of the family are in the armed forces.

"From time to time," writes Esther, "you have mentioned board members who have sons in the armed forces. Well, my dad is not to be beaten by any of them. He has four sons in the Service. They are: 1st Lt. Charles L. Stackhouse, Jr., Army Aviation Cadet; Walter C. Stackhouse, Pfc.; Harry W. Stackhouse, and A/S William R. Stackhouse."

"Dad is very proud of those boys; so are the nine other Stackhouse children and so certainly is the mother of our large brood."

### Each of 4 Board Clerks Has 3 Warrior Sons

While probably every member of the Selective Service personnel has one or more relatives in the armed forces, four clerks of as many local boards have unusual distinction in that each has three sons in uniform.

In our February issue was mentioned Mrs. Blanche C. Hammond, of Local Board No. 1, Peru, Ind., whose three boys are in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, respectively. And in our April issue it was recorded that the three sons of Mrs. T. I. Dahl, of Local Board No. 1, Grafton, N. Dak., are in the Army.

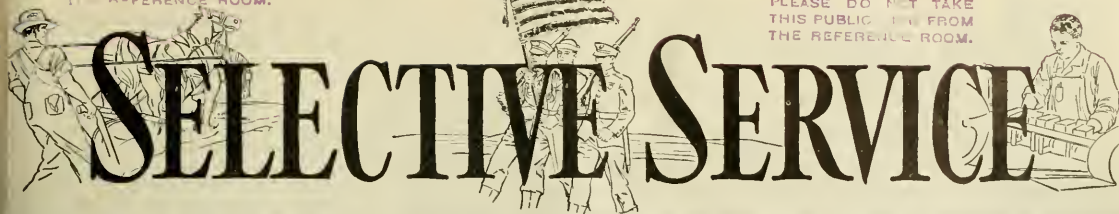
Now comes word from Local Board No. 1, Dayton, Ohio, that Mrs. Irene M. Ward, the clerk, has three sons in the service—the eldest in the Marine Corps, another in the Navy, and the youngest in the Army; also advice from Local Board No. 1, Escanaba, Mich., that the three sons of its clerk, Mrs. Mary Buchholtz, are in the Army.

### Original Members Still Serving

All five of the original members of Local Board No. 131, Salem, Mass., R. W. Hill, Frank E. Brophy, Peter F. Carbone, Peter Demas, and Francis T. Parker, have served continuously since 1940, as also have Charles Halliday, Government appeal agent, and two examining physicians, Dr. Philip J. Finnegan and Dr. Max Lessees. The two other examining physicians, Dr. Arthur W. O'Neil and Dr. Israel Kaplan, have served since February 1941.

Local Board No. 2, Moundsville, W. Va., still has its three original members, Roy A. Fitzgerald, Arch N. Cook, and Hugh A. McShane. Two of Mr. Fitzgerald's sons, S/Sgt. Roy A. Fitzgerald, Jr., who recently received the Distinguished Flying Cross, and Pvt. Edward W. Fitzgerald, are in the Army. Mr. Cook served in the Marine Corps in World War I, and Mr. McShane was with the A. E. F.





Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 1944

Number 6

## Veterans Rely On Local Boards To Get Jobs

### Reemployment Problems Increase with Rising Tempo of War

As the war increases in scope and intensity, Selective Service faces growing demands for proper relocation in civilian life of veterans honorably released from military service. The Selective Service System has the direct obligation, under the law, to return these veterans to their former jobs, if they are eligible and so desire, or to aid them to obtain new employment.

To meet this responsibility, the Veterans Assistance Program has been formulated (L. B. M. No. 190) and the policies and principles for its administration have been set forth in Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A.

#### Local Board Responsibility

The responsibility for carrying out the program in each community is that of the local board; therefore each veteran is instructed to apply, immediately upon separation from military service, to his local board for information and assistance. Important general requirements which the local board should impress upon each returning veteran are:

1. Any veteran, male or female, who entered the Army, Navy, Marine Corps,

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

## Wants Hubby Deferred To Wallpaper Home

Pleading an "extreme urgency," a young woman called at the offices of Local Board No. 77, Holyoke, Mass., seeking deferment for her husband, age 24, who had been ordered to report for induction on June 14.

"Just what is the emergency?" inquired Clerk Minnie H. Shea.

"I have decided to have our home repaired," was the reply. "He's got to do it—I can't. Isn't that emergency extreme enough?"

It was not.

## Secretary Stimson Congratulates Local Boards as Selectees Prove Mettle in Battle

MAJ. GEN. LEWIS B. HERSHEY,  
Director of Selective Service,  
Washington, D. C.

In the great Italian offensive which broke the resistance of the Germans late in May, the names of two new divisions were prominently mentioned. They were the 85th and 88th Infantry Divisions, both made up almost entirely of men who entered the Army through the Selective Service System.

Reports from the front stress not only the courage and fortitude which members of these units displayed, but the great eagerness of officers and men to join battle with the enemy. In the first pages of their combat records they have set an example for other Selective Service divisions not yet committed.

The accomplishments of these units indicate how ably our training fits men for battle and how thoroughly our men absorb their battle lessons. They indicate, too, the great courage which infuses our national spirit, so that average Americans, armed and trained, become masters of Germany's military race.

I feel sure that all members of the local boards of the Selective Service System will derive a special satisfaction in reading the records of these men. In such victories as these they will find reward for the devotion to duty they have displayed in selecting men for the Nation's needs.

*Henry L. Stimson*

Secretary of War.

## Job Deferment Headaches Nothing New; George Washington Had Problems, Too

Occupational deferment—that perplexing question of how to provide needed manpower for fighting forces without disrupting war production—had the same headaches for our Revolutionary forefathers that harass military and industrial leaders and those who arbitrate between them today.

In the archives at Morristown (N. J.) National Historical Park, on the site of the principal headquarters of General Washington, are documents dated in 1777 and 1778 which are prototypes of occupational deferment data in Selective Service files.

For examples:

On June 23, 1777, the Board of War recommended to the Continental Congress that eleven workmen "employed by Colonel Mark Bird at his Cannon and Nail Rod Works in Berks County, Pennsylvania," be discharged from the militia into which they had been drafted, because "they are of more extensive Uses to the Continent in their Employment as Artificers, and as it is represented that the works must stand still if these Workmen march out with the Militia." And on the next

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Age Groups Policy Controls Job Deferments

### New Procedure Will End Use of Replacement Schedules

With age now the controlling factor in recruitment for the armed forces, because the pressing national need is for young men in fighting units, the Replacement Schedule Program for registrants in occupations other than agriculture has been revised to conform with current Selective Service policies restricting deferment for men under 26 and liberalizing requirements for older age groups.

As a result of this revision, made by Local Board Memorandum No. 158, as amended May 29, 1944, many replacement schedules will be discontinued immediately, and all schedules will be gradually eliminated as they expire.

Under the provisions of L. B. M. No. 115, as amended, which establishes three major age groups for consideration of occupational deferments—18 through 25 years, 26 through 29, and 30 through 37—the Replacement Schedule program, in modified form, is effective primarily in the 26 through 29 age group.

In many cases the Replacement Schedule will be considered unnecessary and those schedules will be discontinued immediately. Furthermore, under the provisions of L. B. M. No. 158, no new schedule will be accepted from establishments not now operating

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Mother of 3 Soldiers Aids War Loan Drive

Mrs. Essie Felberbaum, a volunteer worker with Local Board No. 705, Babylon, N. Y., is a patriot who gives all-out support to the war effort.

Three sons, who are her only children, are in the armed forces; she has donated her clerical services to the local board for the past 2 years—and she has purchased a \$500 War Bond to be credited to the board in the Fifth War Loan drive.



National Headquarters  
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Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

JUNE 1944

Number 6

## We're Proud of Our Selectees; Let's Show Them That We Are

There are three essentials for victory in warfare—*manpower*, *matériel*, and *morale*, and we, the members of the Selective Service System, have unique opportunity as well as responsibility for substantial contribution to all three.

We have direct responsibility, under the Selective Training and Service Act, to select the manpower needed by our armed forces and in making that selection we also must select by deferment the men who provide war matériel. Fundamentally, this work is done by the members of our local boards, and how exceedingly well it is being done is attested by the message of congratulation from Secretary of War Stimson published on page one of this issue; also by the fact that the fighting men whom Secretary Stimson so highly commends have been recruited without causing a single serious interruption to war production.

Secretary Stimson's letter is a citation of which we may well be proud because of its assurance that our delegated work of providing manpower for the armed forces is being well performed. But it also is a reminder that we, as individuals, also have a major duty to our fighting men in common with all Americans who must remain behind the battle lines—and an even more compelling reason for its discharge because of our responsibility for the recruitment of these fighting men—the duty to give our utmost as individuals for the maintenance of their morale.

We are proud of the men we have selected for the armed forces—proud of their quick adaptability to the requirements of modern warfare, of their physical fitness and proven courage—and we are proud of the fact that their arms and equipment are the finest in the world. But we must keep in mind also that third essential for victorious warfare—*morale*, and appreciate that it is imbued in the warrior by knowledge that those for whom he fights are backing him up—not only with prayers and cheers but also with their utmost in material contribution for his weapons and welfare.

The opportunity to make this contribution to the morale of our armed forces—to prove to our selectees that we are proud of them and are backing them up—is presented by the Fifth War Loan drive, which began on June 12 and will end on July 8. Let's make it a fitting and notable expression of appreciation and cooperation. We've more than exceeded our quotas in past drives—I'm confident we will do even more in this one.

*Lewis B. Horsley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

June 8 (Transmittal Memo. No. 129). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 178, as amended: June 8, 1944, "Preinduction Physical Examination and Induction." Henceforth registrants forwarded for preinduction physical examination and found qualified for military service will be designated as acceptable for general military service or limited military service rather than as acceptable to the Army or to the Navy. Beginning July 1, 1944, registrants will be delivered to the armed forces induction station instead of to the Army Reception Center or the Navy Recruiting Station. For July 1944 and thereafter, the local board will receive a combined induction call for the armed forces, instead of separate induction calls for the Army and the Navy, which will be filled by selecting registrants who have been found to be acceptable to the armed forces, disregarding that some such registrants may have been designated as acceptable to the Army or to the Navy. On and after July 1, 1944, registrants will be assigned to the Army or to the Navy at the induction station at the time of their induction.

June 8 (Transmittal Memo. No. 128). *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 66, "Individual Appeal Record."

June 6 (Transmittal Memo. No. 127). *Subject:* "Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda"; "Table of Current Local Board Memoranda"; and "Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda." (All as of June 1, 1944.)

June 6 (Transmittal Memo. No. 126). *Subject:* "Table of Current Forms and Instructions"; "Supplement to Table of Discontinued Forms." (Both as of June 1, 1944.)

June 2 (Transmittal Memo. No.

125). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115-H, Issued: June 2, 1944, "Deferment of Men in the Merchant Marine and in Training Therefor." "List of Exceptions," as amended June 2, 1944, to Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended May 12, 1944.

L. B. M. 115-H provides local boards with information concerning the policies and procedures to be followed in granting deferment to registrants engaged in or being trained for the Merchant Marine. It supersedes Activity and Occupation Bulletins Nos. 26-2 and 33-2.

The "List of Exceptions" to the general restriction against deferment of registrants ages 18 through 25 has been amended to provide that local boards may consider for deferment, without a statement from a State Director of Selective Service, personnel of the Merchant Marine and the Army Transportation Corps and persons in training therefor when an Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Form 42 Special) is filed for such registrants by or on behalf of the Merchant Marine Deferment Section of the War Shipping Administration. There also is transmitted a List of Federal Government Agencies, as amended June 2, 1944.

May 31 (Transmittal Memo. No. 124). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 77-A, as amended: May 31, 1944, "Reclassification of Registrants Who Have Been Found Disqualified for Service by Reason of Physical or Mental Disability." Amendment provides that registrants entitled to classification in Class I-C who appear to be qualified for military service may be forwarded for preinduction physical examination and reclassified only if they are not entitled to classification in any deferred class.

May 29 (Transmittal Memo. No. 123). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 158, as amended: May 29, 1944, "The Replacement Schedule." Limits future application of the Replacement Schedule program and modifies Replacement Schedule procedures to conform to classification procedures prescribed in Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended. Local Board Memorandum No. 158-A is rescinded.

May 20 (Transmittal Memo. No. 122). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A, "Reemployment Policies." Sets out policies adopted by National Headquarters for guidance of Selective Service agencies carrying out its program for reemployment assistance to veterans.

May 18 (Transmittal Memo. No. 121). *Subject:* L. B. M. No. 115-F (Temporary), as amended: May 18, 1944, "Occupational Classification of Federal Government Employees," to be in effect until July 1, 1944; L. B. M. No. 115-F (Permanent), as amended: May 18, 1944, "Occupational Classification of Federal Government Employees," to be in effect on and after July 1, 1944.

### Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 42, Lakewood, Ohio; presented by The Xangi Club.

Local Board No. 129, Hanford, Calif.; presented by Hanford Post No. 3, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Monroe, La.; presented by Rotary Club.

Local Boards Nos. 354, 355, 356, 357, and 358, Schenectady, N. Y.; presented by Rotary Club.

Local Board No. 9, New Orleans, La.; presented by Gentilly Post No. 203 and Auxiliary, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Falls City, Nebr.; presented by Senior Chamber of Commerce.

Local Board No. 1, Winton, N. C.; presented by Hertford County Post No. 102, The American Legion.



# Age Controls Job Deferments

## New Procedure Will End Use of Replacement Schedules

(Continued from page 1)

g under the Replacement Schedule program, and existing schedules may be renewed for only one additional month period.

The relationship between the classification policies established in Local Board Memorandum No. 115 and the replacement Schedule program is as follows:

(1) *Registrants 18 through 25.*—Part II of L. B. M. No. 115 sets up the special requirements which must be met before registrants 18 through 25 may be deferred. Therefore, the Replacement Schedule program is not applicable to this age group although employers who continue to use the program may use the State Acceptance Number and Certification on forms 42-A (Special) filed for men in this age group.

(2) *Registrants 26 through 29.*—The replacement Schedule program will apply primarily to registrants in this age group. The employer will be required to list all of his employees 26 through 29 on the Replacement List and requests for deferment must conform strictly to the release time indicated on the approved schedule. Form 2-A filed for such registrants must indicate the month, or period, in which the registrant is scheduled for release and must bear the Replacement Schedule Certification. Classification is governed by Part III of L. B. M. 115.

(3) *Registrants 30 through 37.*—The employer will not be required to list registrants 30 through 37 on the Replacement List. Requests for deferment in this age group may be made on Form 42, Form 42-A, or Form 42-B. No release time will be indicated, but the employer may use the State Acceptance Number and Certification on these forms. Classification will be governed by Part IV of L. B. M. 115.

(4) *Limited service men and men disqualified for all military service.*—Requests for deferment of registrants who have been found qualified for limited military service or disqualified for any military service will be made on Form 42, Form 42-A, or Form 42-B. No release time will be indicated but the employer may use the State Acceptance Number and Certification on these forms if he is operating under Replacement Schedule.

(5) *Employees of the Federal Government.*—Certain agencies of the Federal Government, primarily establishments of the Army or the Navy, were authorized to use Replacement schedules as a basis for the filing of authorized Government requests under the provisions of Executive Order No. 809, which establishes the procedure under which Government agencies are

# Statistical Digest

June 1, 1944

CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON JUNE 1, 1944  
OF THE 22,161,000 REGISTRANTS AGES 18 THROUGH 37



On June 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total
Total living registrants	22,161,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted)	10,080,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number of registrants who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserve and excludes nonregistered enlisted men and women and registrants who entered the armed services and who are now over 38 years of age.)	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	4,108,000
Class I-A	1,994,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Unclassified	63,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture)	3,697,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L) and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	108,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture)	1,637,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	27,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	103,000
All other classes	344,000

required to file requests for deferment. Many of these establishments will continue to use the Replacement Schedule, and will use the State Acceptance Number and Certification on all requests for deferment. However, such requests must, in addition, be stamped with the stamp prescribed in Local Board Memorandum No. 115-F (Permanent) which clearly identifies each request as an "Authorized Government Request."

When a Replacement Schedule is discontinued, the employer will file a new request for deferment for consid-

eration by the local board under the provisions of L. B. M. No. 115. Employers who continue under the Replacement Schedule program must obtain the approval of the State Director on an amended schedule and will file new requests for deferment under the amended schedule.

The fact that an establishment is not operating under a Replacement Schedule or has discontinued the use of that procedure does not indicate that it is not to be considered an activity in war production or in support of the war effort.

## 45% Under 38 In Class I-C

About 2,000,000 in I-A;  
19% Are Rejected;  
27% Deferred

On June 1, 1944, approximately 10,080,000, or about 45 percent, of the 22,161,000 registrants 18 through 37 years old had entered military service. Approximately 27 percent were in deferred classifications; about 19 percent had been rejected by the armed forces, and the remaining 9 percent were in Class I-A.

Class I-A decreased by 354,000 during May to a total of 1,994,000 on June 1. However, a considerable number of the men in Class I-A on June 1 were over 26 years old and may obtain occupational deferments under the liberal policy for men in the older age groups provided for in Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended May 12, 1944.

### 25% Occupationally Deferred

About one-fourth of all registrants under 38 years of age were occupationally deferred. Approximately 3,697,000, or close to 17 percent, were deferred in occupations other than agriculture, while 1,637,000, or 7 percent, were deferred in agriculture. An additional 135,000 registrants had the "(L)" and "(F)" definition recently established for men occupationally deferred and not qualified for general military duty.

Classes II-A and II-B increased by 139,000 registrants during the month of May, and 99,000 not qualified for general military service were classified II-A or II-B with the designation "(L)" or "(F)." This represents an over-all increase of 238,000, as compared with the decrease of 200,000 during the month of April.

Deferments in Classes II-C and III-C decreased 20,000 in May, but this loss was offset by an increase of 22,000 registrants not qualified for general military duty who were deferred in agriculture (Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F)).

The 63,000 unclassified registrants were, in the main, 18 years old. Of these, only a very small proportion were expected to obtain occupational deferments.

There were about 103,000 registrants deferred as hardship cases in Class III-D and 344,000 in miscellaneous classes. Of the latter group about 200,000 were in Class III-A and in the process of being reclassified.

## Robert Eager to Fight; All 709 Pounds of Him

Robert Hughes, 18, a registrant of Local Board No. 1, Mt. Sterling, Ind., is eager to go to war—all 709 pounds of him. Robert, however, carries too much tonnage on a 5-foot, 9-inch frame, according to military standards. The youth has an 8-foot waist line and the appetite that maintains it would appall even an Army cook.

# State Medical Officers in Conference at National Headquarters



## Revolutionary Days Had Deferment Problems, Too

(Continued from page 1)

day, June 24, 1777, the Continental Congress passed a resolution deferring these eleven men.

Possibly taking his cue from Colonel Bird's success in having his Pennsylvania munitions workers deferred, we also find Charles Hoff, Jr., manager of Hibernia Furnace, in Morris County, N. J., writing, under date of July 27, 1777, to Governor Livingston for aid to obtain deferment for workers in his plant. He had been advised, Hoff said, that a draft for the militia would be made in a few days and would include his workmen. Removal of these men, he declared, would make it impossible to produce military stores.

Hoff cited that he had been at considerable expense to put his furnace in blast to fill these munition orders, and that: "Should the Workmen be Required to leave the business in its present Situation great damage must Result from it and Render it Impossible to comply with the Aforementioned Order for want of Stock of Coals and Oare." He also stated that he was enclosing "the exemption given by his Excellency Genl. Washington at the time of the above order from Genl. Knox."

### Would Use Deserters

Apparently Hoff obtained the deferments he requested in 1777, but they did not end his manpower troubles; for, under date of March 20, 1778, he wrote to Gen. William Alexander, Lord Stirling, requesting the use of 30 or 40 deserters from the British forces. He quoted from Stirling's letter, of March 12 previous, the statement that the New Jersey Legislature was "upon a plan that will put an end to the frequent calling out of the Militia" and hoped this plan would procure Hoff "plenty of Workmen," but contended:

"Our having it in our power at this time, to give exemption to 25 Men, is the only thing My Lord, that induces the greater part of the Men to work

State medical officers and advisers of the Selective Service System met at National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., June 5, 6, and 7, to discuss the medical phases of administering the Selective Training and Service Act. Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, made the address of welcome. Col. Leonard G. Rowntree, chief of the Medical Division, presided at the sessions.

Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, was the principal speaker on the first day. Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General of the Navy and chairman of the President's five-man commission on physical standards for the armed forces, spoke on the second day, and Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, made the main address at the concluding session.

State medical officers and advisers attending the conference were:

Dr. Daniel G. Gill, U. S. Public Health Service, *Alabama*; Capt. Homer A. Higgins, USNR, *Arkansas*; Lt. Col. Bert S. Thomas, *California*; Lt. Col. Philip W. Whiteley, *Colorado*; Lt. Col. William B. Smith, *Connecticut*; Maj. James I. Moore, *Delaware*; Col. A. C. Gray, *District of Columbia*; Lt. Col. Walter D. Webb, *Florida*; Dr. Willard Earl Quillian, *Georgia*; Dr. R. D. Simonton, *Idaho*; Maj. Robert H. Sykes, *Illinois*; Maj. Glen W. Lee, *Indiana*; Lt. Col. Robert S. Shane, *Iowa*; Lt. Col. Seth A. Hammel, *Kansas*; Maj. William B. Atkinson, *Kentucky*; Capt. George E. Barnes, *Louisiana*.

Also Brig. Gen. (ret.) John G. Towne, *Maine*; Maj. James I. Moore, *Maryland*; Col. Victor D. Washburn, *Massachusetts*; Lt. Col. Clarence I. Owen, *Michigan*; Lt. Col. Robert B. Radl, *Minnesota*; Maj. N. C. House, *Mississippi*; Col. W. L. Gist, *Missouri*; Maj. Charles F. Jump, *Montana*; Col.

here, that we now have; . . . should that exemption be revoked, I don't see how we should be supplied with Workmen. If Yr. Lordship could send us some of the regular & Hessian Deserters, that don't chuse to enter into the Continental Service, & depend on working in the Country, to amount of Thirty or 40, I would do my endeavor to make em serviceable."

P. H. Bartholomew, *Nebraska*; Maj. John S. Wheeler, *New Hampshire*; Lt. Col. Paul J. Finegan, *New Jersey*; Lt. Col. Dwight L. Hood, *New Mexico*; Col. Louis H. Gaus, *New York State*; Col. Samuel J. Kopetzky, *New York City*; Maj. Elmus D. Peasley, *North Carolina*; Maj. A. C. Fortney, *North Dakota*; Col. Howard E. Boucher, *Ohio*; Lt. Col. Louis H. Ritzhaupt, *Oklahoma*; Lt. Ralph E. Purvine, USNR, *Oregon*; Lt. Col. G. N. Fluegel, *Pennsylvania*; Maj. Lloyd C. Wilson, *Rhode Island*.

Also Lt. Col. E. H. Barnwell, *South Carolina*; Lt. Col. Roy F. Sackett, *South Dakota*; Maj. Joe W. Fenn, *Tennessee*; Col. John J. O'Reilly, *Texas*; Maj. Clark Young, *Utah*; Lt. Col. Fred S. Kent, *Vermont*; Lt. Col. Ernest T. Trice, *Virginia*; Lt. Col. Elvin M. Harlett, *Washington*; Lt. Col. L. Rush Lambert, *West Virginia*; Maj. John A. Grab, *Wisconsin*; Dr. W. A. Buntin, *Wyoming*; Maj. E. J. Jackeny, *Hawaii*; and Lt. Col. Luis B. de la Vega, *Puerto Rico*.

## Registrant, Bereft Of Records, Hunts For His Board

A local board seeking to locate a registrant is not unusual in Selective Service experience, but Local Board No. 1, Charlottesville, Va., reports a registrant who is trying to find his local board. His letter states:

"My name is — and my order number is — and I am in Class IV-F. My address is —. I have lost my draft cards—my registration card and all my other cards. They were in my billfold and it also was lost. Would you mind very much issuing me another draft card? My height is 6 feet, my weight is 145 pounds, dark hair, brown eyes."

## Veterans Depend On Local Boards For Reemployment

(Continued from page 1)

or Coast Guard (except the Coast Guard Auxiliary) subsequent to May 1, 1940, and has been honorably separated from service, is entitled to the reemployment benefits provided by the Selective Service Act.

2. Veterans—including soldiers transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps at their own request on condition that they will engage in essential work—who desire reinstatement in former positions, or positions of like seniority, status, and pay, must make application to former employers with in 40 days after being released from training and service. This is mandatory and compliance is essential if the veteran's rights are to be enforced over the objection of an employer.

3. A veteran who wishes to change from a former civilian position is a "free agent" for employment for the first 60 days after separation from military service. He does not need a "certificate of availability" from the U. S. Employment Service and may take any job he likes.

### Reemployment Rights

To obtain reinstatement in a position, a veteran must be qualified to perform the duties and functions of that position. If unable to qualify for an upgraded job, he is entitled, nevertheless, to a position equal in seniority, status, and pay to the one which he left. His seniority rights accumulate during his period of active military service in the same manner as if he had remained continuously at work in his civilian occupation.

If a veteran finds that his former employer has entered into agreements with others setting up conditions of employment different from those which existed when the veteran left, he cannot be deprived of his reemployment rights by reason of those agreements. He is entitled to reinstatement even though it necessitates discharge of a nonveteran with greater seniority.





## One in Three, 18 Through 37, Found Unfit

### 30.4 Percent of Rejections Caused by Mental Disabilities

Approximately one-fifth of all registrants under 38 years of age, about one-third of all who have been physically examined, have been found to be unfit for general military service under current Army and Navy standards.

Compilation of reports from local boards, as of July 1, 1944, reveal that 4,350,000, or 19.5 percent, of all registrants 18 through 37 years old were deferred as unfit for general military service; 3,982,000 were in Class IV-F and 368,000 were in Classes II-A, II-B, or II-C with the designation (L) or (F), indicating that they were deferred in industrial or agricultural occupations after being rejected for general military service.

#### Alarming Picture Presented

The picture of the Nation's health record as presented by these statistics was described as alarming by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in recent testimony before a Senate subcommittee on War-time Health and Education. General Hershey expressed particular concern

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Board Office Flooded; He Registers in Canoe

It takes more than high water to stop Richard Hayden, Waterloo, Nebr., when his country calls.

The dawn of Richard's eighteenth birthday anniversary found his home town inundated by the Elkhorn and Platte Rivers. Clad in swimming trunks, he paddled a canoe to—and through—the front door of the newspaper office of Frank B. Cox, chairman, Douglas County Local Board No. 10.

"I'm 18 years old today," Richard announced, "and I want to register." From the highest and only dry shelf Cox took down a DSS Form 11 and proceeded to register Richard.

## Selective Service Data Basic To Chart Nation's Course, Hershey Tells Boards

Since the Selective Service System was organized in October 1940, it has obtained, collated, studied, and filed data concerning each of approximately 45 million male persons between the ages of 18 and 65 years who have been registered by its local boards.

The composite of this information about these Selective Service registrants from all local boards and in State and National Headquarters is the most detailed data about such a large segment of a Nation's population ever brought together by any one agency at any one time in the epochs of mankind.

This stupendous and unique compilation of statistics concerning American manpower has been and will continue to be invaluable for its primary purpose, the selection of men for our armed forces in the present world-wide conflict for the defense of democracy with fairness and justice to the individual and for the best interest of our Nation as a whole.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Aid for Veterans, Training for Youth, Tomorrow's Task for Selective Service

While mobilization and maintenance of the Nation's military manpower presents the main job for today, rehabilitation of veterans for civilian life and the conditioning and training of youth to replace them in the armed forces are the big tasks for tomorrow, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, pointed out in a recent address before the Commerce and Industry Association of New York City.

#### Induction Statistics

General Hershey cited that Selective Service, since 1940, has directly or indirectly furnished the armed forces about 10 million men and has done so without preventing the accomplishment of any war production program. He said:

"Almost 10 million men have been mobilized in the last 30 months—an average of more than 300,000 each month for the entire period; 10,000 men a day—more if you omit Sundays and holidays. We thought World War I a fair-sized struggle, but we have mobilized three times the numbers we had then. More of our men are overseas today than we had altogether in the armed forces at our peak in World War I."

Pointing to the importance of conditioning and training youth for future national defense, General Hershey called to attention in the same connection the high rejection rate in the current mobilization.

"I regret to say that we have rejected more men this time than we accepted in the last war," he stated. "Selective Service has procured directly or indirectly an average of 1,000 men per hour, 10 hours per day, 30 days per month, since Pearl Harbor. This number, however, does not include the millions whom the local boards registered, classified, had physically examined, selected, and who were forwarded to the induction stations and rejected during this period."

#### Tomorrow's Task

Emphasizing that the current mobilization and maintenance of manpower for war has been accomplished without injury to war industry, agriculture and the national health, safety, and interest as a whole, General Hershey then said:

"So much for yesterday and for today. What about tomorrow? So long as there is need for men to

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## All Veterans Aid Will Be Initiated By Local Boards

### Revised L. B. M. No. 190 Outlines Program and Procedure

While subsequent legislation and Executive Orders have established some administrative procedures and also have amplified provisions for relocation of veterans in civil life, no change has been made that affects the fundamental responsibility imposed upon the Selective Service System by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 to see that the veterans are returned to their former jobs, if they are eligible and so desire, or obtain suitable new employment.

#### All Must Cooperate

This responsibility, which the Act places upon the Director of Selective Service, devolves upon every agency under his direction—and particularly upon the local board which is the basic unit in all operations of the Selective Service System. For this reason it is imperative that all local board members, reemployment committeemen, clerks, and all persons who must cooperate in the veterans' assistance program, be thoroughly informed of its scope, purpose, and provisions—of what are their responsibilities and the means for discharging them. This is the purpose for which Local Board Memorandum No. 190 (as amended June 30, 1944), Local Board Memorandum 190-A, and other official com-

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Girl Clerks of Board Join Armed Forces

Having participated in the induction of hundreds of men during the last 3 years, two girl clerks who constituted the entire clerical staff of Local Board No. 1, Janesville, Wis., decided to join up themselves. Two blue stars in a service flag at the board's offices represent Miss Levena C. Hagar, who is now a WAC, and Miss Doris A. Jensen, who enlisted as a WAVE.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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## Selective Service Data Basic To Chart Nation's Course

(Continued from page 1)

The preservation of the information contained in these documents now in custody of local boards and State and National Headquarters, therefore, is a sacred trust. Their safety from mishap—from loss or mutilation by fire, water, or other destructive element, or through mishandling—must be zealously guarded against.

The responsibility of Selective Service, however, has never ended with the mere procurement of men for the armed forces. Correlated functions are to procure those men with the least possible interference with essential civilian activities and to return veterans of military service to their proper status in civilian life. Equitable and just discharge of these responsibilities required obtaining and maintaining complete and detailed records concerning each registrant.

A complete occupational inventory has been made of each of the 45 million registrants between the ages of 18 and 65. Complete records as to the registrant's status, the factors affecting selection for military service, have been obtained on each of 31 million registrants in the military ages bracket fixed by Congress, 18 to 45, more than half of whom have been given one or more physical examinations.

The preservation of the documents containing this information is patently imperative for use in planning defense and other programs affecting the personnel resources of the country. The very availability of this information suggests its usefulness in the planning and administration of any program for universal service legislation. Likewise, it obviously is a valuable source of reference in the adjudication of veterans' claims and for other purposes affecting individual registrants. And its potential value in the furtherance of scientific knowledge and as a foundation for programs improving health is incalculable.

The information assembled in each locality is of so much prospective as well as immediate value to the locality that its preservation is a matter of individual concern to the entire personnel of the local board. Each local board file is a complete inventory of the military manpower in its area. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that each local board carefully protect the records it now possesses so that they may be of maximum usefulness in the future as well as at present.

*Lawis B. Horsley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

July 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 133). Subject: Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended June 29, 1944; Instruction No. 1 for Form 205, as amended June 29, 1944; Revised DSS Form 221 and Instruction No. 1 for Form 221, as amended July 1, 1944; and Discontinuance of DSS Form 13. Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, "Local Board Action Report," was amended to provide for report of local board actions adding to a registrant's classification the letters "(H)", "(L)", and "(F)"; Instruction No. 1 for Form 205, "Transmittal of Reports of Physical Examination and Induction," was amended to conform to Instruction No. 1 for Form 221 by providing

for transmittal with Form 205 of only the First Copy of Form 221, "Report of Physical Examination and Induction," and the transmittal by the Stat. Director of Form 205 with the accompanying Forms 221 to the Surgeon General's Office, War Department, Washington 25, D. C. DSS Form 13 "Acceptance of Governor's Apportionment," was discontinued as obsolete.

June 30 (Transmittal Memo. No. 132). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 190, as amended June 30, 1944, Subject: "Veterans' Assistance Program"; together with a copy of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

L. B. M. No. 190 was amended to—(a) Eliminate responsibility of Selective Service System for securing reemployment rights for members of the Merchant Marine; (b) change information concerning qualifications for pension, rehabilitation, and education rights of veterans; (c) add instructions concerning transfer of W. D. A. G. O. Form No. 20; (d) add information concerning veterans interested in agriculture; (e) add information concerning veterans interested in securing employment in the railroad industry; (f) add Part V, which sets forth the activities and responsibility of the Selective Service System in connection with the Retraining and Reemployment Administration (g) add Part VI, which is a summary of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944; (h) provide a copy of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944.

June 19 (Transmittal Memo. No. 131). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 129, "Optional Service by Nondeclarant Aliens in Armed Forces of Cobelligerent Nations."

June 15 (Transmittal Memo. No. 130). Subject: Revised DSS Forms: "Notice of Call" (Form 10); "Notice of Call on State" (Form 12); "Physical Examination List" (Form 217); "Certificate of Fitness" (Form 218).

### Conscientious Objectors Serve as "Guinea Pigs"

As of June 30, 1944, there were 164 conscientious objectors (Class IV-E) serving as "guinea pigs" for the Office of Scientific Research and Development and the Office of the Surgeon General of the United States Army in experiments designed to save lives among the fighting forces.

The experiments require these men to fast, live on restricted diets, drink salt water, float on life rafts, walk for days on treadmills, spend hours in low pressure chambers, and live for days in rooms with temperatures varying from 20° below zero to the high temperature and humidity of the tropics. They are placed on various diets to determine the effects of diet upon altitude tolerance, the best diets for cold and tropical climates, and diet requirements of men in military service and in industry.

### Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 248, Elmhurst, Queens County, N. Y.; flag presented by Mr. and Mrs. Abe Lipshitz and flagpole erected by Edward E. Gruebel. All are active in the Community Service Group cooperating with the board. Mr. Gruebel has 3 sons in the armed forces.

Local Board No. 78, Chicago, Ill.; presented by Leon Miller, reemployment committeeman.

Local Board No. 27, St. Louis, Mo.; presented by H. D. Davidson, chairman of the board, together with a Missouri State flag.

Local Boards Nos. 6-A and 6-B, New Britain, Conn.; flags presented by Martin H. Horwitz, chairman, Board of Appeal No. 1-B, Hartford County.

Local Board No. 1, Watertown, Wis.; presented by Sgt. Frank L. Pitterle Post No. 189, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 5, Cleveland, Ohio; presented by The American Legion Club of Cuyahoga County.

Local Board No. 68, Chicago, Ill.; presented by Northcenter Post No. 356, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 36, Owensboro, Ky.; presented by James L. Yates Post No. 9, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Mexico, Mo.; presented by Audrain County Chapter 3772, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 12, Salt Lake City, Utah; presented by Joshua Selley, chairman, and his wife, in honor of their son, Lt. Richard G. Selley.

Local Boards Nos. 432 and 433, Rome, N. Y.; presented by Henry P. Smith Post No. 24, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 24-A, Danbury, Conn.; presented by Danbury Post No. 60, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Broadus, Mont.; presented by Mrs. Violet Wilson, of Broadus.



# All Veterans Aid Will Be Initiated By Local Boards

Revised L. B. M. No. 190  
Outlines Program  
and Procedure

(Continued from page 1)

Communications from National Headquarters are issued.

When a veteran is honorably separated from the military service, including the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard (except the Coast Guard Auxiliary), he is advised to report to a local board, and the local board or its reemployment committee will assist him to protect his rights of reemployment and other benefits.

Reinstatement of a veteran in his former position, or one of like seniority, status, and pay, is handled directly by the local board and its reemployment committee. If other assistance is required, the local board, or its reemployment committee, refers the veteran to the appropriate agency as follows:

1. Any type of new job (other than railroad, U. S. Government, or agriculture), refer to Veterans' Employment Division, U. S. Employment Service.
2. New job in railroad, refer to U. S. Railroad Retirement Board.
3. New job with U. S. Government, refer to U. S. Civil Service Commission Office, or any first- or second-class post office.
4. Establishment in agriculture, refer to County Agricultural Agent.
5. Immediate personal or financial problems, refer to American Red Cross.
6. Pensions, hospitalization, domiciliary care, artificial appliances and training in the use thereof, vocational rehabilitation, education and training, "Seeing Eye" dogs for blind veterans, 10 percent guarantee of loans, readjustment allowances, refer to Veterans Administration. (If it is not possible, because of distance, to take the veteran to an office of the Veterans Administration, arrangements should be made to place him in direct contact with a service officer of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Disabled American Veterans, or American Red Cross.)

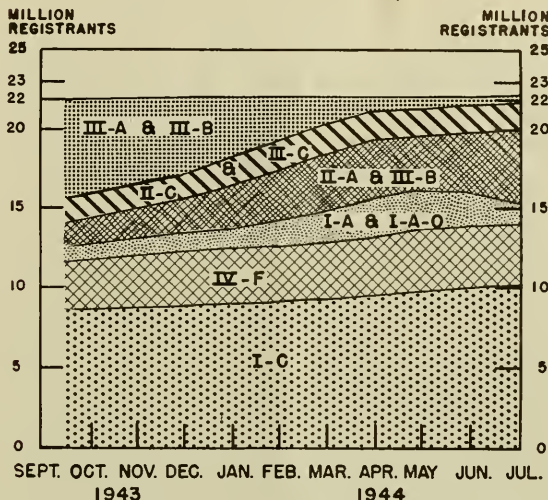
Revised L. B. M. No. 190 outlines in detail (a) the qualifications and conditions under which veterans may be assisted in obtaining reinstatement in former positions and in obtaining new ones; (b) the qualifications and conditions under which veterans may receive pensions, rehabilitation, compensation, education, and other assistance under the "G. I. Bill of Rights," and other laws, regulations and executive orders; and (c) contains a summary of the various provisions of the G. I. Bill.

The revised memorandum sets forth the manner in which veterans who are

## Statistical Digest

July 1, 1944

CHANGES IN SELECTIVE SERVICE CLASSIFICATION  
SEPTEMBER 15, 1943 - JULY 1, 1944



On July 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

Total living registrants	22,212,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted)	10,251,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number of registrants who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserve and excludes nonregistered enlisted men and women and registrants who entered the armed services and who are now over 38 years of age.)	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	3,982,000
Class I-A	1,434,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Unclassified	65,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture)	4,105,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L) and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	313,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture)	1,641,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	55,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	92,000
All other classes	274,000

interested in following agricultural pursuits, or who are interested in securing employment with railroads may make the necessary contacts toward that end. Instruction is also given to local boards in connection with further cooperation with the Veterans Administration in supplying to the latter information concerning a veteran, with special reference to W. D., A. G. O. Form 20.

Part V entitled "Responsibility of Selective Service System Under Retraining and Reemployment Adminis-

tration" is new. It sets forth, as the title indicates, the activities and responsibilities of the Selective Service System in connection with the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. This section makes clear the distinction between the dual responsibility of the Selective Service System under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, and Executive Order No. 9427, which established the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

# One in Three, 18 Through 37, Found Unfit

30.4 Percent of Rejections Caused by Mental Disabilities

(Continued from page 1)

over high rejection rates due to mental disease and mental deficiency and stated that "there must be definite and positive measures taken to insure the development, the training and the conditioning of our youth to the end that they will be physically strong and emotionally stable."

Mental disease and mental deficiency caused 30.4 percent of all rejections. The most common physical defects were musculoskeletal, syphilis, cardiovascular, hernia, neurological, eyes and ears. Selective Service records also show that about 1 in every 10 rejected registrants was rejected for a manifestly disqualifying defect such as total blindness or the loss of an arm or a leg.

There were 10,251,000 registrants, or 46.2 percent of all registrants ages 18 through 37, in Class I-C as of July 1, 1944, an increase of 171,000 over the June 1 total. This figure does not indicate the strength of the armed forces on July 1 as it includes registrants who have been discharged for physical disability or death and excludes nonregistrant enlisted men and women and registrants who entered the armed forces and who are now more than 38 years old.

## Class I-A Decreased

Class I-A decreased by 560,000 during June to a total of 1,434,000 caused largely, it would seem, by the reclassification of registrants over 26 years old into occupationally deferred classes.

Classes II-A and II-B increased by 408,000 during June as a result of the reclassification of registrants over 26 from Class I-A and continued reclassification of men formerly deferred for dependency in Class III-A. An additional 205,000 were placed in Classes II-A and II-B with the designation (L) or (F), and were for the most part transfers from Class IV-F. Class II-C increased by 4,000 and II-C with the designation (L) or (F) increased by 28,000.

Hardship deferments in Class III-D decreased during June by 11,000 to a total of 92,000. All other classes totaled 274,000, of which about 130,000 were in Class III-A, in the process of being reclassified.

The accompanying chart represents changes in classification since the Inventory of September 15, 1943. The virtual disappearance of Classes III-A and III-B is the most striking change. The reduction in Classes I-A and I-A-O in the last 2 months is also evident.

## 69.1% of Public Favor Peacetime Drafting Of Young Men

The United States public emphatically favors a peacetime draft of young men for military training, according to *Fortune* Magazine, which published, in its July issue, the results of a survey conducted by Elmo Roper.

The survey included a series of questions on post-war preparedness, of which the basic one was: "After the war do you think the United States should draft all young men for a certain amount of Army training during peacetime?"

The answers were: Yes, 69.1 percent; No, 21.1 percent; Don't know, 9.8 percent.

To clarify this vote, *Fortune* followed with two questions designed to determine how much of this big majority was belief that a draft is the preferable way of raising a sizable army, and how much was merely belief in post-war preparedness. The vote preferring the draft to the volunteer system was 61.4 percent to 29.4 percent, with 9.2 percent expressing no opinion. On the question of whether the United States could have an army large enough for its needs by taking volunteers only, the vote was: Yes, 42.0 percent; No, 42.3 percent; Don't know, 15.7 percent.

Other inquiries revealed that 81.1 percent of the people polled favored 1 year or longer of military training in peacetime, and that 34.2 percent favor longer; also that 75.9 percent believe this military training should begin at or before 18 years of age.

## Aid for Veterans, Training for Youth, Tomorrow's Task

(Continued from page 1)

increase, to maintain or to replace personnel in the Army or the Navy, Selective Service has a job to do. So long as any veteran seeks his old job after his demobilization, or a new job that cannot be found elsewhere, Selective Service has Congressional mandate to give every aid to this veteran. So long as Selective Service has the custody of the greatest inventory of manpower America has ever made, it must be the responsibility of Selective Service to aid to the maximum in understanding the reasons for the mental and physical disabilities of millions of our men. Once having understood, Selective Service must collaborate in every possible way to insure that by training and rehabilitation more men can assume the entire burden of citizenship."

## Local Board Member Awarded Purple Heart

Peter Kankiewicz, chairman of Local Board No. 599, Buffalo, N. Y., has been awarded The Purple Heart for wounds received in the Spanish-American War. Mr. Kankiewicz was wounded in battle while in the Philippine Islands in October 1899.

## Maryland Legislators Laud Local Boards; Rebuke Critics

A resolution expressing appreciation to the members of the Selective Service Boards of Maryland for their "splendid, unselfish, and patriotic services" was enacted by the Maryland General Assembly at a recent special session.

The resolution, which Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor, in a letter transmitting a copy to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, describes as "the voluntary and unanimous expression of the Maryland House of Delegates" and as "most gratifying" to him personally, states:

"Whereas, the chairman, members, counsel, and associate members of the United States Selective Service Boards and members of the Appeal and Review Boards, appointed by Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor, have given unselfishly of their time and efforts in the performance of the arduous but patriotic duties of inducting residents of Maryland into the armed forces of the United States; and

"Whereas, all of this service has been rendered without pay and often in the face of unwarranted criticism by a small number of unenthusiastic and unreasonable people; and

"Whereas, it is recognized by all thoughtful people that the Selective Service Boards have rendered most excellent service which meets with the approbation of the public generally: Therefore be it

"Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That, on behalf of the people of Maryland, thanks and appreciation are hereby extended to the chairman, members, counsel, and associate members of the Selective Service Boards and members of the Appeal and Review Boards of the United States, for their splendid, unselfish, and patriotic services."

While such tributes to our local boards and other units of the Selective Service System are not rare, they are, as the foregoing resolution emphasizes, too infrequent to be commensurate with the arduous patriotic services rendered. It is gratifying, therefore, to note that the morale of the

board members continues high and that many of the boards have remained intact since the Selective Service System was organized in October 1940.

Among the local boards whose memberships have not been changed since they were organized are:

The personnel of Local Board No. 750, Mamaroneck, N. Y., is unchanged since it was organized in October 1940. Its members are: James A. Gillies, Henry T. Hornidge, and Dean Clark.

Local Board No. 1, Bisbee, Ariz., still has its original five members. They are: M. J. Nicholson, H. J. Saxton, R. G. Lewis, J. E. Browning, and G. J. Coleman.

### World War I Veterans

Composed of World War I veterans, Local Board No. 1, Wenatchee, Wash., continues as it was organized in October 1940. The board members are Emil Miller, E. C. Knoebel, and Charles F. Bennett. A. J. O'Connor, original appeal agent, has a son in the Service, Sgt. James O'Connor, who was inducted through this board.

The five original members of Local Board No. 1, Ottawa, Ohio—Dr. H. A. Neiswander, chairman; Eldon Powell, secretary; L. J. Wannamacher, Henry Knopfle, and Dr. W. D. Hickey—continue to serve. Dr. Hickey is a Spanish War and World War I veteran.

J. A. Novak, J. R. Vitek, and J. E. Higgins, the members of Local Board No. 1, Howells, Neb., have been serving since that board was organized in 1940. Mr. Novak's sons, Lt. Joseph and S/Sgt. Ralph Novak, are with the armed forces, and his daughter, Rita, is a Navy nurse.

### No Change Since 1940

There have been no changes in the personnel of Local Board No. 2, Westminster, Md., since its organization. The board members are: James P. Wantz, Sr., Levi D. Maus, and James M. Shriver.

All members of Local Board No. 3, Woodbridge, N. J.—Walter H. Warr, James J. Crowley, and Hampton Cutter—have served since 1940. Warr and Crowley have sons in the Navy.

Chairman E. S. Stockton, C. W. Leith, and E. J. Gammieri, the original members of Local Board No. 19, McKees Rocks, Pa., are still serving.

Local Board No. 125, Chicago, Ill., still has its three original members, Paul J. Healy, John F. Simpson, and Phil Weinberg. Mr. Simpson's two sons were inducted by this board.

Four of the six original members of Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Hagerstown, Md., continue to serve. Local Board No. 1 remains intact with Rev. Scott R. Wagner, chairman; J. V. Jamison, Jr., and Robert B. Snyder, Sr., as members. The Rev. Walter B. McKinley, chairman, Local Board No. 2, also has served since 1940.

Chairman Arthur Bjork, secretary Amos Hoffman, and Arthur Jahraus, of Local Board No. 1, Eureka, S. Dak., have been serving since 1940.

## Two Board Members Send 14 Grandsons To Fight Foe

Andrew G. Jackson, 76, a member of Local Board No. 1, Gibson, La., and Elda W. Howe, 74, of Local Board No. 2, Batavia, Ohio, not only are among the oldest of the patriots thus serving their country, but also rank high among board members with kin in the armed forces.

"I am proud to be able to serve my country," says Mr. Jackson, "but I am more proud that I have a son in the Army and eight grandsons in various branches of the Service."

Mr. Howe, whose home is in Chillicothe, Ohio, has six grandsons in the Service; two in the Marine Corps, one in the Navy, one in the Maritime Service, one in the Seabees, and one in the Air Forces.

W. A. Thomas, a member of Local Board No. 1, Estancia, N. Mex., since it was organized, has three sons in military service. They are: Ensign R. K. Thomas and Corp. Lee A. Thomas, a field artilleryman; and Irvan J. Thomas, a flight officer. A fourth son, Pfc. Billy Jim Thomas died in a Japanese prison.

Pvt. Nelson C. Hall, of the Army is a son of Harold C. Hall, Local Board No. 13-B, Meriden, Conn.

R. L. Kempf, a member of Local Board No. 1, Humboldt, Minn., has four sons in the Army. They are: Lt. Berney Kempf, Lt. James Kempf S/Sgt. Donald Kempf, and Corp. EmRalf Kempf.

Fred H. Goldstone, Local Board No. 1, Grafton, N. Dak., has a son, Fred H., Jr., in the Army Air Corps and Appeal Agent Ben Greenberg's son, Lionel, is a lieutenant in the same service. Secretary L. J. Kadlec's son-in-law, John S. Pavel, is in the Navy.

Three sons of Joseph M. Green, Local Board No. 3, Akron, Ohio, are serving overseas. Lt. Samuel and Pvt. Irving are in the Army; Arnold is in the Navy.

Chairman R. N. Day, Local Board No. 30, Fillmore, Utah, has two sons, Robert and Evan, in the Navy. Archie Gardner, a member of the board, has a son, Owen, in the Army. Chairman Day and Leo Stott, another member, are World War I veterans, as is Hillman Davies, the clerk.

## Each of 2 Board Clerks Has 6 Brothers in Service

Two clerks of local boards—one in the East and one in the Midwest—have six brothers each in the armed forces.

Four brothers of Mrs. Catherine W. White, clerk, Local Board No. 20-B, Stonington, Conn., are in the Army, while two others and her husband are in the Navy.

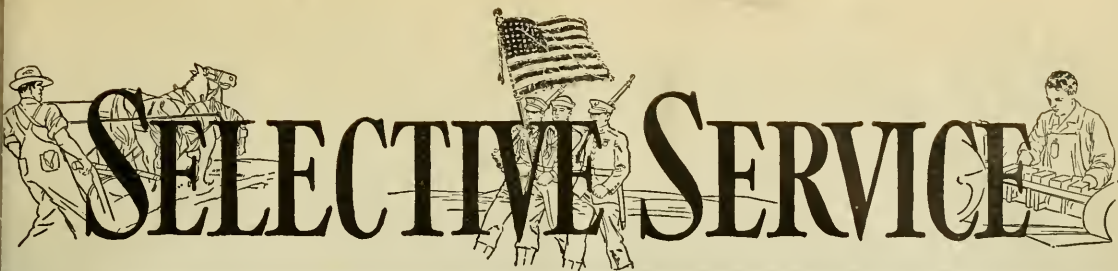
The six brothers of Miss Marie Traynor, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Blackwell, Okla., are in the Army. They are: S/Sgt. Russell, Corp. Raymond, T-4 Paul, Pfc. Dick, Pfc. Jack, and Pfc. Mike Traynor. Two other brothers, Leonard and Fedon, are awaiting call.

## Man, 36, Listed as 26 Laments It Is Only Clerical Error

"While I appreciate you listing me as 26," writes a quizzical registrant returning his affidavit for occupational classification to Local Board No. 108, New Bedford, Mass., "I am returning, as received, the form you sent on the presumption that my youth is nothing more than a clerical error." In elucidation, he cites:

"My birth record states that I was born in New Bedford in 1903. This also is borne out by my school records, employment files, hearsay, list of birthday gifts and cards, wrinkles, lack of teeth, gray hair, general appearance, recurring fatigue, marriage statistics, more wrinkles and gray hair."





# 83% Inducted During July Were Under 26

**Almost One-Half of All  
Men 18 through 37  
In Class I-C**

During July 1944, approximately 83 percent of the registrants inducted into the armed forces were under 26 years of age. By August 1, also, almost one-half of all registrants 18 through 37 years of age had been inducted.

Class I-C (registrants inducted and enlisted) was increased by 133,000 during July. This brought the total for this class, as of August 1, up to 10,384,000 registrants, or 46.9 percent of all registrants aged 18 through 37. However, this figure does not indicate the strength of the armed forces on August 1 as it includes registrants who have been discharged for physical disability or death and excludes registrants in the armed forces who are now more than 38 years of age, women, and nonregistered enlisted men.

Compilation of reports from local boards, as of August 1, 1944, reveal that 4,384,000 registrants, or 19.8 percent

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Local Board Members Join Armed Forces

Members and clerks of Local Board No. 1, Medora, N. Dak., are not content with sending others to the armed forces but also are making quite a record for going into the Service themselves. Two former board members, a former examining physician, and two former clerks are in the Army.

Edwin C. Johnson and James Palanik, former members and both World War I veterans, are with the troops overseas. Dr. J. B. Gumper, former examining physician and also a World War I veteran, is a major in the Army Medical Corps. William W. Eichhorst and Charles Madzo, former clerks, also are in the Army. A. T. Thompson, a member of the board, has a son, Lt. Ellis Thompson, Army Air Corps.

## When We Send Men to Battle We Must Arm Them for War —Hershey Points Out—

From all fighting fronts, the news is good. Our fighting men—on land, on sea, and in the air—are pushing vigorously, valorously, and gloriously toward the final victory that will bring peace. While victory seems assured—it is far from an accomplished fact. It cannot be won by the Army and the Navy alone. It is a job for those on the production front as well as those on the fighting front.

Modern war is total war. It is a war of populations. Each individual has his special task to perform—the job for which he is most needed; and victory now demands that every person be directed to that effort as promptly as possible and stay on the job until it is achieved.

It is the job of Selective Service to select most of the men who do the fighting and many of those who produce the supplies and equipment the armed forces must have to fight effectively. We must decide who can give best service to his country in the armed forces and who should be deferred to make his contribution in civilian occupation.

No man between the ages of 18 through 37 who is failing to make a contribution to the war effort by his employment should be deferred from military service. While the armed forces have the

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Selectees' Photos on Board Office Wall Attest Personal Interest of Chairman

Most local board members—probably the big majority—make a practice of being on hand when each group of selectees is assembled for transportation to an induction center. They wish to make sure that the men have been properly prepared for the change to military service and it is customary, on such occasions, for the board chairman to make a farewell talk of encouragement and advice. As neighbors of their selectees, they have intimate knowledge of their problems and many also are World War I veterans.

### Alert to Assist

The alertness of board members to assist registrants and their dependents is illustrated by the story on page 4 of this issue about the wife of an Ohio inductee who was threatened with eviction from her home. Likewise, their concern for those gestures of friendly interest that are so important for morale is shown by a recent article in the Chicago (Ill.) *Daily*

*News* which features the activities of Chairman Harry Ford, Local Board No. 12, Chicago, Ill.

Ford was a sergeant in the A. E. F. in 1918-19 and his talks to departing selectees are brief, cheerful, and to the point. Then he accompanies each group to a restaurant for breakfast as his guests and to the induction station. But before each man leaves, his photograph is added to a collection that soon will cover an entire wall of the board office.

### A Welcoming Light

Whether the board offices are officially open or not, registrants walk in whenever they see a light at night and find Ford there.

"Sometimes," he says, "our boys who are home on furloughs come up looking for gas or food coupons and we always try to help them. They look at the pictures on the wall and get a kick out of seeing themselves and their pals in civies."

## Seek Uniformity In Deferring U. S. Workers

**New Program Emphasizes  
Legal Requirements;  
Proper Procedure**

No Federal employee may legally be given occupational deferment from military service unless a formal request by an authorized committee or representative of the branch of the Government in which he is employed has been filed with his local board.

The current total number of Federal employees who have been deferred by local boards throughout the Nation must be reported by National Selective Service Headquarters to Congress each month, including the names, positions, and agencies of the individuals deferred, with indication of whether or not each deferment had been properly authorized.

### Study Required

These are major provisions of Public Law 23 of the 78th Congress and Executive Order No. 9309, which govern Selective Service deferments on occupational grounds of persons employed by the Federal Government. Correlated provisions, and instructions for administrative procedure, are set forth in detail in local board memoranda and other official communications, which, together with the applicable regulations and copies of the law and Executive orders, have been made available to the entire personnel of the Selective Service System.

Every member of Selective Service personnel should have complete fa-

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Thirty from Michigan Headquarters in Service

A recent visit to Michigan State Headquarters by Marvin M. Sutton, a former messenger at the headquarters who was on furlough after 8 months service as an anti-aircraft gunner on a Navy transport, brings to attention the fact that 30 former employees of the Michigan Headquarters are now serving in the armed forces.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

AUGUST 1944

Number 8

## When We Send Men to Battle We Must Arm Them for War

(Continued from page 1)

greatest need for the younger men—18 through 25—and prefer them to men in the older age groups, there is no blanket deferment for the latter.

This selection among registrants—the determination of who shall be sent to the fighting forces and who must work in factory or mine, or on farm, to supply the sinews of war—is a matter of proper classification. And proper classification of all registrants is increasingly urgent and important as the requirements on both the fighting front and the production front become more highly specialized and the manpower of the type required to meet them dwindle.

It is the responsibility of every local board to be constantly alert to make certain that all of its registrants are properly classified according to the current status of each. I know that all local boards fully realize this and are acting accordingly.

Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended May 12, 1944, is the basic guide for occupational deferment. It emphasizes that the chief need of the armed forces is for young men, to replace battle casualties and offset the depletion from other causes, by providing rigid restrictions against the occupational deferment of registrants in the 18 through 25 age group unless they are regularly engaged and irreplaceable in war production and possess extreme or special skills or knowledge. And it recognizes the vital and urgent importance of replacing younger men in war production with those in older age groups by liberal provisions for occupational deferment of the latter.

Carefully survey all classifications of your registrants—those now in Class I-A as well as those who are deferred—with particular regard for those in the older age groups whose employment in war production is particularly desirable in the present phase of our war effort. If men in the 26 through 29 and 30 through 37 age groups are properly classified in Class I-A, their induction of course will proceed in the normal manner.

It is just as vital a part of our job—in the local boards, in the advisory boards, among the Government appeal agents, in the appeal boards, in the State Headquarters, and National Headquarters—to insure by occupational deferment that the men who can serve best on the production front stay there as it is to see that every man who can give best service in the armed forces is inducted. Our soldiers, sailors, and marines cannot be victorious on the fighting front unless there is adequate manpower on the production front to provide them with munitions and matériel. The forces engaged in industrial and agricultural production are truly an army behind the armed forces.

Lewis B. Hershey,

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

August 18 (Transmittal Memo. No. 136). Subject: Revised DSS Forms: "Report of Obligations" (Form 260), (Form 260-A), (Form 260-AA), (Form 260-B), (Form 260-C), (Form 260-D), (Form 260-E), (Form 260-F), and (Form 260-G).

August 12 (Transmittal Memo. No. 135). Subject: Revised DSS Forms: "Report of Personnel Action Taken by Local Board or Appeal Board With Respect to Compensated Employee" (Form 250), "Replacement Summary" (Form 318), "Replacement List (Form 319), and "Replacement Schedule Title Sheet" (Form 320); Discontinuance of the use of "Registrant's Affidavit—Family Status and Dependents" (Form 41); and Reprint of DSS Form 213a, "Envelope for Forms 213 or 214," which was inadvertently omitted from the Form Manual at the time the reproduction of DSS Form 213 was distributed. There has been no revision of DSS Form 213a.

July 31 (Transmittal Memo. No. 134). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 77-B; Local Board Memorandum No. 183, as amended; Local

Board Memorandum No. 115-G, as amended; and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-E and Local Board Memorandum No. 184.

L. B. M. No. 77-B, "Reclassification of Registrants Who Have Been Found Disqualified for Service by Reason of Educational or Mental Tests," provides for a review of registrants through 25 previously rejected for educational or mental deficiencies to determine whether or not they may be acceptable under new test instituted by the armed forces.

L. B. M. No. 183, "Confidential Records and Lists of Registrants," as amended July 29, 1944, provides additional authorization by the Director of Selective Service to local boards for disclosure of confidential information under certain conditions.

L. B. M. No. 115-G, "Plan for Certification of Requests for Deferment," was amended July 28, 1944, because of rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-E and suspension of procedures therein provided for.

## Franked Envelopes May Be Used Only For Official Mail

Recently enacted legislation requires all Government departments and agencies to pay the Post Office Department one and one-half cents for each envelope, or other article, bearing the penalty clause that moves through the mails whether or not it has been marked "Free" or postage stamp have been affixed. All members of Selective Service personnel are cautioned, therefore, against the use of envelopes, wrappers, cards, labels, or tags bearing the penalty clause for anything except official business.

The Post Office Department keeps records of all penalty clause material procured by a Government department or agency and all must be accounted for at the close of each fiscal year. Credit will be allowed for penalty clause material destroyed and for the reason all Selective Service unit should keep a record of envelopes, cards, etc., spoiled in typing so that the total may be reflected on the next annual inventory to be made June 30, 1945.

All penalty clause envelopes, labels, tags, etc., used for personal mail cost Selective Service one and one-half cents each in addition to the postage affixed by the sender.

## Veterans Have 60 Days To Choose Between Jobs

A veteran who wishes to change from a former civilian position does not need a certificate of availability from the U. S. Employment Service and may take any position he likes. This freedom of choice extends for 60 days from the date when he accepts initial civilian employment.

## Flag Presentations To Local Boards

Local Board No. 707, Smithtown, N. Y.; presented by American Legion Auxiliary, James Ely Miller Post No. 833. The three original members of this post are still serving, and each has a son in the armed forces.

Local Board No. 20, Grand Junction, Colo.; presented by Vorbeck Sporting Goods Co.

Local Board No. 3, South Bend, Ind.; presented by South Bend Post No. 50, The American Legion.

Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Klamath Falls, Oreg.; presented by Fred H. Heilbronner, chairman, Local Board No. 2.

Local Board No. 9, Columbus, Ohio; presented by Franklin Unit No. 1, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 67, Fitchburg, Mass.; presented by Tent No. 8, Daughters of Union Veterans, War of 1861 to 1865.

Local Board No. 6, Uniontown, Pa.; presented by Post No. 47, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Boards Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Roanoke, Va.; presented by Roanoke Post No. 3, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Ralls, Tex.; presented by C. M. Nicholson, clerk of the board.

Local Board No. 1, Monroe, Wis.; two flags; one presented by Women's Relief Corps, the other by Emery A. Odell, publisher, Monroe Evening Times.

Local Board No. 2, Charleston, W. Va.; presented by the Charleston Civitan Club.



# Seek Uniformity In Deferring U. S. Workers

## New Program Emphasizes Legal Requirements; Proper Procedure

(Continued from page 1)

miliarity with the law and the procedure relating to deferment of Federal Government employees. Uniformity in the handling of such cases is necessary and a program for that purpose is in progress.

The principal objectives of this program are to (1) create better general understanding of the rules and procedures for authorized requests; (2) eliminate deferments which have not been properly authorized; and (3) improve accuracy of required reports to Congress.

It is recognized by National Headquarters that the situation in each State presents varying problems and that no rigid detailed national program can be set up. In one State it may be necessary to intensify the education of local boards and appeal boards concerning the importance of compliance with legal formula and instructions and the manner in which compliance is attained; in another a careful and prompt review by local boards of the classifications of all Federal Government employees may be advisable.

### Conferences Under Way

Determination of the exact procedure in each State to attain proper and uniform classification—always a primary objective of Selective Service—is being determined at conferences now under way between representatives of National and State Headquarters and will be put into operation in each State only with the approval and under the direction of the State Director. Representatives of National Headquarters will function entirely as advisers—offering suggestions when they are appropriate, and assisting in planning when such assistance is requested by a State Director.

Much of the difficulty confronting local boards in the occupational deferment of Federal Government employees arises from lack of uniformity among Government units, themselves, in their procedure for authorization and filing of deferment requests. Effort to improve this situation by explanation and suggestion is one of the most important phases of the program now in progress.

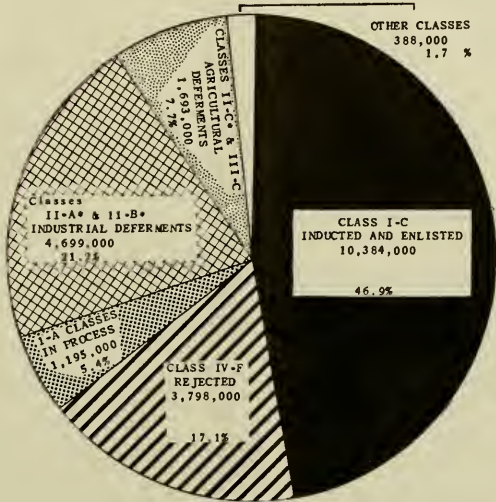
### Served in Three Wars

P. B. Ralls, chairman, Local Board No. 1, Ralls, Tex., has served in three major wars. During the Spanish-American War he saw active duty in Cuba as a member of Company F, First Texas Volunteer Infantry. During World War I, he was chairman of the draft board at Ralls.

# Statistical Digest

## August 1, 1944

CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON AUGUST 1, 1944  
OF THE 22,157,000 REGISTRANTS AGES 18 THROUGH 37



\* INCLUDED (L) & (F) DESIGNATIONS

On August 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total
Total living registrants.....	22,157,000
Class I-C (inducted and enlisted).....	10,384,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number of registrants who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserve and excludes nonregistered enlisted men and women and registrants who entered the armed services and who are now over 38 years of age.)	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service).....	3,798,000
Class I-A.....	1,195,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Unclassified.....	75,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture).....	4,192,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L) and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	507,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture).....	1,614,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	79,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases).....	78,000
All other classes.....	235,000

# 83% Inducted During July Were Under 26

## Almost One-Half of All Men 18 through 37 In Class I-C

(Continued from page 1)

cent of all registrants aged 18 through 37 were deferred wholly or partly because they were unfit for general military duty. This represents an increase of 34,000 during July. On August 1 there were 3,798,000 men in Class IV-F, a decrease of 184,000 since July 1. This is the second consecutive month in which Class IV-F has decreased, and was due to the reclassification of IV-F's into the occupationally deferred Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C, with the designation (F) indicating that the registrants were not qualified for general military duty. Classes with the designation (L) or (F) totaled 586,000 on August 1, an increase of 218,000 since July 1.

Class I-A decreased by 239,000 during July to a total of 1,195,000 caused largely by induction of some men and reclassification of others, particularly the older men into occupationally deferred classes.

Classes II-A and II-B increased by only 87,000 during July as compared with an increase of 408,000 during June. As of August 1 these classes totaled 4,192,000 (18.9 percent). There were also 507,000 registrants in Classes II-A and II-B with the designation (L) or (F) signifying that they were not qualified for general military duty. This represents an increase of 194,000 during July.

### Agricultural Deferments

On August 1 there were 1,614,000 registrants with agricultural deferments in Classes II-C and III-C and also 79,000 in Classes II-C (L) and (F). During July, Class II-C decreased by 27,000 and Classes II-C (L) and (F) increased by 24,000.

Deferments as hardship cases in Class III-D totaled 78,000 on August 1, the lowest number deferred in this class since September 1943. This figure indicates a decrease of 14,000 during July. There were 235,000 in miscellaneous classes, of which about 94,000 were in Class III-A in the process of being reclassified, and 103,000 ministers and divinity students deferred in Class IV-D. There were also 75,000 unclassified registrants, mostly new registrants 18 years old.

## Wants Pugnacious Spouse Sent to Fight the Japs

"Please put my husband in the Army," writes the wife of a registrant to Local Board No. 1, Suffolk, Va. "If he fights the Japs the way he has been fighting me, the war soon will be over."

# Demobilization Local Problem, Says Hershey

## Practical Policy Requires Veterans Be Released Near Homes

America mobilized its armed forces quickly and adequately, with minimum economic and social disturbance, by providing for recruitment commensurate with ability for absorption and for induction in home localities, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, pointed out in recent public statements, and then emphasized that our Nation will be wise to follow the same pattern when they are demobilized. He declared:

"In mobilization a large share of the detail of selecting men for service has been left to local agencies. In demobilization the brunt of the job will fall on citizens of the community. The extent of their active participation to do this job will control very largely the extent to which the job is well done."

### A Pattern to Follow

"Congress provided, in the Selective Training and Service Act," he said, "that the rate of induction of men into the Services must be based upon the ability of the Army and Navy to absorb these men. The Congress realized that without equipment, without housing, without arms, and without organizations, men in the armed forces were of little use. The methods of induction have provided that men will be taken to induction stations relatively near their homes. The calls have been placed to insure that not too many were taken from any one place at any one time."

"Demobilization, if we are wise, will follow a similar pattern. The men demobilized should be released as near their homes as practical. The numbers discharged in any one area at any one time should be limited and should be based on the capacity of the community to absorb the numbers demobilized. The saturation point should be carefully observed and not passed."

The termination of hostilities will not mean the solution of all our manpower problems, General Hershey declared. It will change our problems, and it may well increase them rather than lessen them, he asserted.

## Three Served on Same Board in 1917-1918

Three members of the personnel of Local Board No. 64, New Castle, Ky., not only have served continuously since it was organized on October 17, 1940, but also served in the same offices in World War I. These veterans are: Clarence Harrison, chairman; Dr. Owen Carroll, examining physician; and Myrtle Sullivan, clerk.

## Board Members' Kin Numerous in Army and Navy

Sons and daughters of local board members are so numerous in military service that it is impossible each month to publish a complete list of those reported, or to identify them otherwise than by reference to the board members to whom they are kin.

Among those recently reported are:

William A. Mombow, Local Board No. 17, Milwaukee, Wis., has a son in the Army; another son died at Salerno. Fred A. Boucha has a son in the Army.

Henry C. Rinn and Wade H. Dozier, Local Board No. 35, Lodi, Calif., each has a son in the Navy. J. B. Gundert has a son in the Army and another in the Navy.

John S. Diener and R. H. Applegate, Franklin County Local Board, Brookville, Ind., have sons in the armed forces.

Max Goldstein, Local Board No. 199, Los Angeles, Calif., has two sons and a grandson in the Army. Louis L. Fisher has a son in the Army.

### Five Sons Serving

William Tobin, Local Board No. 1, Iron Mountain, Mich., has five sons in military service. John Possi has a son in the Army. William Russell has a son in the Navy.

Stephen A. Scully, Local Board No. 348, Newtonville, N. Y., has two sons in military service. John C. Looby has a son in the ski patrol.

Three sons of Harry J. Lagonegro, Local Board No. 502, Elmira, N. Y., are with the armed forces.

Four sons of Patrick J. Donnelly, Local Board No. 15, Philadelphia, Pa., are in military service. William E. Leary has three sons in the Army.

William Fowler, Local Board No. 1, Arlington, Wash., has a son in the Army and another in the Navy. Ray Farrel has a son in the Marine Corps. A son of Calvin Marsh was killed while serving in the Merchant Marine.

A son of Major Frank Miles, Iowa State Headquarters, is a bombardier in the Army Air Corps. Another son, an Air Corps pilot, was killed in action.

William J. Soske, Local Board No. 1, Berwyn, Ill., has a son in the Army. Dexter D. Coffin, Appeal Board No. 1-B, Hartford, Conn., has two sons in the Navy. William S. Fuller has a son in the Army, another in the Navy. Arthur F. Hayes has a son in the Army.

Lee Boerstler, Local Board No. 2, Henryetta, Okla., has three children in military service; a son in the Army, another son in the Navy, and a daughter who is a WAC.

The only son of Joseph J. McCauley, Local Board No. 113, New York City, recently was killed in action while serving in the Army Air Corps.

E. L. Farr and H. J. Brice, Local Board No. 1, Snyder, Tex.; each has two sons in the Army.

H. C. White, Local Board No. 38, Simpsonville, S. C., has two sons in the Marine Corps.

# Ohio Board's Aid to Dependents Of Inductee Praised by Editor

Captious critics of Selective Service personnel are rebuked in a recent column by William Kitay, military service editor of the Toledo (Ohio) Blade, commenting on the aid tendered by Local Board No. 1, Bryan, Ohio, to the wife of an inductee who had been asked by her landlord to vacate the house in which she has lived for 6 years.

Quoting a letter he received from Dewey H. Beach, chairman of this local board, following publication of an account of the woman's plight, Kitay commented:

"Criticism of Selective Service personnel may not have replaced the weather as the perennial topic of conversation but if the daily mail at this desk is any criterion, then there isn't a home in this area that hasn't put a draft board through the family wringer at sometime or other. And so, it is satisfying to pass on a story reflecting the human side of a draft board member—a man who serves his country without pay and too often in the face of unwarranted criticism."

### Volunteers His Aid

Chairman Beach's letter to Kitay said in part: "I presume her husband is a registrant of this board. If you care to tell her to contact me, I will be very happy to do anything possible to see that she suffers no injustice while her husband is in the armed forces."

"It is gratifying," Kitay declares, "to learn that a draft board member, one sworn to the task of taking men from their homes and families, voluntarily assumes the added responsibility of protecting the welfare of dependents left at home."

Such commendation likewise is gratifying—not only to the immediate reviewers.

## 3 World War I Buddies Serve Under Old C.O. On Same Board

Three members of Local Board "B," Helena, Ark., who were buddies in World War I not only are serving together again but also under a State Director who was their commanding officer in France.

Chairman Jordan B. Lambert of the Helena Board and Joseph C. Wall, another member, were sergeants with the 154th Machine Gun Company during 1917-18, and Dr. W. F. Jeffett, secretary of the board, was the captain. The machine gun company was assigned to the 154th Infantry Regiment commanded by Col. E. L. Compere, who now is a brigadier general and Arkansas State Director of Selective Service.

Chairman Lambert and Mr. Wall have been members of Local Board "B" since it was organized in October 1940, and Secretary Jeffett has been a member since June 1942. The three have been members of Richard L. Kitchens Post No. 41, The American Legion, for 25 years.

cient but also to the entire Selective Service personnel—because it indicates growing public appreciation of the unselfish service being given to their country by our local board members. Despite the unwarranted criticism mentioned in the foregoing editorial comment, their morale stays high and many local boards have maintained their memberships intact since they were organized in 1940.

### Served Since 1940

Among local boards whose entire memberships have remained in service since organization are:

Local Board No. 2, Whiting, Ind. R. G. Arner, C. B. Knapp, George T. Gay, Julius L. Kinsock, and Peter C. Smidt. Mr. Kinsock has two sons in the Army.

Local Board No. 2, LaSalle, Ill. M. J. Faletti, Herman H. Frederick and William A. Shields.

Local Board No. 19, St. Louis, Mo. J. O. King, F. I. McNerny, and D. P. O'Leary.

Local Board No. 20-B, Stonington, Conn.; Bourdon A. Babcock, Christopher M. Gallup, Fred H. Gilbert, Arthur Heap, and Dr. Frederic C. Paffard.

### World War I Veterans

Local Board No. 187, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert Freedman, Raymond C. Ellis, and James J. Moore. All are veterans of World War I.

Local Board No. 223, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sam B. Sapirstein, Benjamin J. King, and Abraham Gratenstein. King served in the A. E. F. in 1918.

Local Board No. 5, Ashland, Pa.; Edward L. Burmeister, Herbert S. Rausch, and William E. Heslop. Burmeister and Heslop are World War I veterans.

Local Board No. 4, Hillsborough County, Fla.; Joe N. Canning, W. F. Jaudon, and J. G. Beddingfield. Canning is a World War I veteran.

Local Board No. 1, Emporia, Va.; J. Sol Wrenn, M. J. Paytas, and Maj. L. N. Kline. Wrenn served on the same board in World War I and Paytas and Kline served with the armed forces.

Local Boards Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, El Paso, Tex.; Milton Tracy, E. B. Elfers, George Webber; Joseph G. Bennis, Walter Scott, Chris Aranda; R. C. Semple, J. T. Driscoll, Curtis M. Tullar; Henry Woolldridge, Herman Liebreich, Howard Suratt; Dr. Brice Schuller, Charles Davis, Paul Harvey. Webber and Liebreich are World War I veterans.

## Board Member, 80, Attends All Meetings

Harry M. Ahn, who has been a member of Local Board No. 70, Philadelphia, Pa., since it was organized in October 1940, celebrated his 80th birthday anniversary on August 7. He has never missed a meeting of the board.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1944

Number 9

## Local Boards First to Assist Veterans Returning to Their Homes and Their Jobs

### *Selective Service Ready To Help Discharged Men*

**Class I-A  
Reduced 50%  
Since April**

*Proper Placement of Veterans  
Our No. 1 Job of Future, ..  
Hershey Stresses*

**Reemployment  
Plans Completed**

**More Than 2,500,000 Men,  
66% in Older Groups,  
Reclassified**

**Liaison Representatives  
At Separation Centers  
To Cooperate**

Class I-A totaled 1,077,000 on September 1 and is less than half of its size on April 1, 1944.

The reduction of Class I-A was caused largely by reclassification of older men into occupationally deferred classes. The effectiveness of local board action in this respect is indicated by the fact that the percentage of men under 26 years of age among inductees increased from 46 percent in April to 84.4 percent in August.

Since April 1 over two and one-half million registrants aged 18 through 37 have been reclassified from the I-A Classes. Of these, 34 percent were

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

America began in earnest to mobilize her manpower into the armed forces with the passage of the Selective Training and Service Act in 1940. Pearl Harbor accelerated this mobilization. The Selective Service System was the primary agency responsible for the procurement of men for the armed forces. It was its task to build an Army, a Navy, a Marine Corps, and a Coast Guard. It was its task to do this in a manner which also would permit airplanes to be built, ships to be constructed, tanks and shells to be made, and food to be produced.

Midsummer 1944 marked the period when Selective Service could report that the largest part of the procurement task lay successfully behind. The Army has reached its authorized strength; the Navy is proceeding to its authorized strength on schedule. Both services will continue to need men to maintain their strength until all our enemies are defeated. The Army and the Navy will continue

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

The War Department's plan for partial demobilization, recently announced, draws attention to the Selective Service System as a medium for successful relocation of the war veteran in civilian economy. Shaped by the expressed desires of the servicemen affected, in the light of economic experience, the plan which is to become effective on V-E Day provides for localized demobilization at Separation Centers established throughout the country by the armed forces.

The discharged veteran when he returns to his home also wants a job. The Selective Service Local Board is his natural, as well as the practical, first point of contact upon his return to civilian life. It has the legal obligation imposed by Congress, as well as a fundamental desire and neighborly

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

### *"Hold Your Head High on the Home Front," Dallas Station Counsels Rejected Men*

#### **Gunner From National Headquarters Decorated**

Staff Sgt. Harold J. Barry, gunner on a Flying Fortress and a former employee in the Public Relations Division, Selective Service National Headquarters, twice has been decorated for "meritorious achievement."

Barry recently was awarded an Oak Leaf Cluster for bombing Nazi targets in Europe. This was equivalent to another award of the Air Medal received when his division was cited for bombarding Nazi aircraft plants during a shuttle mission to Africa. He was employed at Selective Service National Headquarters from December 1940 until May 1941.

Emphasizing that the men who must serve on the home front to keep the fighting front functioning are making an important contribution for victory, the armed forces induction station at Dallas, Tex., hands each rejected registrant a statement urging him to return to war production with his head held high.

The statement, addressed "To Men Who Are Rejected," reads:

"If every male American of military age joined the armed forces, our war effort would collapse. It takes millions serving on the home front to keep the fighting front functioning.

"Through no fault of yours, you are

now on your way back to the home front instead of to the fighting front. But you have a duty to your country just the same as the man in uniform. You are a soldier of the home front.

"So return home with your head high. Give your job the best that's in you, and buy all the War Bonds you can. With you on the home front doing your best in support of the fighting front, victory will soon be ours."

This thoughtful gesture to rejected registrants is doing much to promote morale among them, says Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, Texas State Director of Selective Service.

#### **Gallup Poll Shows 63% For Post-War Training**

More than three out of every five persons polled from coast to coast by the American Institute of Public Opinion (Gallup Poll) in September favor post-war military training for young men. The vote was: Yes, 63 percent; No, 23 percent; Undecided, 14 percent. Both sexes, all adult age groups, and the rank and file of both major political parties approved, by substantial majorities, a proposal that every able-bodied young man serve 1 year in the Army or Navy.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

SEPTEMBER 1944

Number 9

## Proper Placement of Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

to need replacements to insure that announced personnel readjustment programs may be carried out as the military situation permits.

There have been assembled, or are in process, the forces and munitions by which this war will be won, providing we apply them with the same energy and relentlessness that has characterized our efforts thus far. The war will be won—and in its winning the Selective Service System can well claim it had a share. It contributed to the winning of the war because it was the agency and the symbol of a national resolve to do whatever must be done to defeat our enemies. It was able to contribute because there was a well-conceived plan for the procurement of personnel for the armed forces, and the men and women who operated the Selective Service System understood its plan and its principles and carried them out.

The readjustment of our people, as we return to peaceful pursuits, is another task that can be accomplished only by the combined efforts of all of our people. It is not too early to plan these efforts.

In these plans Selective Service has a part, a very large part, a very important part. Congress in Section 8 (g) of the original act provided that the Director of Selective Service establish a division "with adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions of, or securing positions for," those who come back from our victorious forces. The Congress, in the "Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944," in Title IV, Chapter VI, Section 600 (a), created a Veterans' Placement Service Board, of which the Director of Selective Service is a member. In this section the Congress declared its intent that there should be an effective job counseling and employment placement service for veterans so as to provide for them the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment.

The No. 1 job of the future for the Selective Service System is to play its part in finding a place for each veteran when he is no longer necessary to the effective operation of the armed forces. We must play our part in cooperation with all other organizations engaged in doing this all-important job. It will be a big job, big enough to use the efforts of all who will aid.

The men and women who have made the Selective Service System a success have knowledge, experience, and the confidence of the communities in which they live. All of these capacities will be needed to aid in mobilizing for peace as we demobilize from war. There will be service to render to those who were selected to bear arms. They have not failed us on the field of battle—we shall not fail them when they return.

*Lewis B. Hershey.*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

September 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 141). Subject: "Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda," "Table of Current Local Board Memoranda," and "Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda." All as of September 1, 1944.

September 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 140). Subject: "Table of Current Forms and Instructions," and "Table of Discontinued Forms." Both as of September 1, 1944.

September 2 (Transmittal Memo. No. 139). Subject: New DSS Form 38A, "Report, Occupational Deferment of Federal Government Employees."

August 25 (Transmittal Memo. No. 138). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 193, "Review and Report of Occupational Deferments of Federal Government Employees." Provides for a review of all registrants 18 through 37 in Class II-A and Class II-B, and a report on those who, on

September 30, 1944, are deferred because of employment in or under the Federal Government.

August 24 (Transmittal Memo. No. 137). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 77, as amended August 24, 1944, "Moral Standards;" Local Board Memorandum No. 192, "Forwarding Registrants on Religious Holidays;" and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 134, "Disposition of X-Ray Films."

L. B. M. No. 77 has been amended to provide information regarding changes in armed forces' moral standards governing acceptability of registrants and their application in processing registrants.

L. B. M. No. 192 advises local boards of the circumstances under which certain registrants should not be forwarded for preinduction physical examination, induction, or assignment to work of national importance, or religious holidays.

L. B. M. No. 134 has been rescinded because X-ray films hereafter will be handled in accordance with arrangements between the State Director of Selective Service and the appropriate Army Service Command.

## Flag Presentations

Local Board No. 1, Elkhorn, Wis.; presented by Walworth County Council, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, St. Mary's, W. Va.; presented by Pleasants Post No. 79, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 22, Pittsburgh, Pa.; presented by Post 577, The American Legion, Squirrel Hill, Pittsburgh.

Local Board No. 8, Allegheny County, Pa.; presented by Penn Township Lions Club.

Local Board No. 2, South Bend, Ind.; presented by Ladies' Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Local Board No. 67, Berkeley, Calif.; presented by Albany (Calif.) Post 292, The American Legion. Charles F. Graeber, chairman of the board, is a past commander of Albany Post.

Local Board No. 19, Portsmouth, N. H.; presented by Ralph A. Newton of Portsmouth.

Local Board No. 1, Carrollton, Ohio; flag presented by Chairman Alva F. Gluck.

Local Board No. 65, Philadelphia, Pa.; flag presented by the Lindley Business Men of Philadelphia.

Local Board No. 15, Pittsburgh, Pa.; flag presented by Fort Black Post 538, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Suffolk, Va.; flag presented by Post No. 57, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Waynesboro, Ga.; flag presented by Post No. 120, Burke Light Infantry.

Local Board No. 1, Ravenna, Ohio; flag presented by Post 331, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, San Diego, Texas; flag presented by Vidal Garcia, the secretary.

## WMC Frees Veterans From All Job Controls

Veterans of the present war, except those dishonorably discharged, are exempted by a recent ruling of the War Manpower Commission, from all manpower controls over civilian employment. They are "free agents" and may accept any available job they desire.

Under the new WMC ruling, veterans of the present war (1) will not be required to obtain or present statements of availability to change jobs, (2) may be hired by any employer without referral through the United States Employment Service, (3) may be hired without regard to established employment ceilings. The WMC ruling is stated:

"Any veteran of the present war who seeks employment through the USES will be entitled to a referral as a matter of right, to any job of his choice, without regard to the essentiality or priority status of such job."

## Board Member Helped Stage 1917 Lottery

Philip Weinberg, of Local Board No. 125, Chicago, Ill., helped to conduct the first World War Draft Lottery on July 20, 1917.

Soon after the 1917 lottery, Mr. Weinberg resigned his civil-service position in the office of Provost Marshal General Crowder and enlisted in the Army. He is commander of Columbus Park Post, The American Legion, Chicago.

Mr. Weinberg asks if any other members of the Selective Service System took part in the 1917 drawing.



# Class I-A Reduced 50%

(Continued from page 1)

nder 26 years of age, 20 percent were aged 26 through 29, and 46 percent were in the 30 through 37 group.

Of the registrants under 26 years of age who were reclassified from the I-A Classes, 63 percent entered the armed forces and 10 percent were deferred in Classes II-A, II-B, and I-C. For those aged 26 through 29 years the percentage reclassified into Class I-C was reduced to 12 percent, whereas occupational deferments rose to 74 percent, and in the oldest age group only 4 percent of those reclassified from the I-A Classes entered Class I-C, while 88 percent were deferred in industry and agriculture.

Of the registrants under 26 who were in Class I-A on September 1, 1944, 0.1 percent were available for induction, having been examined and found acceptable for military service. An additional 6.4 percent had been forwarded for induction, but reports concerning them had not been received by their State Headquarters from the Reception Centers. Another 6.2 percent had been found acceptable, but their inductions were postponed because of pending appeals, etc. The balance, 37.3 percent, were available for preinduction physical tests.

## 4,400,000 Found Unfit

On September 1 there were 4,400,000 registrants deferred wholly or partly because they were unfit for general military duty. Of these, 3,657,000 were in Class IV-F, and 743,000 in Classes II-A, II-B, and I-C with the designation "(L)" or "(F)." Class IV-F decreased by 141,000 during August, the largest net change in the month for any class. This was caused by the reclassification of IV-F's into the occupationally deferred classes with the designation "(F)," indicating that they also were not qualified for military duty.

There were 4,230,000 registrants deferred in essential industry and war production in Classes II-A and II-B on September 1. These classes increased by 38,000 during August, as compared with 87,000 in July, and 408,000 in June. An additional 646,000 were in Classes II-A and II-B with the designation "(L)" or "(F)," bringing the total up to 22 percent of registrants 18 through 37.

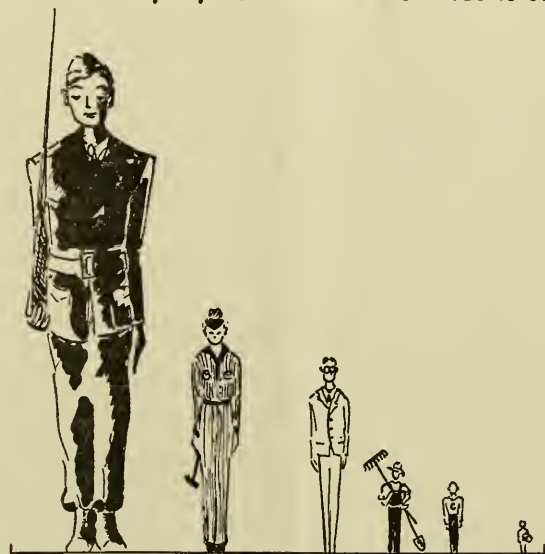
A year ago, on September 15, 1943, only 6.1 percent of registrants 18 through 37 were so deferred, as at that time 28 percent were in Classes III-A and III-B, deferred by reason of dependency. These classes, totaling over 6 million a year ago, are now nearly eliminated, as only 74,000 in Class III-A await reclassification.

Deferments in agriculture totaled 1,687,000, or 7.6 percent, on September 1. Of these, 1,590,000 were in Classes II-C and III-C and 97,000 in Classes II-C(L) and II-C(F).

# Statistical Digest

September 1, 1944

## CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1944 OF THE 22,148,000 REGISTRANTS AGES 18-37



\*INCLUDES (L) & (F) DESIGNATIONS

On September 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total
Total living registrants.....	22,148,000
Class IV-F (rejected for military service).....	3,657,000
Class I-A.....	1,077,000
(NOTE—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction physical examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Unclassified.....	70,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture).....	4,230,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L), and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	646,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture).....	1,590,000
Classes II-C(L) and II-C(F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	97,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases).....	69,000
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces).....	10,497,000

(NOTE—Includes a substantial number who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 years of age or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at age 17, etc.)

All other classes..... 215,000

# Clerks Proud of Martial Kin

All four sons of Mrs. Clara J. Turkington, clerk, Local Board No. 4-C, Manchester, Conn., have taken to the air to fight for Uncle Sam. Three are flying for the Army and one for the Navy.

Four sons of George C. Slagle, clerk, Local Boards Nos. 1 and 2, Frederick, Md., are in the Army.

Paul H. Leonard, clerk, Local Board No. 68, Columbia, S. C., has a son in the Army and another in the Navy. A third son, a Navy officer, was reported "missing following naval action" in March 1942.

Three sons of Mrs. Lillian Harmon, clerk, Local Board No. 720, Long Beach, N. Y., are in the Army.

Two sons of D. J. Voth, clerk, Local Board No. 1, St. Cloud, Minn., are in the Army and another is a Marine Air Corps pilot.

Three sons of Hal R. Sessions, clerk, Chicot County, Ark., Local Board, are in the Navy.

Mrs. Pauline Barber, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Donora, Pa., has two sons in the Marine Corps.

## Octogenarians Set Fast Pace for Younger Board Members

There just doesn't seem to be any unique item concerning Selective Service personnel. It looked like we had one for the August issue, about Harry M. Ahn, 80-year-old member of Local Board No. 70, Philadelphia, serving since 1940 and never missing a meeting. Then we opened our mail:

"What's this about that Philadelphia youngster?" writes Chairman George E. Banbury, Local Board No. 10, Elizabeth, N. J. "We have a member, William T. Cox, who is 81 years old, and has a 100 percent attendance record."

"I want to congratulate that lad, Harry Ahn, who was 80 years young last August 7," says Herman Bilgrien, Local Board No. 2, Iron Ridge, Wis. "I celebrated my 80th birthday last March 19 and have been a member of this board since it was organized. Although I have to travel 22 miles to board meetings, I have only missed 3 out of 341."

And from Frederick Collins, clerk, Local Board No. 170, Worcester, Mass., comes word that Zeolotes W. Coombs, the secretary, was guest of honor at a reception in the board offices on his 79th birthday.

## Served in 1917-18 Draft

Dr. Clayton E. Shaw, examining physician, and Osmond R. Eldredge, clerk, of Local Board No. 334, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., since it was organized, served in the same capacities on the Hoosick Falls Draft Board in World War I.

# Reemployment Plans Completed

## Liaison Representatives At Separation Centers To Cooperate

(Continued from page 1)

interest, to see that the men it selected for military service suffer no loss in civilian status when they honorably complete that service—and it has the combination of data, facilities, and opportunity for the discharge of its responsibilities.

Selective Service has a responsibility delegated by Congress to all discharged veterans who have satisfactorily completed their service and is organized to serve all such veterans. Its 6,443 local boards, strategically located in every county and every sizable city throughout the country, each has one or more reemployment commitmentmen to assist the veteran in obtaining reinstatement in his former job, or to aid him in making arrangements, through designated agencies, if he desires to change occupations.

The discharged veteran will be instructed at his Separation Center to report either in person or by mail to his local board. That these directing officials may have ready information and a full understanding of the responsibilities of Selective Service, as well as of its facilities for accomplishing the task of returning veterans to jobs, Selective Service is assigning liaison officers to Separation Centers.

### Local Board Comes First

From the Separation Center, the returning veteran will first contact his local board. The local board members and the reemployment commitmentmen have the responsibility to assist the veteran to civilian employment.

If the veteran desires to return to his former civilian job, and is qualified for reinstatement, it is the direct responsibility of the Selective Service System to so aid him. If all efforts by amicable methods fail, Selective Service may invoke the law.

Should the veteran desire to change from his former occupation to another, suggested perhaps by his military experience, or in case he had never held a job prior to his induction, the local board will put him in contact with the proper agency to assist him in obtaining work of his choosing.

Full information concerning the Veterans Reemployment Program of the Selective Service System, together with thorough explanations of the responsibilities involved, are given to local boards, reemployment commitmentmen, and all other Selective Service agencies, in Local Board Memorandum No. 190 (as amended June 30, 1944), Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A, and other official communications from National and State Headquarters.

# All Original Members Serving On 38 Minnesota Local Boards

Minnesota local board members have a high record for continuous as well as efficient service, Col. J. E. Nelson, State Director, points out in listing 38 of the 137 whose original personnel have remained intact since 1940. The 38 boards are:

**Becker County**—Henry N. Jensen, Leonard C. Kolb, Reno Bergeson; **Brown County**—Frank A. Schaefer, Anton A. Bakken, John C. Shultz; **Clearwater County**—Arthur C. Steinhurst, Elmer E. Lewis, Charles C. Veit; **Dakota County No. 2**—Frank N. Bauer, Kenneth Eddy, Vincent Rott; **Faribault County**—Gust H. Ellig, Marsh J. Herriek, Charles B. Weyer; **Fillmore County**—Dr. Claude Woodruff, Oscar H. Titterud, Ole L. Gabrielson.

**Hennepin County**—No. 2, Rev. William J. Barr, Ray W. Hammond, Edward G. Perine; No. 5, George E. Murphy, Walter W. Wentz, Lewis A. Gandrud; No. 11, Alfred W. Anderson, John Jones, Randolph E. Haugan; No. 12, K. M. Murphy, Jr., H. J. Fleetham, John Goldie; No. 14, John H. Lellman, Leo H. Skibinski, George Murk; No. 15, George V. Williams, George M. Caviness, Joseph P. Dugan; No. 18, Clayton M. Ryder, Einar A. Ousdahl, Joseph G. Opsal; No. 24, Max A. Hoppenrath, Harold W. Foght, Dr. Arthur E. Allen.

**Isanti County**—Claes M. Johnson, Herman Videen, Andrew Hanson; **Jackson County**—Joseph J. Pribyl, John Gosch, Henry W. Voehl; **Martin County**—Arthur M. Nelson, Robert W. Stewart, Maynard Carlson; **Miller County**—Alex A. Larson, Olaf C. Abrahamson, Archibald McMillan; **Mower County**, No. 1—Roy T. Anderson, Richard G. Anderson, Harry E. Wilson.

**Murray County**—Carl A. Peick, Fred G. Johlfs, Fred G. Gass; **Nicolet County**—Math H. Michels, Soren T. Austin, Julius Hagberg; **Nobles County**—John Baird, Andy O. Malmquist, Elmer O'Toole; **Ottawa County**, No. 1—Valdemar C. Jensen, John I. Bondy, Dr. Arthur Lewis.

**Ramsey County**—No. 1, Leo W. Ernst, Neil H. Griebenow, Carl R. Ducius; No. 2, Armin G. Albrecht, John E. Nagle, Leo N. DeMouilly; No. 3, James W. Smith, Felix E. Crepeau, William E. Wall; **Rock County**—Theodore Goehle, Hubert L. Fay, Clifford J. Rierison.

**St. Louis County**—No. 2, Abe Jappe,

Bruce Boynton, Adolph B. Anderson; No. 3, Ragnar V. Eckman, James D. McNamara, Laurence R. Avoy; No. 4, Alfred Hoel, John S. Farmer, Rev. Charles Ramshaw; No. 7, John Ketola, Grove Wills, Mike Sorvari; No. 8, Herman T. Olson, George T. Somero, John E. Porthan.

**Steele County**—Harry S. Andrews, Fred J. Jurgenson, Dr. E. Q. Ertel; **Traverse County**—Art W. Smith, Charles P. Putnam, John F. Kroehler; **Washington County**—Lawrence W. Linner, Almer E. Allenson, George M. O'Connor.

**Winona County**—No. 1, J. Rex Chappell, Frank J. Allen, Ward Lucas; No. 2, John W. Donehower, Harry J. Hackbarth, William B. Robertson; **Yellow Medicine County**—August A. Evanson, Reinhard H. Kath, Edward W. Peterson.

## 412 Millers Registered With Ohio Local Board

Appropriately enough, Miller is by far the predominating family name among the 3,725 registrants with Local Board No. 1, Millersburg, Ohio, of which, incidentally, J. D. Miller is chairman. There are 412 Millers in the 18-through-45 age groups.

Eight family names are borne by approximately one-fourth of these registrants. Besides the 412 Millers, there are 167 Toyers, 104 Troyers, 68 Masts, 64 Rabers, 62 Schlabachs, 52 Weavers, and 39 Beachys.

## Board Member's Son Flies Missing Cousin's Plane

When Lt. Herbert Strate, Minneapolis, Minn., a Flying Fortress pilot, failed to return from an operation in another plane, his cousin, Lt. Ray Strate, took over the controls of the big bomber and is flying it in Europe.

Lt. Ray Strate is a son of Gerhardt E. Strate, chairman, Local Board No. 10, Minneapolis, who has three other sons in the armed forces and a fifth who recently was discharged at Pearl Harbor for physical disability.

## Board Members Kin In Army and Navy

Four of the five members of Local Board No. 2, Roanoke, Va., have children in the armed forces. T. Y. Houchins and J. B. Hutcheson each has a son in the Navy. G. L. Whitlow's son is an Army aviation cadet. A. L. James has a son in the Army, and a daughter is a WAC.

Sons and daughters of local board members are so numerous in military service that it is impossible each month to publish a complete list of those reported, or to identify them otherwise than by reference to the board members to whom they are kin.

Among those recently reported are Alva Gluck, Local Board No. 1, Carrollton, Ohio, has an only son in the Army Air Corps. William A. Noble has a son in the Army.

E. A. Hess, Switzerland County Local Board, Vevay, Ind., has two sons and a grandson in the Army. Arthur Jean has a son in the Army.

C. Adolph Ernst, Local Board No. 65, Philadelphia, Pa., has a son in the Army Air Corps. Charles J. Dalton and Samuel Lipschultz each has a son in military service.

Charles J. Leffler, Local Board No. 1, Hayes Center, Neb., has four sons in the Army. Hershel R. Evans has a son in the Army.

A son of J. J. Sterrett, Local Board No. 1, Brookville, Pa., is in the Navy. All members of Local Board No. 5, Ashland, Pa.—William E. Heslop, Herbert S. Rausch, and Edward L. Burmeister—have children in the armed forces.

Two sons of R. T. O'Brien, Local Board No. 1, Okader, Iowa, are in the Army.

A son of J. Sol Wrenn, Local Board No. 1, Emporia, Va., and two grandsons of Maj. L. N. Kline are in the Navy.

All members of Local Board No. 4, Hillsborough County, Fla.—J. G. Bedingfield, W. F. Jaudon, and Joe N. Cannon—have children in the armed forces.

A son of John D. Bainer, Local Board No. 2, Meadville, Pa., has died of wounds received while serving in the Army in the South Pacific.

## Georgia Board Clerk Broadcasts News Of Inductees to Families and Friends

The general reputation of local board clerks for courtesy as well as efficiency has been maintained at a high level throughout the approximately 4 years the Selective Service System has been in operation. Their sympathetic interest in registrants processed by their boards also is shown frequently by services which are purely voluntary and entirely apart from their office duties.

This personal interest in the registrant and concern for the morale of his family and friends is illustrated by the activities after office hours of Earl W. Grant, clerk, Glynn County Local Board No. 1, Brunswick, Ga.

Mr. Grant, a World War I veteran, corresponds with hundreds of men inducted through his board. Their letters and communications from their families and friends provide material each week for a radio program and a newspaper column he conducts.

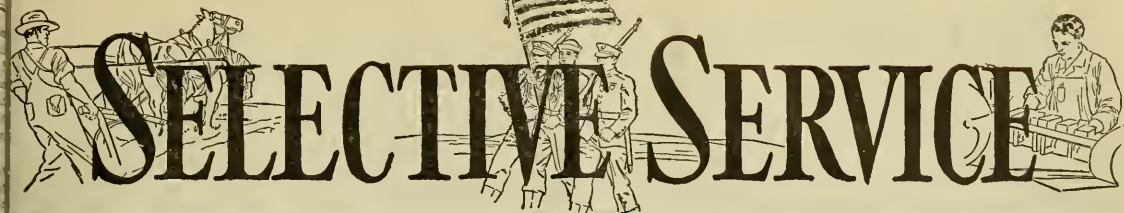
Mr. Grant's radio program, "From the Boys in the Service," is heard each Wednesday night on Station WMOG. His column, "Our Men in Service," appears every Saturday in *The Brunswick News*. The popularity of both is attested by thousands of letters from Glynn County men in the armed forces, their relatives and friends.

## Scales High Mountains But Never Misses Board Meetings

Earl H. Hill, chairman, Lane County Local Board No. 2, Eugene, Ore., has served on this board since it was organized in 1940.

Although each board meeting in Eugene means a round-trip drive of 180 miles across the coast mountains, Mr. Hill, who lives in Cushman, has never missed a meeting.





## WSA to Recruit Men Under 26 Needed on Ships

### Ban Is Removed to Speed Supplies and Matériel To Armed Forces

Increased need for personnel of all types to man ships carrying supplies to the armed forces, becoming acute as the war in the Pacific rises in tempo and scope, has made it imperative to permit the United States Merchant Marine to recruit registrants under 26 years of age regardless of qualifications or experience. For this reason, the ban on such recruitment among Selective Service registrants, announced last June, has been lifted with the provision only that it must take place prior to the issuance of an order to report for induction.

Accordingly, Local Board Memorandum 115-H, "Deferment of Men in the Merchant Marine and in Training Therefor," is being amended to conform to the policy the situation demands. Local Boards are instructed to give serious consideration, until further notice, to all requests for deferments for training or service in the Merchant Marine concerning registrants of all ages and without regard to date of recruitment so long as such recruitment is prior to the issuance of an Order to Report for Induction (DSS Form 150).

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Historical Mural Given To Philadelphia Board

Composed of 24 life-sized figures of American fighting men in every major war of United States history, a mural recently presented to Local Board No. 42, Philadelphia, Pa., is attracting many visitors. The mural, which was painted and presented by Christian F. Decker, a registrant, extends entirely across a wall of the offices. It depicts in detail the uniforms worn and arms carried by American soldiers, sailors, and marines in all wars from the Revolution to the present conflict.

### THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

#### TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM:

Four years ago, on October 7, 1940, the first Selective Service Local Boards were appointed under authority of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. One month later—during the first part of November 1940—the first contingents of the approximately 10,500,000 men they have since provided for our armed forces had been inducted. By December 7, 1941, when our enemies struck at Pearl Harbor, the full complement permitted by statutory limitation was in military training.

The men thus made available at an hour of dire need were the nucleus of the world's finest force of fighting men who have consistently defeated the foes of democracy in Africa, Asia, and Europe and are now winning victory on land, on sea, and in the air.

The Nation owes a debt of gratitude to the Selective Service Local Boards—to the Appeal Boards, medical and dental examiners, Government appeal agents, registrants' advisory boards and other affiliates, who serve their country without remuneration other than the pride that attends patriotic effort, and to their loyal and efficient clerical personnel. You have met the calls for fighting men while aiding industry and agriculture to meet unparalleled demands for war production. And I am confident that you will continue in the same manner to meet all manpower needs of our military establishment until final victory is achieved.

But there is another important task which must be discharged with equal efficiency by the Selective Service System. That is to assist the veteran in obtaining reemployment on discharge from the armed forces. It also is a task for which you have prepared and in which your interest is fundamental.

As our veterans return to their homes and their families, they must be relocated in the civilian activities of their communities as advantageously as possible. They are your neighbors and you, members of the Selective Service Local Boards and Reemployment Committeemen, have that intimate knowledge of their civilian experience, of their capabilities as well as desires, together with an understanding of local conditions, vitally required for their proper reemployment upon return to civilian life. And I am sure you will do your part equally well in assisting the veteran to obtain reemployment upon his return from the armed forces.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

## 7 Million Men Over 37 Moved Into Class IV-A

### Lack of Limited Service Requests Abolishes Class I-A(L)

With the demands of the armed forces now largely confined to registrants in the younger age groups who are fit for general military service, simplification of classification activities for local boards has become practical and is being implemented by instructions from National Headquarters. These new classification procedures, which particularly affect registrants who are 38 years of age and over and those who have been found qualified only for limited military service, are set forth in amendments to Selective Service Regulations.

The Army has reached its authorized strength, and the Navy is proceeding to its authorized strength on schedule with comparatively light calls on the Nation's manpower; also neither branch of the armed forces is requesting men for limited service, or indicating a probability of need for registrants of that type in the near future. For these reasons registrants who are more than 37, the maximum age for military service that has been specified by the armed forces since December 1942, now will be placed in the same classification (Class IV-A)

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Veteran of 4 Wars Still in Uniform

Harry W. Orme, chairman, Local Board No. 2, Wildwood, N. J., is a veteran of four wars and still is in uniform at the age of 72.

Born in Gibraltar in 1872, Orme served with the British Army in Egypt, India, and South Africa and with the United States armed forces in World War I. Besides his activity with the Cape May County (N. J.) Local Board, he is a member of Coast Guard Reserve T. No. 33.



National Headquarters

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

OCTOBER 1944

Number 10

## Veterans Require Psychological As Well as Economic Aid

The veteran, returning from military service to civilian life, requires not only aid to obtain a job but also assistance for general readjustment. His habits and processes of thought as well as of action have been radically changed by service in the armed forces. He must be assisted in picking up the threads of his civilian life, where he dropped them when he went to war, and weave the pattern of a successful career.

This fact, proven by experience following all wars, presents one of the gravest aspects of the problem we share with other agencies, State and Federal, cooperating in the placement of veterans, and a peculiar opportunity for invaluable service to the veteran and the Nation by our Local Boards and their Reemployment Committeemen. It is a job that must be done by the veteran's neighbors who know the goal he sought before he was called to arms and can best judge what effect his war experiences have had upon his prospects of attaining it. You are those neighbors! You have the facts and the facilities to aid the veteran, and you have the natural desire of a neighbor and a friend to use both for his benefit.

It is the primary responsibility of the Selective Service System—of our Local Boards and their Reemployment Committeemen in their communities—to cooperate with any and all groups and individuals who can aid in returning the veteran to his former job if he desires it, is fitted for it, and it still exists. Likewise, it is our responsibility to see that the veteran who is not returning to a former job understands that he is entitled to the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment and that Selective Service with many other organizations, Federal, State, and local, public and private, are united in their resolve to insure the veteran the things to which he is entitled.

This essential assistance to the veteran is not only aid to a job, but also toward fitness for the job by adjustment in civilian life. It can be given by promoting understanding of its need by his employer and fellow employees, business associates, neighbors and friends, and among the members of his family. And this assistance can be made more effective by their tacit acceptance of its importance in their relations with the veteran rather than by seeking to impress the veteran, himself, with the need for it.

Basic always for success in the task of veterans' placement is the spirit of cooperation. The program is too big, and its success is too important to national welfare, to be accomplished by one group or agency. It is a job for all. It is a program for the American people as a whole! It is a program to discharge a moral as well as a legal obligation to the men who left their homes, their families, and their jobs to fight for us. And all of us—every agency, every group, every individual American—must cooperate in it with the same unselfish spirit of patriotism displayed by the men who answered our call to arms.

They did not fail us; we must not fail them!

*Lewis B. Horsley*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

October 21 (Transmittal Memo. No. 144). Subject: Form 39-A, "Report on Changes in Occupational Deferral of Federal Government Employees," Instruction No. 1 for Form 39-A; also Rescission of Forms 38-A and 39 and Instruction No. 1 for Form 39.

October 4 (Transmittal Memo. No. 143). Subject: DSS Form 601, "Special Panel Registrant Record"; DSS Form 602, "Special Panel Status Report"; DSS Form 603, "Special Panel Certificate and Recommendation"; and DSS Form 604, "Parole Authority Certificate and Recommendation"; also Instruction No. 1 for Forms 601, 602, 603, and 604.

October 4 (Transmittal Memo. No. 142). Subject: New DSS Form 32-C, "Certificate of Appreciation."

## Board Members Kin In Army and Navy

John C. Mahoney, Local Board No. 170, Worcester, Mass., and Leonard W. Russell each has a son in the Army. Thomas J. Mooney has a son in the Navy and a daughter in the WAVES.

J. A. Carlson, Local Board No. 121, King City, Calif., has a son in the Navy. A son of J. D. Kenner in the Army Air Corps has been reported missing in action.

Harry J. Leherz and Wilbur W. Baker, Local Board No. 2, Frederick, Md., each has a son in the Army.

Leon N. DeMouly, Local Board No. 2, St. Paul, Minn., has a son in the Army.

T. J. Regan, Local Board No. 15, Pittsburgh, Pa., has a son in the Navy and a daughter is a WAC. Harry Segal has a son in the Army.

P. G. Ligon, Local Board No. 1, Rockville, Md., has two sons in the Army. S. C. Cromwell has a son in the Navy.

William C. Birthright and A. D. Lange, Local Board No. 14, Indianapolis, Ind., each has a son in the Army.

Ezra J. Hoge, Local Board No. 1, Paris, Idaho, has a son in the armed forces.

Henry G. Kettner and Kenneth S. Simmen, Local Board No. 15, Rahway, N. J., each has a son in the armed forces.

William B. Bennett, Local Board No. 1, Frederick, Md., has a son in the American Ambulance Service.

Walter G. Romaine, William A. Francisco, and George M. Gillette, Local Board No. 4, Bergenfield, N. J., have children in the armed forces.

W. F. Enright, Local Board No. 1, St. Joseph, Mo., has two sons in the Army. J. H. McCord, Jr., has a son in the Army.

## Shattuck Leaves Selective Service System; Hafer New General Counsel

Col. Edward S. Shattuck, who has headed the Legal Division of the Selective Service System since it was organized in 1940, has been detached from that duty and will go overseas to serve in the Civil Affairs Division of the United States Army. His successor as General Counsel of the Selective Service System is Col. George H. Hafer, who had been serving as executive officer and chief of the legal opinion section of the Legal Division.

Colonel Shattuck, an overseas veteran of World War I and a prominent member of the Bar of California, has been on active duty as head of the Legal Division of the Selective Service System since September 24, 1940. He was one of the reserve officers who laid the groundwork for the Selective Service System.

Colonel Hafer, who is a member of the Bar of Pennsylvania, was called to active duty on December 13, 1940, as assistant chief, Legal Division, Pennsylvania State Selective Service Headquarters, and became chief of the division in October 1941. He served as Acting State Director of Selective Service for Pennsylvania from April 8 to August 1, 1943, when he became Deputy State Director. On December 30, 1943, he was transferred to The Judge Advocate General's School, Ann Arbor, Mich., from which he graduated March 14, 1944. He then was assigned to the Legal Division, National Headquarters, presently serving as executive officer and chief of the legal opinion section.

## Two Washington Hills Prove Step Problem

"The name, Charles E. Hill, is not so unusual as to cause wonder when two men have it," comments Lt. Col. Charles M. Toynbee, of Washington State Headquarters, "but when virtually all other data concerning them also are identical, the situation becomes a bit confusing." He cites:

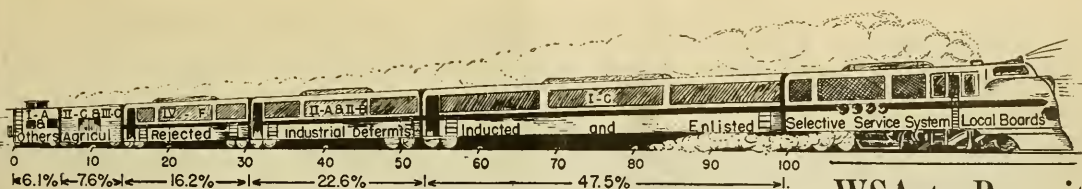
"Two men in this State who have that name were found to have been born within 2 months of one another, were both fourth-registration men, were both discharged from the Army at Fort Sam Houston, were discharged on the same day, and both returned to local boards in the same county."

"It looked as though the long arm of coincidence had complicated the situation beyond solution," Colonel Toynbee avers, "until it was noted that the Hills could be separated for identification by Army serial numbers."

## Special Notice

This publication is not issued for general circulation. Its primary purpose is to be a medium for interchange of information, advice, and suggestions between National Headquarters and the other components of the Selective Service System, who are urged to make use of its columns and keep its issues on file.





## WSA to Recruit Men Under 26 Needed on Ships

(Continued from page 1)

Our armed forces overseas are dependent upon our Merchant Marine for supplies of all kinds, and the War Shipping Administration has advised the Selective Service System that it cannot obtain the necessary number of men for training and service in the Merchant Marine without returning to the policy pursued prior to last June of recruiting men between the ages of 18 through 25 who have not been ordered to report for induction.

There is no question but that the demand for shipping to the armed forces has been increasing steadily, and rapidly, and no probability but that this trend will continue for an indefinite period. Neither is there any question of the importance of keeping our fighting men adequately equipped and supplied. Maritime law prescribes that no ship may sail without a specific number of licensed personnel and certificated seamen.

Until recently the most critical personnel problem of the Merchant Marine was to obtain licensed officers, able seamen, and radio operators. Therefore, recruitment among registrants, ages 18 through 25, was limited to those who were qualified for those ratings. Recruitment of inexperienced men for training preliminary to ship assignment was confined to registrants 17½ years of age or under and 26 years of age or over, or those 18, through 37 who had been found disqualified for general military service or were in Class I-C.

The new policy, as has been pointed out, opens recruitment for the Merchant Marine to registrants of any age or classification except those who have been officially ordered by a Selective Service Local Board to report for induction into the military service.

### Flag Presentations

Local Board No. 1, Buffalo County, Neb.; flag presented by the local post of The American Legion.

Local Board No. 242, Hollywood, Calif.; presented by Hollywood Post No. 43, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Suffolk, Va.; presented by Al Ruden for Post No. 57, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Bryan, Tex.; presented by Earle Graham Post No. 159, The American Legion.

## Statistical Digest

October 1, 1944

On October 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total
Total living registrants.....	22,113,000
Class IV-F (rejected for military service).....	3,588,000
Class I-A.....	1,013,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction physical examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Unclassified.....	63,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture).....	4,258,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L), and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	748,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture).....	1,566,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	111,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases).....	65,000
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces).....	10,507,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 years of age or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at age 17, etc.)	
All other classes.....	194,000

registrants reclassified into Class I-C were under 26 years of age. About 50 percent of the men now in Class I-A are under age 26, as compared with 36 percent on June 1.

A statistical survey of the classification status, on October 1, of the 22,113,000 registrants aged 18 through 37 also shows:

On October 1 there were 4,447,000 (20.1 percent) deferred because they were unfit for military duty. Of these, 3,588,000 were in Class IV-F and 859,000 were in Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C with the designation "(L)" or "(F)." Class IV-F decreased by 69,000 during September, caused largely by reclassifications into the occupationally deferred classes with the designation "(F)," indicating that the registrants were not qualified for military duty. Classification activity during August showed that of the reclassifications from Class IV-F, 68.5 percent of the actions on men under 26 years of age were into "(F)" designated classes, whereas for men aged 26 through 29 this percentage increased 90.7 percent and for those over 29 years of age it was 94.0 percent.

The largest net change in any class during September was the increase of 116,000 in the "(L)" and "(F)" designated classes, 95 percent of which were "(F)" designations. During August 92.2 percent of the actions into

Classes II-A (F) and II-B (F) and 58.6 percent of those into Class II-C (F) were from Class IV-F. Other actions into Class II-C (F) were primarily from the I-A Classes (24.6 percent) and Class II-C (11.0 percent).

There were 4,258,000 registrants (19.2 percent) deferred in essential industry and war production in Classes II-A and II-B on October 1, an increase of 28,000 during September. An additional 748,000 registrants (3.4 percent) were in Classes II-A and II-B with the designation "(L)" or "(F)" signifying that they were not qualified for general military duty. These classes increased by 102,000 during September.

### Agricultural Deferments

Deferments in agriculture totaled 1,677,000, or 7.6 percent, on October 1. Of these, 1,566,000 were in Classes II-C and III-C and 111,000 in Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F). Agricultural deferments of men ages 18 through 37 decreased by 10,000 during September as compared with a decrease of 6,000 during August. Classes II-C and III-C decreased by 24,000 in September and Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) increased by 14,000.

Class I-C (registrants ages 18-37 inducted and enlisted) totaled 10,507,000, or 47.5 percent of all registrants ages 18 through 37, on October 1.

## 7,000,000 Moved into Class IV-A

(Continued from page 1)

with registrants over 44, the statutory maximum age. Likewise Class I-A (L) has been discontinued and registrants who have been liable for induction for military service now will be classified into deferred classifications. These registrants totaled 56,000 in class I-A (L) and I-A-O (L) on October 1.

Approximately 7 million registrants ages 38 through 44, who have not entered the armed forces, heretofore classified in the same manner as younger registrants but identified by the letter "(H)," are to be placed in Class IV-A. Placing registrants, other than those in Class I-C, in Class IV-A as they become 38 years of age instead of at age 45 will simplify the classification of registrants who are in an age group not acceptable for induction.

Local boards also are instructed to retain in Class I-C all men honorably discharged and men discharged under honorable conditions. This means that the 689,000 men of all ages who have been honorably discharged for reasons other than disability and the 702,000 men honorably discharged for physical or mental disability will be retained in Class I-C and identified on all records by the designation "Disc."

### Change in Procedure

Previously only those registrants who had been honorably discharged for physical or mental disability were retained in Class I-C, and all other discharged men were classified into other appropriate classifications. Under the new procedure the man who has been given an honorable discharge or a discharge under honorable conditions will be placed in Class I-C and identified by "Disc." in all records, and may not be removed from this classification unless the Director of Selective Service determines that the circumstances in the case warrant a reclassification.

During September Class I-A decreased for the fifth consecutive month to a total of 1,013,000 on October 1, or 4.6 percent of all registrants aged 18 through 37. The decrease of 64,000 during September was caused largely by the induction of the younger men and reclassification of the older men into occupationally deferred classes. During September 83.9 percent of

## Local Boards Aid Inductees

### "Extra-Curricular" Work Occupies Much Time Of Members

Commenting on an article in the August 1944 issue of this *Bulletin* concerning aid given by an Ohio local board to the wife of an inductee who was threatened with eviction from her home, Louis M. Brass, Government Appeal Agent, Local Board No. 212, Brooklyn, N. Y., points out that much similar "extra-curricular" work done by members of the Selective Service System is not given publicity.

"I believe," he says, "that our board is typical in that we never turn down a request for aid. I, too, in answer to a letter from an inductee, have attended at his home, waited for his wife to return from shopping, and then offered my aid in threatened proceedings to dispossess her, which subsequently were adjudged. Often letters from inductees ask for pressing irons, radios, etc. We refer these to our American Legion Post (Rugby Post No. 1011) and, whenever possible, the requests are filled."

"Much of this extra-curricular work is not publicized," Mr. Brass observes, "often because of its confidential nature, but more often because it is not done to obtain publicity for the individual or the Selective Service System."

### Okl. Doctor Examined Recruits for 3 Wars

Dr. C. G. Spears, examining physician for Local Board No. 1, Altus, Okla., has served in the same capacity in three wars. He was examining physician at Fort Worth, Tex., during the Spanish-American War and also was the medical examiner at Altus during World War I. He is 70 years old.

### A 7-Star Family

Local Board No. 2, Butler, Pa., proudly points to seven stars in a service flag at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Smith, of Zelienople, Butler County, Pa. Six stars represent registrants with the board; the other is for the oldest Smith brother who enlisted from another locality. Five Smith boys are in the Army and two are in the Navy.

### A Potent Pen

Horace N. Howell, secretary, Local Board No. 10, Struthers, Ohio, has used the same pen to sign every Order to Report for Induction sent to a registrant by this board.

## Versatile Girl Clerks Help to Harvest Potato Crop

Instances of the resourcefulness and versatility of local board clerks are not rare, but there are occasional reports of unusual demonstrations. A case in point pertains to the recent salvage of the potato crop of Leonard Seaberg, a member of Local Board No. 25, Hennepin County, Minn., when its harvest was menaced by a manpower shortage.

Working after office hours, the board's two girl clerks, Marvel LeVasseur and Harriet Sularz, rendered voluntary and yeomanly service until all the potatoes had been dug and sacked. Miss LeVasseur, who has been with the board since it was organized in 1940, has two brothers and a sister with the armed forces.

When Joyce M. Saftenberg and Patricia A. Campbell volunteered as WAVES recently, after 2 years' service as clerks, Local Board No. 8, Portland, Oreg., not only adopted a resolution of commendation but the entire membership formed a committee to escort them to their train.

Alberta Durbin and June Larson, former clerical employees of Local Board No. 10, Struthers, Ohio, have joined the WAVES. . . . Mrs. Clara Betts, clerk, Davidson County Local Board, Mitchell, S. Dak., has a daughter who is a WAVE. . . . The only son of Mrs. Alice Sundborg, clerk, Local Board No. 58, Chicago, Ill., is in the Navy.

Local Board No. 1, Randolph County, Ind., the home county of Col. Robinson Hitchcock, State Director, has a service flag with two stars in a window: (1) Ruth Wilmore, clerk, joined the WACS; (2) John Bales, Government appeal agent, joined the Navy.

### All Boards in Missouri County Remain Intact

All three members and the Government appeal agent of each of the three Buchanan County, Mo., Local Boards have been serving since 1940. They are:

*Buchanan County—No. 1*, W. Fairleigh Enright, W. Everett Hillyard, James H. McCord, Jr., members; William J. Sherwood, appeal agent. *No. 2*, Robert S. Clayton, Melvin Binswanger, L. Earl Stephenson, members; Frank Mumford, appeal agent. *No. 3*, Walter H. Laubach, Charles Feeney, M. J. O'Malley, members; William Morton, appeal agent.

### Silver Star Awarded To Maj. Sam G. Adler

Maj. Sam G. Adler, executive assistant, Georgia State Headquarters, recently was awarded the Silver Star by the War Department for gallantry in action in Argonne Forest during World War I.

## Original Members Still Serve On Many Boards in 3 States

More than one-fourth of the local boards in both Oregon and Louisiana retain all of their original members, and there have been no changes in the memberships of 17 percent of the local boards in Michigan since they were organized in 1940.

All the original members are serving on 15 of the 57 local boards in Oregon, Col. Elmer V. Wooton, State Director, reports, and 23 other boards still have two of their three original members. The 15 boards on which the three original members still serve are:

Baker County No. 1, Clatsop County No. 1, Harney County No. 1, Klamath County No. 2, Lane County Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Linn County No. 1, Marion County No. 2, Morrow County No. 1, Multnomah County Nos. 1 and 4, Polk County No. 1, Sherman County No. 1, and Lillamook County No. 1.

### 24 Louisiana Boards

"Practically 26 percent of our local boards have 100 percent membership without change since 1940," Col. W. D. Shaffer, Executive Officer, Louisiana State Headquarters, advises. He lists the following 24 among the 94 local boards in his State which retain all of their original members:

Acadia Parish No. 1, Allen Parish, Assumption Parish, Caddo Parish Nos. 1 and 5, Cameron Parish, Claiborne Parish, East Baton Rouge Parish No. 3, East Carroll Parish, Grant Parish, Jackson Parish, Orleans Parish Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 13, Plaquemines Parish, St. John the Baptist Parish, St. Martin Parish, St. Tammany Parish, Tangipahoe Parish, Tensas Parish, West Carroll Parish, and West Feliciana Parish.

### Michigan Points to 32

Thirty-two of the 192 local boards in Michigan have had no changes in membership since they were organized 4 years ago.

"We believe," says Lt. Col. George C. Moran, Chief, Administration and Personnel, Michigan State Headquarters, "that this is a splendid tenure

record for uncompensated personnel who have been taking the buffeting that goes along with service on the front line of the Selective Service System for the past 4 years."

The 32 Michigan boards with unchanged personnel are: Clare County, Crawford County, Eaton County, Genesee County Nos. 3, 4, and 5, Gogebic County, Houghton County No. 1, Ingham County Nos. 3 and 4, Kent County Nos. 2, 3, and 4, Keweenaw County, Macomb County No. 2, Marquette County, Mason County, Midland County, Oakland County Nos. 1, 3, and 7, Ogemaw County, Ontonagon County, St. Clair County No. 1, Tuscola County, Wexford County, Wayne County Nos. 15, 17, 35, 43, 57, and 59.

## 49 Local Boards In New York City Intact Since 1940

Approximately 20 percent of the local boards in New York City not only have retained their original memberships since 1940 but also have their original Government Appeal Agents, according to a recent survey by Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York City Director of Selective Service.

These 49 local boards are: Nos. 3, 5, 6, 14, 21, 24, 45, 59, 60, 62, 83, 87, 92, 102, 105, 108, 110, 119, 120, 122, 133, 145, 146, 160, 163, 164, 166, 176, 179, 187, 189, 197, 198, 201, 216, 223, 229, 231, 232, 245, 252, 263, 266, 272, 276, 280, 282, 285, 295.

Local Boards Nos. 120, 176, 189, and 295 not only have their three original members and the original Government Appeal Agents but also their originals clerks, and Local Board No. 176 has the original chairman of its Registrants' Advisory Committee as well.

### All Board's Personnel World War I Veterans

All members of Local Board No. 1, Rensselaer, Ind.—F. O. Hersham, R. E. Critser, and H. E. English—are World War I veterans. So also are the examining physicians, Dr. Merle D. Gwin and Dr. C. E. Johnson, and the clerk, Frank F. Hardman.

### Claims Right to Fight

Indignant at being classified IV-F after preinduction examination, a registrant of Local Board No. 51, Chicopee, Mass., who had volunteered, has appealed for Class I-A status. The registrant, a former serviceman and a pre-Pearl Harbor father, contends: "George Washington said that no man shall be denied the opportunity of serving in the armed forces of his country in time of war."

## Those Octogenarians Are Bobbing Up Everywhere

A hale and hearty octogenarian who is giving patriotic service as a member of a Selective Service local board is no *rara avis*. This we might have guessed when we mentioned one in our August issue, for we had to add two in September. Now the tally is five.

The new names on this honor list of "Youngsters in their 80's" are: Dr. Thomas P. Hart, 82, chairman, Local Board No. 7, Cincinnati, Ohio, and A. L. Meacham, 81, chairman, Local Board No. 3, St. Louis, Mo. Both have been serving since 1940 and neither has missed a meeting of his board.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume IV

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1944

Number 11

## Veteran's Job Should Be Waiting for Him When He Comes Home, Say State Directors

*The Veteran's Desire Controls  
The Aid We Give to Him,  
Hershey Emphasizes*

The help that can be given to any person depends largely upon two things: the ability to give and the disposition to receive. No one can help anyone who does not desire aid or is unwilling to cooperate.

All planning for the readjustment of the war veteran into civilian economy, therefore, must have cooperation as its basic concept. And that includes not only cooperation to give aid on the part of the delegated agencies, but the cooperation of the American people as a whole and particularly the cooperation of the veteran himself and his home folks.

Selective Service has been charged by law with primary responsibility for relocating the veteran in civilian activity to his own and the Nation's best advantage. The means to do so have been provided by legal enactment and delegated authority. Selective Service and the agencies with which it is cooperating are organized to use them. Our present chief concern is to see that the veteran knows that we are ready to give and cooperates to receive. And now, before the full flood of demobilization, is the period when practical experience can be obtained to prepare wisely for successful operation at maximum pressure. It is the time, also, when we can best educate the veteran, his family, friends, and neighbors as to why and how they can cooperate with us to the veteran's greatest advantage.

*(Continued on page 2, column 1)*

## Delinquency Cases Drop to 22,342; 426,762 Probed by FBI Since 1940

More than 425,000 cases involving delinquency under the Selective Training and Service Act were handled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in cooperation with the Selective Service System during the last 4 years.

Cases pending on November 1, 1944, totaled approximately 22,000 as compared with about 55,000 last November when a concerted drive on delinquents was begun.

Of a total of 426,762 delinquency cases handled by the FBI since October 1940, convictions were obtained in 10,743 cases, and 22,342 are pending. In the other cases the registrants

were made available to the armed forces or for assignment to work of national importance as conscientious objectors.

Methods used to evade the law ranged from those of an Alabamian who hid in the woods and two Connecticut youths who faked a drowning, to a Kentuckian who reported his own death and an Oregonian who buried his registration cards and thereafter posed as a woman.

During World War I there were 15,111 convictions for draft evasion, and 295,184 cases were pending at the end of the war.

## Organized Local Cooperation Essential for Proper Placement

**Educational Programs in Every Community  
Suggested to Local Boards by Speakers  
At Bi-Annual Conference**

The success of the Veterans' Assistance Program, in which the Selective Service System is cooperating with other delegated Federal, State, and local agencies, will depend largely on how well each community is organized and functions to relocate its own veterans. The community into which the veteran must reintegrate himself when he is discharged from the armed forces should have a suitable position awaiting his return rather than to seek to find a job for him when he gets back home.

This was the consensus of the State Directors of Selective Service at their recent biannual conference at national headquarters when reemployment problems were among the principal topics discussed. They were agreed that much work must be done now by local board members and their reemployment committeemen, together with the local representatives of affiliated agencies, to educate their

communities concerning what can and should be done to reestablish their veterans in civilian activity. Meetings with business, civic, patriotic, and social groups to explain the program to them, so that they may be able to cooperate more effectively, were among the educational measures suggested for arousing and organizing local interest.

### Speakers Stress Local Effort

The importance of organized effort by all local groups concerned in veterans' placement to insure the best interests of the community as well as the veteran, was stressed by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, who presided at the sessions, by representatives of National Headquarters divisions, and in talks by individual State directors. It was strongly advocated also by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment, and by Maury Maverick, representing the Smaller War Plants Corporation, who addressed the conference.

It should be kept in mind, General Hines said, that the welfare of the veteran is interwoven with the welfare of his community and the Nation.

Both General Hines and General Hershey deplored the spread of the "war is over" psychology in recent months and urged the State directors to combat it. General Hines stressed

*(Continued on page 3, column 4)*

## Board Member Monday; Colonel in France —Thursday—

Returning from a meeting of Local Board No. 2, Lafayette, Ind., on Saturday evening, October 21, Walter M. English received a telegram from the War Department calling him to Washington. He arrived the following Monday, and 3 days later, Thursday, October 26, he was in Paris on active duty as a colonel in the Railroad Transportation Corps.

Colonel English was superintendent of motive power for the Monon Railroad Co. and had offered his services to the Government when war was declared.

## Prescient Parents

Local Board No. 1, Portland, Ind., has a registrant whose parents, according to Clerk Sadie F. Noll, must have possessed political prescience. They named him Dewey Roosevelt Moses.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume IV

NOVEMBER 1944

Number 11

## The Veteran's Desire Controls The Aid We Give to Him

(Continued from page 1)

The educational job which must be done with the veteran is to insure his confidence in our desire as well as our ability to aid him in obtaining maximum opportunity for a gainful career in civilian life. His attitude toward his local board and the other agencies and groups which are united for his assistance will be a controlling factor in determining the measure of the assistance that can be given to him. The important thing is that he return to his local board as to friends and that the inculcation of this psychology begin at the Separation Centers.

This is a primary reason why Selective Service assigns liaison representatives to Separation Centers. They are not there merely to tell the discharged veteran what has been provided for his civilian readjustment but more particularly to encourage him to seek it. They must stress why it is to the veteran's interest to get into contact with his local board promptly after his discharge rather than the fact that it is his duty to do so.

There is a radical difference in connection with discharging each of the two major duties Congress delegated to Selective Service. Compliance of the individual is mandatory with regard to military recruitment. Nothing is demanded or required of his volition. In returning him to civilian life, however, the question of his volition becomes paramount. We can urge, advise, and give aid if it is acceptable, but we cannot compel acceptance.

Of vital importance, likewise, is the promotion of thorough understanding by the veteran's home folks concerning the opportunities for readjustment in civilian life which are available to him and of how they, as individuals or groups, can best help him to use them. They are his intimates—they have his confidence and they can and probably will influence his decisions.

We can help the veteran if he desires our aid. But we cannot help him fully without the cooperation of his home folks—of the community into which he must readjust himself. The average veteran does not return to his home to rest on his military laurels. His main desire is to integrate himself in civilian life with full opportunity to use his skills and abilities.

All our veterans—the men who have been and still are fighting so gloriously to preserve the American way of life—must be given that full opportunity to enjoy it. And each will have that opportunity if all of us—every agency, every group, every individual for whom they fought—cooperate to give it.

They did not fail us; we must not fail them!

*Lewis B. Jefferson*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

November 4 (Transmittal Memo. No. 151). Subject: Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended, "Local Board Action Report."

November 3 (Transmittal Memo. No. 150). Subject: "Manual Explanation of the Privileges, Rights, and Benefits Provided for All Persons Who Are, or Have Been, Members of the Armed Forces of the United States and of Those Dependent Upon Them." This manual was published in its original form as Senate Document No. 152, 78th Congress. It is primarily for use in local board offices and State Headquarters and will not be available for distribution in quantity.

November 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 149). Subject: "Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda;" "Table of Current Local Board Memoranda;" "Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda."

November 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 148). Subject: "Table of Current Forms and Instructions;" "Supple-

ment to Table of Discontinued Forms and Instructions."

October 31 (Transmittal Memo. No. 147). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 190-B, "Extension of Veterans Assistance Program to Former Members of the United States Merchant Marine." Announces assumption by the Director of Selective Service of the responsibility of rendering aid to qualified former members of the United States Merchant Marine in securing reemployment in their former positions.

October 28 (Transmittal Memo. No. 146). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 77, "Moral Standards," as amended; Local Board Memorandum No. 77-A, "Reclassification of Registrants Who Have Been Found Disqualified for Service by Reason of Physical or Mental Disability," as amended.

October 27 (Transmittal Memo. No. 145). Subject: "Revised Affidavit—Occupational Classification (General)" (Form 42); discontinuance of "Replacement Schedule Certification" (Form 400), and "Individual Certification" (Form 401); also advises that DSS Form 32-C is to be used only for Presidential appointees and Reemployment Commitmentmen appointed by the Director of Selective Service and originates in National Headquarters.

### Board Members Kin In Army and Navy

Fred Robinson, Local Board No. 110, New Bedford, Mass., who served in the Navy during World War I, has a son in the Navy.

William E. Cotter, Local Board No. 737, New Rochelle, N. Y., has two children in the U. S. Naval Service.

The only son of Milton W. Servos, Local Board No. 58, Chicago, Ill., is in the Army. A daughter of Bernard J. Elfmans is in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve.

Auguste O. Jette, Local Board No. 168, Worcester, Mass., has two sons in the Navy, one of whom is the father of three children.

W. C. Roberts, Davidson County Local Board, Mitchell, S. Dak., has two sons in the Army. L. W. Robinson has a son in the Navy.

A son of Carl J. Weigand, Local Board No. 6, Pottsville, Pa., is in the Army.

Three sons of John C. Harter, Local Board No. 1, Ste. Genevieve, Mo., are with the Army Air Forces. Two sons of August Wehner are in the Army, another is in the Marine Corps, and another is with the Merchant Marine. Louis J. Zeigler has a son in the Army. Zeigler and Joseph Rottler, another board member, are World War I veterans.

One of the two sons of Charles Anet, Local Board No. 1, Astoria, Oreg., is in the Army and the other is in the Navy. Roy N. Salisbury and Jens Lerbeck, the other board members, each has an only son in the armed forces.

### Loose-Leaf Manual Explains Veterans' Rights, Benefits

A manual explaining the privileges, rights, and benefits provided for veterans of the armed forces and their dependents is being distributed to State headquarters and local boards. It is a reprint of United States Senate Document No. 152, 78th Congress, and has been prepared in loose-leaf form so that its contents may be corrected and supplemented from time to time as changes may be made in these provisions.

The manual is a comprehensive resumé of all Federal laws providing privileges, preferences, rights, and benefits for all of the different groups of servicemen, veterans, and their dependents, and gives pertinent information as to where and how, and under what circumstances, any such benefits may be available.

The manual is not available for distribution in quantity, as it has been prepared primarily for use in local board offices and State headquarters.

### Tribe Puts Floral "4-F" On Gypsy Chief's Coffin

When "Prince" Sam Miller Ristick, 42, chief of the Portland (Oreg.) gypsies, was buried there this month, a large floral "4-F" was conspicuous among the wreaths on the coffin. It was placed there by members of his tribe.



# Small Increase In Class I-C Reflects Calls

On November 1, there were 10,574,000 registrants 18 through 37 years old in Class I-C, an increase of 67,000 during October.

This comparatively small monthly increase reflects the decrease in the size of the calls from the armed forces which began several months ago when their chief need became replacements to maintain authorized strength. Inductions since then have been largely of men under 26 years of age who are fitted for general military service.

The total of approximately 10,500,000 for Class I-C does not represent the strength of the armed forces. It is the number of registrants 18 through 37 years old on November 1, 1944, who had been inducted or who had enlisted since the Selective Service Act became effective 4 years ago. Registrants under 38 years of age who have been discharged for physical or mental disability or who died in service are included in this total, and it excludes registrants in the armed forces who had become 38 years old by November 1, women and nonregistered enlisted men.

## I-A Now Below Million

For the first time since September 1943, the total number of registrants available for induction was less than one million. Class I-A (including Class I-A-O) totaled 891,000 on November 1, which was 61 percent under the total on April 1, 1944, just before the liberalized policy for registrants in the older age groups became effective.

The 66,000 net decrease in Classes I-A and I-A-O during October, together with the elimination of Classes I-A(L) and I-A-O(L) from which 56,000 were reclassified, mostly into Class IV-F, caused a reduction during the month of 122,000 in the I-A classes.

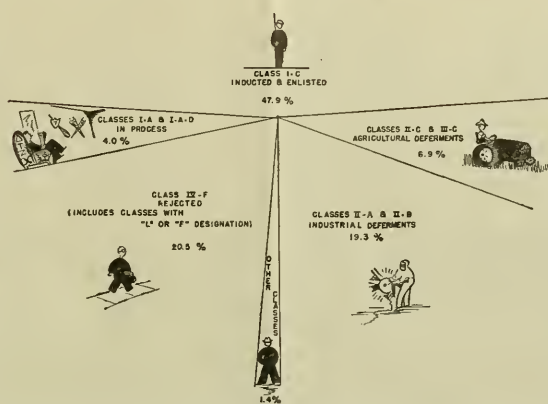
Of the 66,000 net decrease in Classes I-A and I-A-O, 29,000 were registrants aged 30 through 37 most of whom were reclassified into occupational deferred classes, 20,000 were aged 26 through 29, and 17,000 were under 26 years of age. The number of registrants in each age group of Classes I-A and I-A-O has been decreasing steadily during the past few months. On November 1, there were 214,000 less men over 29 years of age in Classes I-A and I-A-O than on July 1, 124,000 less in the 26 through 29 year age group, and 139,000 less in the youngest age group.

Approximately 52 percent of the registrants in Classes I-A and I-A-O on November 1 were under 26 years of age. Of these, 36.7 percent had been examined and found acceptable for military service and an additional 5.9 percent had been forwarded for induction. Another 5.9 percent had been found acceptable, but their inductions were postponed because of pending appeals, etc. There were 39.2 percent

# Statistical Digest

November 1, 1944

## CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON NOVEMBER 1, 1944 OF THE 22,098,000 REGISTRANTS AGES 18-37



On November 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

Total living registrants	Total
22,098,000	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	3,601,000
Class I-A	891,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction physical examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Unclassified	58,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture)	4,264,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L), and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	813,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture)	1,536,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	120,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	61,000
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces)	10,574,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 years of age or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at age 17, etc.)	
All other classes	180,000

available for forwarding for preinduction examination and 6.8 percent had been delivered for examination. The remaining 5.5 percent were not available because of delinquency or other reasons.

## 4,500,000 Found Unfit

On November 1, over 4,500,000 registrants aged 18 through 37 were deferred as unfit for military duty. Of these, 3,601,000 were in Class IV-F and 933,000 were in Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C with the designation "(L)" or "(F)", signifying that they were not qualified for military duty. Over half (57.3%) were rejected for physical defects, 16.8 percent for mental disease, 13.9 percent for mental deficiency, 10.5 percent for manifestly dis-

qualifying defects, and 1.5 percent for nonmedical reasons.

There were 4,264,000 registrants (19.3%) deferred in essential industry and war production (Classes II-A and II-B) on November 1, an increase of only 6,000 during October. An additional 813,000 registrants (3.7%) were in Classes II-A and II-B with the designation "(L)" or "(F)". These classes increased by 65,000 during October.

Deferments in agriculture totaled 1,656,000, or 7.4 percent, on November 1. Of these, 1,536,000 were in Classes II-C and III-C and 120,000 in Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F). Agricultural deferments of men ages 18 through 37 decreased by 21,000 during October.

# Veteran's Job Should Be Ready When He Returns

(Continued from page 1)

that this false idea is proving a detriment to effective job placement of veterans. General Hershey pointed out that it also is a handicap in recruitment for the armed forces and in maintaining adequate manpower in industry and agriculture.

The aid provided by the Smaller War Plants Corporation for the veteran who wishes to go into business for himself is not confined to loans, Mr. Maverick told the State directors. It includes technical and scientific assistance to select the type of business for which he is best fitted and the most suitable field, he said.

## The Negro Veteran

The Negro veteran will present an important problem in connection with replacement in civilian economy, Col. Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant to the Director of Selective Service and racial relations advisor, declared. While a large percentage of the Negro men in the armed forces come from agricultural communities, he said, many of them will want to go into industry when they are discharged.

"The Negro in the Army has been used largely in the service divisions," Colonel Johnson said. "On those details he is learning skills useful in industry and will want to profit by those skills when he returns to civilian life."

## Board Member, 86, Travels 27 Miles To Meetings

As we remarked last month, listing the fourth and fifth octogenarian board members reported to National Headquarters, "they keep bobbing up everywhere." It is noteworthy, also, that all of these spry "youngsters" have been serving since their boards were organized and seldom, if ever, miss a meeting.

G. L. Dunning, a member of Local Board No. 1, Pendleton, Oreg., was 86 years old on July 18, 1944. Although he has to travel 27 miles each way, Mr. Dunning has missed only one board meeting in 4 years.

Charles K. Payne, a member of Local Board No. 2, Charleston, W. Va., was 85 years old this month. Mr. Payne is not only one of the most diligent members of his board but also is an active businessman.

Benigno C. Hernandez, secretary of Local Board No. 2, Albuquerque, N. Mex., will be 83 years old next February. Mr. Hernandez has an 100 percent record for attending board meetings. He is a former Member of Congress and was a member of the District Board at Santa Fe, N. Mex., during World War I.

# State Directors Meet to Discuss Selective Service Problems



## Commerce Chamber Favors Peacetime Military Training

Peacetime military training of American youth is favored by a majority of the members of the United States Chamber of Commerce, according to announced results of a recent referendum.

The declarations of policy, approved by substantial majorities, are:

1. The United States should adopt a policy of universal military training for young men in peacetime.

2. The schedule of military training should be flexible enough to assure minimum dislocation in the educational and business life of young men.

3. Upon completion of required military training, trainees who do not enlist in the regular military organizations shall be enrolled in reserve components.

Principal arguments for universal military training were that it would be a factor in preventing future wars by providing a continually renewed pool of men with basic military training; that it would provide a means of checking up on the physical and mental fitness of young men, and that the probable cost would be less than that of maintaining a permanent standing army of adequate size.

## Another 7-Star Family

In our October issue a "7-star family" whose sons were inducted through Local Board No. 2, Butler, Pa., was reported. Now comes word from Local Board No. 2, Ottumwa, Iowa, concerning Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Lyman whose seven sons entered military service through the Iowa board.

The position of Selective Service, present and future, including the Veterans' Assistance Program and recruitment for the armed forces together with the possibilities for peacetime military training, were the main topics discussed at the biannual meeting of State Directors of Selective Service at National Headquarters, Washington, D. C., November 16, 17, and 18.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presided. Besides General Hershey and representatives of divisions of National Headquarters, the conference was addressed by Maj. Gen. Stephen G. Henry, War Department General Staff; Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment; and Maury Maverick, of the Smaller War Plants Corporation.

State Directors who attended the conference were:

Col. James T. Johnson, Jr., *Alabama*; John McCormick, *Alaska*; Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill, *Arizona*; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, *Arkansas*; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, *California*; Lt. Col. Howard E. Reed, *Colorado*; Lt. Comdr. John F. Robinson, *Connecticut*; Col. Albert W. Foreman, *Delaware*; William E. Leahy, *District of Columbia*; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, *Florida*; Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., *Georgia*; Milton E. Ballangee, *Hawaii*; Brig. Gen. Mervin G. McConnell, *Idaho*; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, *Illinois*; Col. Robinson Hitchcock, *Indiana*; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grah, *Iowa*.

'Also Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, *Kansas*; Col. Frank D. Rash, *Kentucky*; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, *Louisiana*; Maj. Harold M. Hayes, *Maine*; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, *Maryland*; Col. Ralph M. Smith, *Massachusetts*; Brig. Gen. LeRoy Pearson, *Michigan*; Col. Joseph E. Nelson, *Minnesota*; Col. Lawrence W. Long, *Mississippi*; Col. Claude C. Earp, *Missouri*; Col. S. H. Mitchell,

*Montana*; Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, *Nebraska*; Brig. Gen. Jay H. White, *Nevada*; Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, *New Hampshire*; Lt. Col. E. N. Bloomer, *New Jersey*; Lt. Col. Rufino R. Sedillo, *New Mexico*; Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, *New York*; Col. A. V. McDermott, *New York City*; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, *North Carolina*; Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, *North Dakota*.

Also Col. Chester W. Goble, *Ohio*; Col. Clive E. Murray, *Oklahoma*; Col. Elmer V. Wooton, *Oregon*; Col. Richard K. Mellon, *Pennsylvania*; Col. Harry F. Besosa, *Puerto Rico*; Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, *Rhode Island*; Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, *South Carolina*; Col. Edward A. Beckwith, *South Dakota*; Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Frazier, *Tennessee*; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, *Texas*; Col. H. A. Rich, *Utah*; Col. Charles N. Barber, *Vermont*; Gov. Charles Harwood, *Virgin Islands*; Col. Mills F. Neal, *Virginia*; Col. Walter J. DeLong, *Washington*; Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce, *West Virginia*; Col. John F. Mullen, *Wisconsin*; and Col. Rhodolph L. Esamay, *Wyoming*.

## Monday Was "M-Day" For Girl Clerks Of Pa. Board

Monday, October 9, was "M-Day" at the offices of Local Board No. 1, State College, Pa. Cupid's record for the day among the three girl clerks was: Two wedding announcements and one engagement.

Clerk Arlene M. Swatsworth announced her engagement to wed Sgt. Dean A. Spayd, Camp Maxey, Tex.; Clerk Alma C. Cartwright informed her coworkers that she would be married the next day to William B. Chandler, recently honorably discharged after 14 months' service overseas; and Clerk Ruby I. Mattern followed with the announcement that she would wed Pvt. Willis H. Poorman, Camp Shelby, Miss., on October 12.

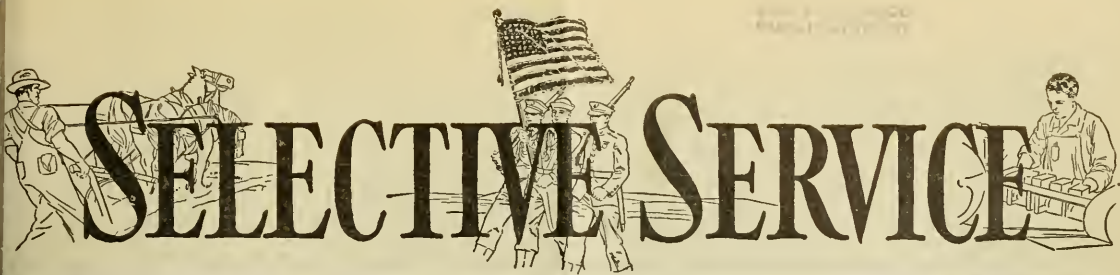
Rev. C. F. Lauer, chairman of the board, officiated at the latter ceremony. All three young women are remaining on their jobs with the board.

### Among Our Clerks

G. B. Peterson, a World War I veteran, has been clerk of Local Board No. 1, Jackson, Minn., since it was organized . . . Joseph Baumruk, Jr., clerk, Local Board No. 112, Chicago, Ill., also is a World War I veteran and was clerk of Draft Board No. 27, Chicago, when he enlisted in the Army in 1918.

Mrs. Barbara MacLeod, clerk, Local Board No. 415, Gouverneur, N. Y., maintains a collection of photographs of Gouverneur men and women who have gone to war. The photographs are grouped on the walls of the board's offices.





# War Work Job Quitters To Be Taken First As War Needs Speed Induction of Older Men

## Armed Forces Tighten Rejection Procedure

*Those Who Cannot Go to War  
Must Arm the Warriors  
—Hershey Declares—*

## Shirkers Also Listed for Early Military Call

### All Basic Medical Data Must Be Submitted To Local Boards

Moving to insure that no registrant is permanently deferred from military service because of temporary or not absolutely substantiated disability, procedure in such cases has been revised at induction stations of the armed forces and special instructions concerning their classification have been issued by National Headquarters of Selective Service.

Henceforth, when a registrant is rejected because of an acute condition which the armed forces examiners consider temporary in nature, they will stamp the words "Reject—Temporary" on his DSS Form 221 and he may again be forwarded for preinduction physical examination. In certain cases the armed forces will indicate the time when the registrant may be returned; otherwise his local board will determine when he should be reexamined.

It is provided, also, that any medical affidavit or similar statement conform (Continued on page 2, column 4)

With the dawn of 1945, Selective Service looks back on more than four years of arduous labor to meet the manpower mobilization needs of our country—and forward to a New Year that is born with the presage of still greater demands for patient, persevering, patriotic effort.

Local, State, and National Selective Service personnel can look back with satisfaction and pride on a record of accomplishment since October 1940 that includes rapid transition from peacetime selection for military training to wartime recruiting for military service. It is a record of hard, faithful, honest service. It is a record untarnished by any imputation of deviation from patriotic purpose and is crowned by outstanding achievement. Never before in the annals of democracy has there been recorded the mobilization of so vast and so capable a force of fighting men as are now battling so gloriously under the Stars and Stripes; and never has any comparable number been assembled in such a speedy and orderly manner.

As we look forward we see an even more difficult road. We see the prospect of continuing and increasing demands for manpower from both the military establishment and from the activities which

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### Occupational Deferments For Older Registrants Are Tightened

Registrants who leave the employment or activity for which they were deferred without permission of their local boards will be reclassified for induction under the new occupational deferment policy stated in Local Board Memorandum No. 115-I, issued December 12.

Likewise, the hitherto liberal occupational deferment provisions for registrants 26 years old or over are tightened to provide that, as it becomes necessary to induct such registrants, those who are doing essential war work will be given consideration for deferment over those engaged in activities not immediately supporting the war effort.

The tightening of the occupational deferment provisions of Local Board Memorandum No. 115, made effective with the issuance of L. B. M. No. (Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Veterans Given 90 Days to Apply For Reinstatement in Former Jobs

Veterans separated from active military service under honorable conditions prior to enactment of the amendment to the Selective Service Act, effective December 8, 1944, which extended to 90 days the period in which a veteran may apply for reinstatement in his former civilian employment, are entitled to this 90-day period provided such period did not expire prior to that date.

The 90-day period is measured from the date the veteran is separated from active service or is released from hospitalization. A veteran who is hospitalized may make application for re-

instatement in his former position within 90 days after his release from hospitalization which began before or begins immediately after his separation from active service, provided that such hospitalization does not continue for more than 1 year from the date of separation. The hospitalization may be in public, private, or veterans' facilities.

The legislation, which amends Section 8 (b) of the Selective Training and Service Act, was introduced at the request of Selective Service and had the approval of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration.

### Son's 1944 Message Same as Dad's in 1918

A letter from Walter E. Metz, Jr., a registrant with Local Board No. 1, Douglas, Wyo., dated September 28, 1944, informed his mother, "I'm shipping my clothes back today; you should get them tomorrow."

From an old trunk, Mrs. Metz dug out the letter she had received from her husband when he entered the Army in 1918. There was the same message in the same words, also beginning the fourth line on the first page. And both letters were dated September 28 and postmarked at 10:25 a. m.

### All Members of Board Have Sons Only; —All in Army—

All of the children of the three members of Local Board No. 4, Houston, Tex., are boys and all are in the Army.

R. D. Ernest has two sons in Europe; the two sons of T. Sakowitz are in the Air Corps; and the only son of Chairman J. S. Griffith is in Asia.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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DECEMBER 1944

Number 12

## Those Who Cannot Go to War Must Arm the Warriors

(Continued from page 1)

must supply it and our Allies with munitions and matériel, and at the same time provide the essential needs of the civilian populations. To meet that demand we must draw from a depleted and dwindling manpower pool.

That is our problem for 1945 as it contrasts with our objective throughout most of 1944. Our chief concern has been to build our fighting forces to authorized strength, that they might carry the battle to the foe with the full power for the victory contemplated by our military leaders. Now it is to maintain them in that strength by replacing mounting battle losses.

I am confident the spirit of determination and the patriotic unselfishness inherent in Americans will solve the problem. And particularly I have confidence, from more than four years of close association with the personnel of Selective Service in our local, State, and National agencies, that they will continue vigorously to that end by combing their rolls of registrants most searchingly to make certain that each is rendering that service which his country's welfare demands of him.

It is imperative in this hour of emergency—when victory or defeat for our cause may depend upon how many fighting men confront our enemies on many and far-flung battle fronts, and how they are equipped—that every man who can best serve in the armed forces be with them, and that every man and woman who can help to provide the things our soldiers, sailors, and marines require to fight for them be engaged in that production.

We must keep in mind that this can no longer be regarded as a young man's war. It is a war of all the peoples of democracy against all the forces of oppression. True, the young man makes the best warrior and should be in the fighting ranks if he is physically fit, unless he is irreplaceable in production most critical to the prosecution of the war. The older registrant who is required for war work can and do it and will not, must be made available for whatever military service he can render.

Selective Service cannot do the entire job of placing every American in his or her proper wartime activity. Our limitations are definite. We can accomplish much to that end in cooperation with the other Government agencies for manpower mobilization. We can see to it that every registrant capable of military service who refuses to do his full share is inducted.

That is our war work for the New Year. That is the job we must and will do.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

December 16 (Transmittal Memo. No. 158). Subject: Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended, and Instruction No. 1 for Form 221, as amended.

December 12 (Transmittal Memo. No. 157). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-I, "Occupational Classifications and Procedures Under New Manpower Urgencies."

December 8 (Transmittal Memo. No. 156). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 195, "Special Preinduction Physical Examination for Certain Registrants, Ages 18 Through 29."

December 7 (Transmittal Memo. No. 155). Subject: Local Board

Memorandum No. 77-C, "Authorization by Director to Reclassify Out of Class I-C or Class IV-F (Moral) Registrants Separated From Service" as amended.

December 1 (Transmittal Memo No. 154). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 194, "Preinduction Physical Examination and Induction-Special Procedures."

November 18 (Transmittal Memo No. 153). Subject: "Revised Statement of United States Citizens of Japanese Ancestry" (Form 304-A).

November 18 (Transmittal Memo No. 152). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 179, "Induction of Persons of Japanese Ancestry or Nationality," as amended.

## Special Procedure For Rejections

(Continued from page 1)

cerning a registrant which was not forwarded through his local board must be submitted to the local board if it is regarded as basic for rejection. The purpose of this provision is to determine whether or not such statements are in accordance with facts and circumstances known to members of the registrant's local board, or to other neighbors or occupational associates.

When a registrant, forwarded for preinduction physical examination or for induction more than 90 days after having been found acceptable for general military service, is rejected on the basis of written information not presented through his local board, the statement will be sent to the local board together with his DSS Form 221. When the registrant is forwarded within the 90-day period, the induction station examiners will check a statement of that nature, by telephone or telegraph, with his local board before using it as a cause for rejection.

Local boards are urged to make every effort to give the armed forces any information requested.

## 4-Year-Old Meal Ticket Returned by Ga. Veteran

On January 21, 1941, Charles D. Manning, a registrant with Worth County Local Board, Sylvester, Ga., and its first selectee, was ordered to Atlanta for induction into the Army. When he left Sylvester, he was given meal and lodging request No. 246351 (DSS Form 256) for use on the trip of less than 200 miles.

Nearly 4 years later, the first part of November, Manning returned to Sylvester from Europe. One of his first acts was to return the meal ticket, unused, to his local board for cancellation. He had carried it throughout the African campaign during which he participated in five major battles.

## Board Members Kin In Army and Navy

Robert W. Lister, Local Board No. 4, Centerville, R. I., has two sons in the Navy. Gordon T. Miller lost his son in the Battle of Tarawa.

George F. O'Neill, Local Board No. 733, Yonkers, N. Y., has two sons and Dr. Romeo Roberto one son in military service.

The only son of William W. Wesson, Local Board No. 1, Lawrenceville, Va., is in the Army.

Each member of Local Board No. 77, Holyoke, Mass.—Edward J. Moriarity, William R. Peck, and Lionel Boucher—has a son in military service.

A son of Charles E. Ford, Local Board No. 1, Norfolk, Va., is in the Army.

Four sons of Pete Chima, Local Board No. 5, Summit County, Ohio, are in military service—three are officers in the Army Air Force and the fourth is a corporal.

J. A. Jacobi and J. H. Myrick, Local Board No. 3, Molino, Fla., each has a son in the Army and another in the Navy.

All members of Local Board No. 2, Ottumwa, Iowa, have sons in service. Fred M. King and Henry F. Hoover, two sons each; Carl E. Johnson, one son. King and Johnson are World War I veterans.

Bernard B. Bartlett, Local Board No. 5, Eureka, Calif., has a son in the armed forces.

Each member of Local Board No. 17, Lyndhurst, N. J.—John F. Osborne, Charles F. Deleot, and Herman W. Burkhardt—has two sons in military service.

A son of John R. Longmire, Board of Appeal No. 7, Group I, St. Louis, Mo., is with the Army Air Forces.

Hugh Dorsey, Frank W. Rampleman, and William C. Griffiths, of Local Board No. 23, Cincinnati, Ohio, each have two sons in military service. Rampleman and Griffiths are World War I veterans.



# Classification Actions Total More Than 70 Million

CHANGES IN NUMBER AND CLASSIFICATION OF MILITARILY LIABLE REGISTRANTS  
DECEMBER 1, 1941-DECEMBER 1, 1944

## Data Reveal Herculean Job Of Processing

Recent announcement that within 3 years after the outbreak of World War I, the Nation's armed forces had reached a net strength of approximately 11,899,000, including 242,700 women, emphasizes the importance of the contribution made by the Selective Service System in the procurement of this tremendous military establishment.

In view of the fact that during the same 3-year period there have been more than 1,500,000 separations from the armed forces, the gross total personnel of the armed forces has been in excess of 13,500,000. Of these the vast majority have been obtained as a result of Selective Service operations.

### Processing Big Job

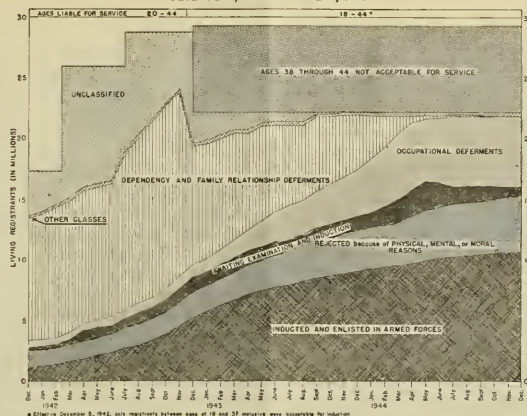
The numbers sent to the armed forces by Selective Service, however, give only a faint indication of the work performed by local boards, appeal boards, and other agencies of the Selective Service System, in processing its registrants and selecting some for induction and others for deferment. That is best illustrated from a statistical standpoint by the fact that more than 70,000,000 classification actions have been made during the past 3 years concerning registrants of ages acceptable for induction.

These 70,000,000 classification actions show emphatically that the operations of the Selective Service System in procuring men for the armed forces is not confined solely to the cases of the registrants inducted nor indicated entirely by the number of inductees. To obtain these inductees, it has been necessary to process and reprocess all registrants of military age, including the millions currently deferred.

### Confidential Relations

As a result of this processing and reprocessing, Selective Service local boards not only have a confidential relationship with all their registrants but also unique, and in some respects confidential, information concerning each, including those currently deferred—his physical and mental condition, social status, and economic outlook. The fact that the local board has this close contact with each of its registrants and intimate knowledge of his capacities and needs, was recognized by Congress in designating the local boards to aid in the relocation of veterans into civilian life and also by Director James F. Byrnes in his recently announced manpower stabilization program.

The accompanying chart shows graphically the changes in number and classification of registrants which have occurred during 3 years of war.



As of December 1, 1944, all registrants under age 18 and 37 inactive were acceptable for induction.

## Statistical Digest

December 1, 1944

On December 1, 1944, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total
Total living registrants.....	22,086,000
Class I-A.....	825,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction physical examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service).....	3,586,000
Unclassified.....	55,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture).....	4,256,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L), and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	847,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture).....	1,508,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty).....	127,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases).....	55,000
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces).....	10,657,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 years of age or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at age 17, etc.)	
All other classes.....	170,000

While a small percentage of the men inducted or enlisted as registrants were older, the big majority were under 38 years of age, as 37 has been the maximum age for induction specified by the armed forces since December 1942. In fact, more than 60 percent of the registrants inducted or enlisted to date have been men who registered when between the ages of 21 and 36 years in the first and second registrations in 1940 and 1941.

The third, fifth, and sixth registrations (in 1942) added 13,600,000 militarily liable registrants to the 17,403,000 of the first and second registrations, and in the fourth registration (April 27, 1942) the local boards recorded 14,216,000 men aged 45-65

who were not liable for military service, making a total of more than 45,219,000 registrants.

Appeals to State appeal boards, which amounted to about 80,000 prior to the war, have totaled 3,067,000 in the past 3 years. During the year ended December 1, 1942, they totaled 253,000 and for the year ended December 1, 1943, they numbered 446,000. In the year ended December 1, 1944, approximately 2,368,000 cases were acted upon by State appeal boards, the large increase being caused by Public Law 197, which required that all occupational deferments be reviewed by the appeal board having jurisdiction over the area of principal place of employment.

## 30% Under 38 Found Unfit To Bear Arms

On December 1, approximately 70 percent of all registrants under 38 years of age had been physically examined and 30 percent of these, or more than one-fifth of the total number, had been declared unfit for general military service.

Of the 22,086,000 total living registrants on that date, 15,217,000 had been examined and 4,560,000 were rejected. Of these, 3,586,000 were in Class IV-F and 974,000 were in Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C with the designation "(L)" or "(F)" indicating they were deferred in industrial or agricultural occupations after being rejected for military service.

53% in I-A Under 26

Classes I-A and I-A-O totaled 825,000, or 3.7 percent of all registrants aged 18 through 37 on December 1, a decrease of 66,000 during November. Of the 66,000 net decrease, 24,000 were aged 30 through 37, most of whom were reclassified into occupationally deferred classes; 18,000 were aged 26 through 29, and 24,000 were under 26 years of age.

Approximately 53 percent of the registrants in Classes I-A and I-A-O were under 26 years of age. Of these, 33.6 percent had been found acceptable for military service and an additional 6.5 percent had been forwarded for induction. Another 6.5 percent had been found acceptable, but their inductions were postponed because of pending appeals, etc. There were 39.7 percent available for forwarding for preinduction examination and 7.3 percent had been delivered for examination. The remaining 6.4 percent were not available due to delinquency or other reasons.

## Bulletin Item Brings Board Chairman News Of Old-Time Friend

Up in Fairbanks, Alaska, Chairman Tom M. Hunt of Local Board No. 2, was reading his copy of the September issue of the *Selective Service Bulletin* when he came upon the item concerning Chairman Earl H. Hill of Local Board No. 2, Eugene, Oreg., who has never missed a board meeting although each entails a round-trip drive of 180 miles across mountains.

"Well," he told his associate members, "I've known Hill for many years, but I hadn't heard from or of him in a long while. Just the sort of a man he is, too—never miss a meeting."

Chairman Hunt also has set an attendance record. He has never missed a meeting of his board despite weather which is as apt as not to be 45 degrees below zero in the winter time.

# Job Quitters In War Work Called First

(Continued from page 1)

115-I, is in accord with the recently announced manpower stabilization program of Director James F. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. It has been necessitated by increased manpower requirements of the armed forces together with pressing need for additional workers in direct war production.

The main objectives of the new policy, therefore, are:

1. To meet increased calls for combat replacements from the armed forces, when sufficient men under 26 are no longer available, by reclassification of borderline cases of occupational deferment among older registrants who had been deferred under the former liberal policy, and

2. To aid in providing urgently needed manpower for direct war production by determining that every registrant acceptable for military service who can currently make a greater contribution to the war effort in civilian activity is doing such work or is made available for induction.

The revised instructions for occupational deferment under L. B. M. 115-I include reclassification, as it becomes necessary to fill calls, of registrants 26 and over who had been occupationally deferred by determining whether or not they are making a real contribution to the war effort.

## Instructions for Review

When reviewing occupational classifications, local boards are instructed to consider continuance of deferment for registrants 26 through 37 years old on the basis of general information available, specific information in the registrant's file, representations of other Federal agencies, "and the local board's own knowledge of the relative importance of civilian activities and the labor supply conditions existing in the area in which the registrant is working."

Provisions affecting job shifting require that, on and after December 12, 1944, a local board classify as available for filling military calls any registrant with a II-A or II-B deferment who leaves the work for which he was deferred unless:

- (a) He requests a determination and it is determined to be in the best interest of the war effort for him to engage in other work, or

- (b) The local board determines that the registrant had adequate reasons involving him or his immediate family for leaving such employment.

The provisions of L. B. M. No. 115-I, however, make no change in the basic criteria for occupational deferment set forth for each age group in L. B. M. No. 115. Their purpose is to insure strict application to meet changed war needs.

# Many States Report Boards With Same Members Since 1940

Striking evidence of the patriotic devotion to duty of the members of Selective Service local boards is the fact that a large percentage of board memberships have remained intact throughout the 4 years the Selective Service System has been in existence.

Information sent to National Headquarters this month shows:

Approximately 40 percent of the local boards appointed in 1940 in Rhode Island retain all of their original members. In North Carolina more than one-fourth of the boards have had no change in membership. All original members are still serving on more than 20 percent of the Illinois boards. In Arkansas, more than 15 percent of the boards still have all of their original members.

## Rhode Island

Eleven of Rhode Island's 29 local boards are still functioning with the same memberships appointed in 1940, according to Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, State Director. These boards are:

Washington County No. 1, Newport County No. 1, Kent County Nos. 1 and 2, City of Providence Nos. 5 and 10, City of Cranston No. 1, City of Pawtucket Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and Providence County No. 3. Twenty of the twenty-nine original Government appeal agents also still are functioning in Rhode Island.

## North Carolina

Of the 155 local boards in North Carolina, 41 have the same memberships as originally organized, Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, State Director, advises, and five additional boards have had a change of only one member caused in each case by death. North Carolina boards on which all original members are serving are:

Anson County No. 1, Bertie County No. 1, Burke County No. 1, Cabarrus County No. 1, Caldwell County No. 1, Caswell County No. 1, Catawba County No. 2, Chowan County No. 1, Clay County No. 1, Davidson County No. 1, Durham County Nos. 1 and 2, Edgecombe County Nos. 1 and 2, Guilford County Nos. 1, 2, and 4, Halifax County No. 1, Haywood County No. 1, Henderson County No. 1, Hyde County No. 1, Iredell County No. 2, Lenoir County

## Flag Presentations

Local Board No. 2, Guilford, Miss.; presented by Joe Graham Post No. 119, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, Donora, Pa.; presented by B. P. O. E., Lodge No. 1265, Donora, Pa.

Local Board No. 1, Allegan, Mich.; presented by Mrs. Vivian Rockwell, a clerk of the board.

Local Board No. 170, Worcester, Mass.; presented by Post No. 13, The American Legion.

Local Board No. 1, East Liverpool, Ohio; flag presented by St. Aloysius Catholic Church.

Nos. 1 and 2, Martin County No. 1, McDowell County No. 1, Mecklenburg County No. 2, Montgomery County No. 1, Nash County No. 2, New Hanover County No. 2, Pamlico County No. 1, Pender County No. 1, Polk County No. 1, Rutherford County Nos. 1 and 2, Surry County No. 1, Transylvania County No. 1, Wake County No. 2, Special Panel of Wake County No. 2, Wayne County No. 1, and Wilkes County No. 1. The members of Appeal Boards Nos. 2, 3, and 5 also are the original appointees.

## Illinois

Checking the records at Illinois State Headquarters, Col. Paul G. Armstrong, State Director, finds 76 local boards have retained their original members, among which 59 also have their original Government appeal agents. These boards are:

Adams County No. 1, Alexander County No. 1, Bond County No. 1, Brown County No. 1, Bureau County No. 1, Calhoun County No. 1, Campaign County No. 1, Christian County Nos. 1 and 2, Clark County No. 1, Coles County No. 2, Cook County Nos. 2, 9, 10, and 14, Dupage County No. 3, Effingham County No. 1, Fulton County No. 1, Grundy County No. 1, Henry County No. 2, Iroquois County No. 1, Kankakee County No. 1, LaSalle County Nos. 2 and 3, Lee County No. 1, Madison County No. 2, Marshall County No. 1, Peoria County No. 2, Pike County No. 1, Putnam County No. 1, Rock Island County No. 1, Sangamon County No. 1, Stephenson County No. 1, Tazewell County No. 1, Union County No. 1, Vermilion County No. 1, Wayne County No. 1, Williamson County No. 2.

Alton City No. 1; Chicago Heights City No. 1; Chicago City Nos. 5, 7, 16, 19, 29, 35, 38, 50, 51, 52, 54, 63, 90, 102, 105, 122, 124, 125, 126, 129, 135, 136, 139, 143, 147, and 149; Decatur City No. 1; Joliet City No. 1; Moline City No. 1; Peoria City No. 4; Rockford City Nos. 2 and 3; Rock Island City No. 2; Springfield City Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

## Arkansas

Compiling data for a history of Selective Service in Arkansas, Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, State Director, notes not only that the entire memberships of 14 of the 93 local boards have remained unchanged since 1940 but also that 42 percent of the original appointees on all local boards are still serving. Likewise, Appeal Board No. 1, Fort Smith, still has its original membership and 80 percent of the original appointees to appeal boards are still functioning.

Arkansas local boards retaining their entire original memberships are: Calhoun County, Clark County, Craighead County "A" and "B," Faulkner County, Lawrence County, Lee County, Miller County, Mississippi County "A" and "C," Pulaski County "B," Sebastian County "A," Union County "B," and White County "B."

# Clerk Gives Her Blood To Save Registrant —Critically Ill—

Responding to an inquiry concerning the occupational activity of Frank C. Krenn, a Class II-B registrant of Local Board No. 23, Chicago, Ill., his wife reported that he was critically ill of spinal meningitis. Only transfusions of a certain type of blood offered hope of saving his life, his physician said.

Mrs. Mary E. Deegan, the board clerk, and her husband, Patrick J. Deegan, a member of Chicago City Local Board No. 102, voluntarily supplied the blood required. Krenn, well on the way to recovery, recently called at his board's offices to thank Mrs. Deegan and her husband, both of whom are regular donors to the American Red Cross blood bank.

## Among Our Clerks

A. E. Granger, clerk, Local Board No. 48, Vallejo, Calif., who was honorably discharged from the Navy in 1920 after 8 years' service, has two sons in the Navy. Granger has never missed a day of work or a board meeting since 1940.

William B. Kortendick, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Rockford, Ill., has a son in the Army; the husband of Mrs. Phoebe Odom, the other clerk, also is in the Army. . . . John B. LaDue, clerk, Local Board No. 3, St. Paul, Minn., a World War I veteran, has a son in the Army. . . . Both the husband and the brother of Irene G. Holt, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Polson, Mont., are in the Navy.

## Served 1917-1918 Boards

Miss Margaret A. Gillespie, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Cambridge, Minn., served the 1917-1918 draft board in the same capacity. . . . Mrs. Wilma Y. Neely, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Jackson, Miss., also served a World War draft board in Memphis, Tenn.

Clarence E. Piepenbrink and Paul C. Harrod, clerks, Local Board No. 1, Fort Wayne, Ind., have been serving since the board was organized in 1940. Both are World War I veterans. . . .

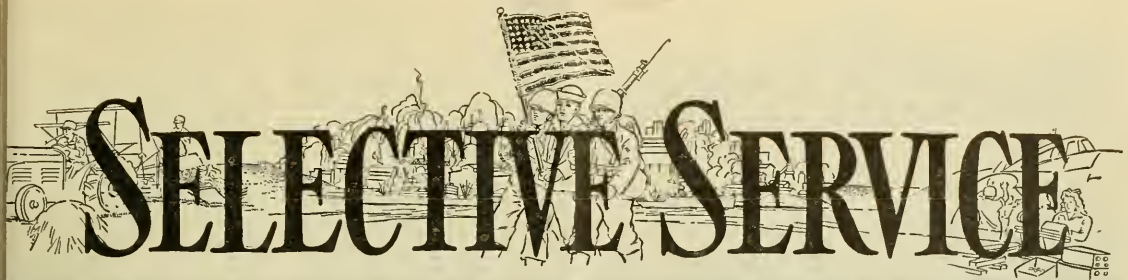
Ralph A. Beatty and Miss Helen E. Rodman, clerks, Local Board No. 538, Dansville, N. Y., have served since 1940.

# Seven Alien-Born Sons Of German Soldier Fight for U. S.

Seven sons of a German who fought under Von Hindenburg in World War I are registered with Local Board No. 1, Somerville, N. J. All have been inducted into the armed forces of the United States.

In addition to the patriotic service being given to their adopted country by these seven brothers—Aloysius, August, Carl, George, Hubert, Joseph, and Ludwig Stadtmueller—all of whom were born in Germany, their sister has enlisted in the Army Nurse Corps.





# Employers Urged to Expedite Replacements Of Workers Under 30 Now Needed to Fight

## Editorial

The Selective Service System has the job of furnishing 750,000 acceptable men to the land and naval forces before July 1, 1945. These men should be the best that can be made available as combat replacements. In recent months the armed forces have repeatedly stressed their extreme need for young men. The supply of men 18 through 29 and of the types essential to the successful prosecution of the war by the armed forces is most limited. It is evident that there are insufficient men below 26 years of age to meet the calls which will be placed upon the local boards.

The continued production of the munitions of war and of food must be maintained. This production can and must be maintained by the use of the least possible number of deferred men within the age group 18 through 29, and of the physical standards required by the armed forces.

The decision for each registrant must be made initially by his local board. The members of these local boards are most familiar with the Selective Training and Service Act; they know the regulations; they have detailed information of the part that each registrant has played in support of the war since Pearl Harbor. To a most unusual degree the local boards have the confidence of the people, the President, the Congress, and the Judiciary.

During this month certain coordinated steps have been taken by the Government to aid in the procurement of suitable young men for the armed forces and to assist in the continued production of the munitions of war. Local Board Memorandum No. 115-I provides measures to reduce the withdrawal of men from war industries for reasons other than induction, as well as provisions which generally tighten the requirements for deferment in the older age groups, particularly 26 through 29.

In my letter of January 15th and the list accompanying it, I transmitted to the local and appeal boards the best information available as to the activities that are essential or critical and the priority of withdrawals of men in the 26 through 29 age group from these activities. The number of men to be inducted from those now deferred in II-A or II-B in the 26 through 29 age group will depend on the number that can be made available from those in the younger age group, 18 through 25, and those reaching 18 years each month.

In this younger age group there can be some recovery of men for the armed forces from those who have been heretofore rejected for military service. There will be some now deferred in II-A or

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Physically Fit Registrants 18 through 29 Face Induction

### DSS Form 42-A May Be Used To Advise Boards of Relative Importance Attached to Each Employee

Physically fit registrants under 30 years of age, who can be spared from war production, must be inducted to meet urgent need of our fighting forces. Their places in production lines must be taken over by older men, registrants physically unacceptable for any military service, and women.

This is the message given to the American people by their President and stressed in his communications to Congress and the Selective Service System. It is the motivation of proposed legislation for complete allocation of the Nation's manpower, and the basis of recent instructions to local boards.

Close cooperation of the employers of war workers with their local boards is imperative for effective selection to supply the needs of the armed forces—under current law—without unnecessarily interfering with war production.

First, realizing that every fit man under 30 now is needed to fight, it is

important that employers expedite their replacement of such workers in their civilian occupations.

Secondly, employers of men ages 26 through 29 now deferred in their occupations may advise their local boards as to the relative importance of each registrant in essential war production, to insure that all such data is available for the required speedy review of his classification.

Recognizing the desire of local boards for complete information to guide selections, National Headquarters has advised Government agencies having direct responsibilities concerning civilian manpower that they may, if they so desire, advise employers to identify their employees ages 26 through 29 in the order of their importance to the plant. This information may be given to local boards on DSS Form 42-A or by a supporting document.

With the supply of physically and mentally fit registrants 18 through 25 years old virtually exhausted, and the calls of the armed forces for men fit for general military service rising sharply to approximately 135,000 for the month of March, the finger of induction now points directly at registrants in the 26 through 29 age group. Employers, therefore, may expect, and

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

### Somnolent Selectee Seeks Summons To Service

Time hangs heavy on the hands of a registrant with Local Board No. 1, Danielsville, Ga., who passed his pre-induction physical examination several weeks ago and since has been watching for the postman with an induction notice—when he wasn't taking naps. He writes:

"I just wanted to know if I would be in the next call? I ain't honing to go, but I ain't doing not a thing but laying around home sleeping. I am ready to make Uncle Sam a real soldier."

### Two on Same Board As in World War I

Chairman Claes M. Johnson, Local Board No. 1, Cambridge, Minn., was chairman of the draft board there in 1917-18, when the present examining physician, Dr. L. H. Henderson, also was a board member.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1916, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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JANUARY 1945

Number I

## Editorial

(Continued from page 1)

II-B who have completed the critical work for which they were deferred or for whom satisfactory replacements can be made available. The numbers in II-A or II-B below 26, however, are not substantial when the Merchant Marine deferments are deducted. The necessity for men to man the ships in our Merchant Marine is disputed by no one. If the measures provided in Local Board Memorandum No. 115-I effectively stabilize male labor in the older age groups it may be possible to gradually withdraw for induction physically acceptable young men from the Merchant Marine.

Regardless of these measures the necessity of finding all available men under 26 requires the most careful screening of all such men.

Many individuals believe that Section 5 (k) of the Selective Training and Service Act (The Tydings Amendment) creates an exemption for farmers, but, as you well know, the amendment prescribes the requirements that a man must meet for agricultural deferment and does not provide an exemption from military service. It vests in the local boards the duty of determining, in the case of each registrant, whether or not such registrant meets the requirements of law after a full consideration of all of the pertinent facts. These facts include the extent the registrant is engaged in agriculture, how essential in the war effort are the products of his efforts, how necessary is he to this production, and whether there is a replacement available.

The urgent present need for young men by the armed forces cannot fail to be a factor which the local boards must weigh in considering deferment from service. The Act of which Section 5 (k) is a part was passed in the words of the Act itself because "*the Congress hereby declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States.*"

The local boards are ever conscious that their primary job has always been to procure men of the right age and type for the land and naval forces. They have considered always that the fundamental policy of Congress was expressed in these words, "*The Congress further declares that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.*"

The Congress originally delegated to the President the power to issue regulations to govern deferments; it later provided by the Tydings Amendment the method to be used in determining whether or not a registrant should be given an agricultural deferment. Neither of these provisions change the fundamental purpose of the Act, which was to provide men for the armed forces, or the basic principle of a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

January 17 (Transmittal Memo. No. 164). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 51, as amended; "Army Assignment of Conscientious Objectors Opposed to Combatant Service Only."

January 15 (Transmittal Memo. No. 163). Subject: "List of Essential Activities;" addenda to L. B. M. No. 115 and substituted for "List of Essential Activities" originally attached to L. B. M. No. 115.

January 16 (Transmittal Memo. No. 162). Subject: Revised "Notice of Call (Regular)" (Form 10); "Notice of Call on State (Regular)" (Form 12); new forms "Notice of Call (Secondary)" (Form 10-A); "Notice of Call on State (Secondary)" (Form 12-A); "Veterans Assistance Program — Operating Record" (Form 131); "Veterans Assistance Program — Introduction Card" (Form 132); "Monthly Report Card" (Form 234);

Instructions No. 1 for Forms 131 and 132.

January 12 (Transmittal Memo. No. 161). Subject: New "Veterans Assistance Program — Sample Survey" (Form 141); and "Veterans Assistance Program — Sample Survey Questionnaire" (Form 142); also Instruction No. 1 for Forms 141 and 142.

January 4 (Transmittal Memo. No. 160). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-I, as amended, "Occupational Classifications and Procedures Under New Manpower Urgencies."

December 26 (Transmittal Memo. No. 159). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 77-D, issued December 23, 1944, "Registrants Engaged in Professional Athletics." Directs local boards to review classifications of registrants deferred as physically or mentally disqualified for military service, or discharged from the armed forces for physical or mental disability and who, despite apparent physical defects, are engaged in the principal occupation of professional athletics.

State Director Advice No. 288 provided information which had been furnished by the Secretaries of War and Navy, by the Chairman of the War Production Board and War Food Administrator. It includes a finding by the President that the need for all of the men now agriculturally deferred in II-C under 26 years of age is not as essential to the war effort as is the need for young men in the armed forces. It was stated that the President felt that in view of existing conditions, agriculture, like other war industries with few exceptions, can be carried on by those above 26.

The purpose of State Director Advice No. 288 was to provide the information as to the current urgent needs of the armed forces and the relative needs of agriculture to the local boards for their most serious consideration. It did not seem to me at that time necessary to indicate that there was no intention to annul, to change, or to ignore the provisions of the Tydings Amendment, as State Director Advice No. 288 specifically stated: "The President has authorized me to ask you to take such action in connection with the administration of the Tydings Amendment as may be necessary to provide to the full extent permitted by law for the reclassification and induction of the men agriculturally deferred in the age group 18 through 25."

There was no intent I am sure on the part of the President, or the Director of Selective Service, to direct a classification in any particular case or any type of cases. The effort was to bring to each member of the Selective Service System full information concerning the present situation in the words of those primarily responsible for the prosecution of the war. The duty then rested on the local board to consider each case and decide which registrants still met the requirements of the law for agricultural deferment.

I am aware of the tremendous responsibilities which the necessities of war now place upon local board members. I am aware of the great fund of good judgment and fortitude which local board members have displayed for more than 4 years. I am reassured by the knowledge that when you have weighed all of the factors you will, pursuant to the provisions of the Tydings Amendment, render your own judgment to defer or not to defer consistent with the needs today of the armed forces for young fighting men.

Lewis B. Hershey,

Director of Selective Service.



# 25% Under 38 Now Deferred In Occupations

On January 1, 1945, 5,670,000 registrants, or more than one-fourth of all registrants 18 through 37 years old were deferred in industry and agriculture, not including 996,000 also engaged in those activities who had been found unacceptable for general military service.

Registrants deferred in essential war production totaled 4,198,000, or 19 percent. Deferments in agriculture totaled 1,472,000, or 6.6 percent. The striking difference between industrial and agricultural deferments, however, is in the age composition of each class.

Of the registrants deferred in agriculture, 23.2 percent were 18 through 25 years old, whereas only 2.6 percent of the men deferred in industry were in that age group. The 26-to-29 group accounted for 19.8 percent of Classes II-A and II-B (industry) and 20.1 percent of Class II-C (agriculture). Of the industrially deferred, 77.6 percent were over 29 years of age as compared with 56.7 percent of the agriculturally deferred. In Classes II-A and II-B with an (L) or (F) designation, indicating they had been rejected for general military service, 32.1 percent were under 26 years of age, whereas 67.1 percent of Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) were in this age group.

## Industrial Deferments

Classes II-A and II-B decreased by 58,000 during December. (Class II-A decreased 21,000 and Class II-B dropped 37,000). On January 1, there were 502,000 more registrants aged 18 through 37 in these classes than on June 1, 1944. The increase was primarily in the 30 through 37 group, as the number of registrants under 26 decreased by 21,000. As of January 1, only 107,000 Classes II-A and II-B registrants were under 26 years of age.

An additional 864,000 (3.9 percent) were in Classes II-A and II-B with the designation "(L)" or "(F)." Of these registrants, 277,000 were under 26 years of age. These classes increased by 17,000 during December.

## Agricultural Deferments

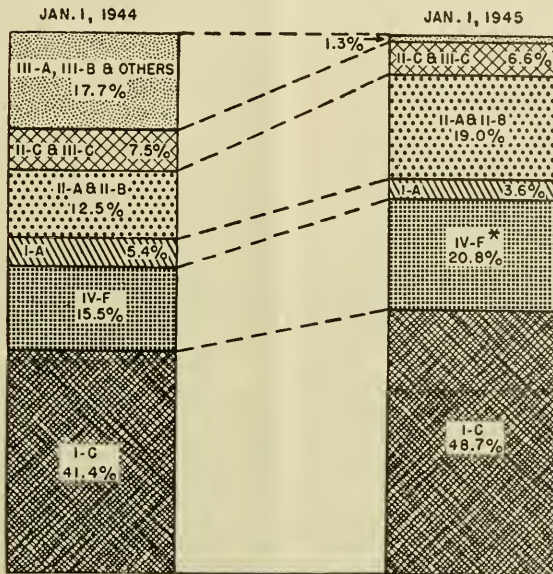
Deferments in agriculture have decreased 36,000 since December 1, 1944, and 169,000 since July 1, 1944. Of the 169,000, 78 percent were under 26 years of age. However, an additional 132,000 (6 percent) had been added to Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) by January 1.

Class I-A totaled about 800,000, or 3.6 percent of all registrants 18 through 37, on January 1. This figure includes 3,000 registrants, two-thirds of them over 29, so reclassified because they left war work for which they were deferred without obtaining local board approval. There was a net decrease in Class I-A of 25,000 during December 1944, caused by a loss of

## Statistical Digest

January 1, 1945

### CLASSIFICATION STATUS OF SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANTS AGES 18 THROUGH 37



\* INCLUDES CLASSES WITH (L) OR (F) DESIGNATION

On January 1, 1945, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

Total living registrants	Total 22,084,000
Class I-A	797,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction physical examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Class I-A*	3,000
(NOTE.—Men being processed for preinduction examination, etc., who, without local board approval, have left employment for which they were deferred. SS Reg. 622.22-2.)	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	3,592,000
Unclassified	61,000
Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture)	4,198,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L), and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	864,000
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture)	1,472,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	132,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	51,000
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces)	10,753,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 years of age or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at age 17, etc.)	
All other classes	161,000

32,000 registrants under 26, most of whom were inducted, and an increase of 7,000 in the 30 to 37 group.

Approximately 50 percent of the registrants in Class I-A on January 1 were under 26 years of age.

## Secondary Call 15% Of and Over Regular Quota

Beginning in February, the Army will accept each month a limited number of registrants under 38 years of age who, without the consent of their local boards, leave war work in which they were deferred. These men will be inducted on secondary calls which are separate and distinct from regular calls for registrants qualified for general military service.

The secondary call for February is limited to 15 percent of and is in addition to the regular call which must be filled with men qualified for general military service. It is not desired, however, that local boards attempt to fill a secondary call except to the extent such registrants are available.

Army physical standards for secondary calls have been lowered drastically from the requirements for men selected to meet the regular calls. Therefore, registrants who had been rejected for general military service and who, without the consent of their local boards, leave war work in which they were deferred in Classes II-A or II-B, must be again forwarded for preinduction physical examination to determine if they are "acceptable for military service" under the lower standards for secondary calls.

## Production Needs Urgent

The major reason for the Army's agreement to induct registrants who quit war work, even though they are not qualified for general military service, is the officially reported urgent need for manpower in war production. It is more desirable that registrants physically unfit for general military service engage in war production and thus permit fit men to join the fighting forces. Nevertheless, it is imperative that every registrant make his full contribution to the war effort in one way or the other.

## Chairman, 89, Served On World War I Draft Board

Frank Crassweller, 89 this month, chairman of Local Board No. 1, Duluth, Minn., since it was organized in 1940, also served on the World War I Draft Board.

The addition of Mr. Crassweller and two other octogenarian board members reported this month brings this honor roll of "Youngsters in their 80's" up to eleven. Besides Mr. Crassweller and the eight previously mentioned, board members who have bettered by at least a decade the Biblical allotment of "three score and ten years" include C. R. Milford, 86, chairman, Local Board No. 472, Skaneateles, N. Y., and E. O. Luthy, 81, vice chairman, Local Board No. 12, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## Local Boards Include Many Kin And Coworkers among Inductees

From time to time, this *Bulletin* mentions members of Selective Service agencies who have children in the Army or Navy. The list is a long and growing one and space limitations prevent the use of much of this data as promptly as it is received. However, the record shows a comparatively high percentage of the men sent to the armed forces by local boards are from the families of their members and affiliates and from their office personnel.

A typical illustration is the record of Local Board No. 1, Springfield, Ohio, which shows an average of 2 men associated with its membership as kin or coworkers for every 100 inductees. The actual percentage is 1.8 and the board's Service Flag now bears 36 stars, two of which are golden.

### Kin in Service

Among local board members having children in the armed forces, according to recent reports, are:

Frank Stanton, Local Board No. 1, Painesville, Ohio, has two sons in the Army. John Rendrick and Charles Powers each has one son in the Army and Edward Mueller, reemployment committeeman, has a son in the Marine Corps.

A son of J. J. Pribyl, Local Board No. 1, Jackson, Minn., is in the Army. Herbert U. Feibelman, Local Board No. 10, Miami, Fla., has a son with the Naval Amphibious Forces.

E. Hulings Antrim and Edward F. Crane, Local Board No. 1, Merchantville, N. J., each has two sons in the armed forces.

B. A. Fisher, Local Board No. 2, Kannapolis, N. C., has two sons in the Marine Corps.

Troy C. Brannan and Joe A. Sowell, Local Board No. 1, Brewton, Ala., each has a son in the Army. C. A. Taylor has a son in the Navy.

George W. Slack, L. A. Gipe and Ray A. Turner, Local Board No. 1, Polson, Mont., have sons in the Army. William H. Peddersen has a son in the Navy. George W. Smart has a son in the Navy and another son was killed at Pearl Harbor.

Thomas H. Wilson and Edward A. Harmon, Local Board No. 715, Mineola, N. Y., each has a son in the Army.

Each of the three members of Local Board No. 3, Oil City, Pa.—John W. Fawcett, Ernest A. Whipple, and William H. Klase—has a son in the Navy.

C. H. Neureuter, Local Board No. 603, Buffalo, N. Y., has a son in the Army.

Wilbur S. Jackson, Local Board No. 1, Ft. Wayne, Ind., has two sons in the armed forces. William J. Avery and Roy T. German each has a son in the Army.

William F. Guetschow, Local Board No. 2, Rockford, Ill., has a son in the Navy. Ross W. Fleming has a son in the Army Air Corps.

Alex Mosley, Local Board No. 7, Canonsburg, Pa., has one son in the Army and another in the Navy. Clarence Ellis has a son in the Army. George C. Kuehnert, who also served

on the World War I Draft Board, has a son in the Marine Corps.

Two sons of William B. Harlow, Local Board No. 34, Hyde Park, Mass., are in the armed forces. Leo H. Leary has a son in the Navy.

Charles B. Gilbert, Local Board No. 19, Norwich, Conn., has two sons in the Navy.

The son of Abraham Goldman, Local Board No. 21, Jersey City, N. J., has been serving at sea with the Merchant Marine for more than 3 years.

G. F. Doran, Local Board No. 3, St. Paul, Minn., has two sons in the Army. A son of William P. Faley also is in the Army.

J. S. Wise, Local Board No. 2, Jackson, Miss., is in the Navy. The son of B. M. Wakefield is in the Army.

The only son of Clyde S. Slack, Board of Appeals, Area No. 7, Johnston, Pa., is in the Army Air Corps.

Four sons of John J. Killen, Local Board No. 167, Worcester, Mass., are in the Navy. Charles H. Hildreth has two sons in the Army and one in the Marine Corps. The only son of Jacob Asher is in the Army.

Four sons of Walter J. Webb, Local Board No. 36, Philadelphia, Pa., are in the armed forces; two in the Army, one in the Navy, and one in the Marine Corps.

Both of the sons of Perry W. Lesh, Local Board No. 15, Indianapolis, Ind., are in the Navy.

R. L. Dennig, Local Board No. 12, Cincinnati, Ohio, has a son in the Navy.

R. C. Thompson, Local Board No. 1, Warren, Pa., has a son in the Navy. George Calderwood has a son and a daughter in the Navy.

J. R. Peak, Local Board No. 61, Cynthiana, Ky., has an only son and 13 nephews in the armed forces. The only son of Ross McKinley is in the Army.

Three sons and the daughter of Louis A. Sheehan, Local Board No. 1, Johnstown, Pa., are in the armed forces.

Andrew Casolino, Local Board No. 9-A, New Haven, Conn., has two sons in the armed forces.

R. L. Odle, Local Board No. 1, Camden, Tenn., has three children, all boys, and all are in the armed forces.

## 200,000 in Personnel of Selective Service

At the present time, the operation of the Selective Service System requires the combined efforts of approximately 200,000 unpaid and paid personnel in the United States and Territories.

In this number, there are 24,000 members of the 6,443 local boards; 15,000 are reemployment committeemen, 36,000 are examining physicians and dentists, 96,000 are members of appeal and advisory boards, and 8,000 are appeal agents, all working without compensation. The remaining 21,000 are paid full-time and part-time employees.

## Employers' Aid Urged To Select Men Under 30

(Continued from page 1)

must prepare, to lose physically qualified men in this older group.

Every effort must and will be made to remove workers from essential industry with the least possible disturbance of critical production. The controlling consideration, however, must be the President's warning that the manpower needs of the armed forces are currently paramount concerning registrants under 30 acceptable for military service.

The Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion has furnished Selective Service with the War Manpower Commission's "List of Essential Activities" revised to specify those deemed most critical at this time. This list is subject to change and probably will be revised from time to time. Local boards will be advised promptly of any changes.

### Order of Selection

Use of this list has been recommended by the Director of War Mobilization as a guide in determining selections for induction among the age group 26 through 29, also that such registrants be called, to the fullest extent possible, in the following order:

- (1) Registrants not employed in an activity appearing on the essential activities list;
  - (2) Registrants whom the local board finds to be employed in relatively unimportant jobs in essential but not critical activities;
  - (3) Registrants whom the local board finds to be employed in relatively unimportant jobs in critical activities;
  - (4) Registrants whom the local board finds to be engaged in relatively more important jobs in essential activities;
  - (5) Registrants whom the local board finds to be engaged in more important jobs in critical activities.
- However, if a replacement is available for a registrant, he should be classified as available for induction regardless of his place in the groups listed above.

Since requirements of the armed forces are primarily for men under 30 years of age, the test of "regularly engaged in" an activity in support of the national health, safety, or interest or an activity in war production should still be the test applied to a registrant in the age group 30 through 37 or to a registrant of any age who would be classified in Class IV-F were he not employed in a war supporting activity, but who by reason of his employment is classified in Class II-A or Class II-B and identified by the letter (L) or (F). Registrants in the age group 18 through 37 who leave the employment for which they were occupationally deferred without the consent of their local board should be classified in a class available for service.

## Clerk Compiles Carte For Fast from List Of Registrants

The roster of registrants with Local Board No. 1, Lubbock, Tex., suggests the makings of a fine meal, avers Clerk Viola L. Younger. She cites:

"We are Long on Meats—with Ham, Bacon, and Lamb, plus a Chick and a Trout with Pepper and a Root for seasoning. Vegetables include Beans, Greens, and Rice. For drinks, Coffee, Tea, or Water. And to top off a Big or Little meal, there are Sherbet, Honey, and Samples of Fudge, or Apples, Lemon, Cherry, Peach, and Berry, and we could include a Plumlet.

"Not only plenty to eat and drink, but also Potts for Flowers and two Blooms. Guests could include Kings, Earls, Dukes, and a Prince as well as Neighbors."

Incidentally, Miss Younger also advises, there is a registrant named Columbus who has Serial No. 1492.

### Among Our Clerks

Mrs. Bessie M. Storm, clerk, Local Board No. 44, San Luis, Colo., has a 100-percent efficiency record for 51 consecutive months although she has to travel 12 miles to work each day. . . . Mrs. Esther M. Long, clerk, Local Board No. 15, Indianapolis, Ind., has a son in the Army Air Forces and a daughter who is a flight nurse in France. . . . Mrs. Ina W. Bowen, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Bristol, Tenn., has served since 1940. Her husband has been in the Army since 1941.

R. A. Dominguez and Beatrice Fishbein have been clerks for Local Board No. 49, New York, N. Y., since it was organized. Dominguez is a World War I veteran and his son is in the Army. . . . S. P. John, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Johnstown, Pa., is a World War I veteran and has a son with the armed forces. . . . Louis A. Bahr, Sr., clerk, Local Board No. 69, Louisville, Ky., has a son in the Navy.

Leo Berman, a World War I veteran, has been clerk for Local Board No. 24, Newark, N. J., since 1940. . . . Ed McQuillan, clerk, Local Board No. 10, Struthers, Ohio, is a World War I veteran.

## Boards Urged To Aid Salvage Paper Drives

The Selective Service System, through National and State headquarters and local boards, is contributing an average of 50 tons of waste paper a month to salvage paper drives, according to reports from State procurement officers.

Some local boards are saving the daily contents of waste baskets in gunny sacks and cartons for weekly collection by agencies for the drives.

Reports so far received indicate that slightly less than three-fourths of the local boards are participating. It is hoped that all boards will find it possible to cooperate in these drives.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY 1945

Number 2

## New Deferment Policy Assists Production, Provides for "Hard Core" of Skilled Workers

### Home Folks Must Provide Veteran's Job

#### Increased Opportunities For All Workers Key to Problem

Despite the current emphasis on continued mobilization for war, which is our major effort today, the job of peacetime demobilization—the biggest in national history—is still ahead of us.

And as we plan to do that job and study the problems of employment and reemployment of veterans, it becomes increasingly apparent that they are part of and inseparable from the problems involved in post-war employment as a general proposition.

The success of each program—for the replacement of the military veteran and the relocation of the war workers in post-war civilian economy—is interrelated, therefore, with attainment of full employment for all segments of our population. And solution lies in nothing less than concerted Nation-wide effort by all responsible groups for development of new job opportunities for both veteran and nonveteran.

In discharging his responsibilities to returning veterans the Director of Selective Service has established in national headquarters a Veterans

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

### Selectee Who "Overslept" Last April in Army Now

Homer A. Lipford, 20, a registrant with Local Board No. 1, Norfolk, Va., "overslept" last April 9, he told Judge Sterling Hutcheson of Federal District Court, explaining his failure to report for induction on that date.

Faced with a penitentiary sentence, Homer decided to slumber henceforth on a strictly military schedule and he was inducted into the Army.

### Men Physically Fit to Fight Nation's Urgent Need, Hershey Points Out

Coincident with issuance of this Monthly Bulletin, all members of Selective Service personnel are receiving copies of Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended on February 21, 1945. This memorandum concerns occupational classification of registrants, other than those in agriculture, and deferment requirements in the several age groups have been amended to meet mounting need for front-line fighting men.

The amendments give emphasis to the fact that the increasing tempo and scope of battle are causing calls from the military forces which cannot be met from the pools of younger registrants. Their major effect is to tighten occupational deferment requirements for registrants up to and through 33 years of age. The need to make them is shown by statistics.

The supply of physically fit men in the age group 18 through 25 is virtually exhausted. The supply of men 26 through 29 is approaching the same stage. Wars cannot be won without warriors! Our military establishment must be kept up to the strength our military leaders determine to be necessary for victory. Battle losses and depletion of military manpower by other causes must be replaced.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

### 50% of 24,000 Members of Local Boards Have Been Serving Since 1940

Of the approximately 24,000 members of Selective Service local boards, 50 percent, or 12,073, were appointed in 1940 when the Selective Service System was organized. Only 10 percent of the total were appointed in 1944 to fill vacancies caused by deaths or resignations.

This impressive record of patriotic service without pay is further emphasized by the fact that a recent survey also revealed that the average rate of turn-over among the more than 180,000 uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System was less than 10 percent.

Components of the uncompensated Selective Service personnel and the 1944 percent of turn-over for each are: Members of 6,443 local boards, 24,350 (10.5 percent); members of boards of

appeal, 2,605 (12.4 percent); Government appeal agents, 7,937 (11.8 percent); examining physicians, 29,141 (9.1 percent); examining dentists, 7,536 (8.6 percent); members of Registrants Advisory Boards, 75,612 (2.3 percent); members of Medical Advisory Boards, 8,333 (5.5 percent); uncompensated personnel at State headquarters, 253 (9.6 percent); medical survey program, 8,808 (none); uncompensated personnel at National Headquarters, 3 (none).

The foregoing data do not include turn-over for the approximately 17,000 reemployment committeemen, many of whom have been appointed only recently to aid local boards in the Veterans' Assistance Program and who also serve without pay.

### U. S. Agencies Will Certify Essential Men

#### Amendments to L.B.M. 115 Affect All Registrants 18 Through 33

Moving to protect war production from abrupt loss of vitally needed skilled workers while meeting the increasing requirement of the armed forces for men fit for combat service, Selective Service standards and procedures for the deferment of registrants in occupations other than agriculture have been revised.

Full information concerning changes and new procedures involved is contained in Local Board Memorandum No. 115 as amended on February 21, 1945, which should be promptly and carefully studied by all members of Selective Service personnel.

#### Primary Causes

Primary causes for this revision, which concerns registrants 18 through 33 years old, are that the supply of men in the most desirable group, under 26, is virtually exhausted and that of men 26 through 29 is extremely limited. The revised policy, therefore, anticipates increasing necessity for induction of physically fit registrants over 29 years of age to fill calls, especially of those under the age of 34, and makes distinction in the standards for those 30 through 33 and those 34 through 37. A registrant 30 through

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

### Members of Pa. Board Buddies for 40 Years

The members of Local Board No. 13, Philadelphia, Pa.—George H. Stallfort, R. A. Williams, and Dr. Ferdinand S. Upshur—have been buddies for 40 years. They worked in the mailing division of the Philadelphia post office for several years before World War I in which they served together.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

This Bulletin is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume V

FEBRUARY 1945

Number 2

## Men Physically Fit to Fight Nation's Urgent Need

(Continued from page 1)

On the other hand, warriors cannot win wars without weapons, and they must be fed, clothed, and otherwise maintained for effective combat service. That means adequate manpower in factory, field and mine, and for transportation service. As this war moves toward its final stage, the demands for both fighting men and the wherewithal to fight increase. The pool from which both must be supplied diminishes, making the problem of selection increasingly difficult.

In making both selections—for military service and for occupational deferment—we must keep in mind not only the importance of both but also be alert to changing war needs and prospects. We must recognize that certain skills are essential to war production and that a worker possessing such a skill should not be removed from that production unless or until he can be replaced. That is the purpose of the provision, in Local Board Memorandum No. 115, to have responsible Federal Government agencies certify for special consideration certain registrants under 30 years of age who have those skills, are utilizing them in vital war production, and are currently irreplaceable. Local boards should give such certifications most serious attention.

The machinery of production of supplies and war material must be kept turning. Our soldiers, sailors, and marines cannot carry our flag to the victories we must win on land and sea and in the air—cannot even be trained for that achievement—without guns, without munitions, without tanks, without airplanes, without ships, or without food, clothing, and medical supplies. Certain basic skills are required for this production, therefore some men ideally fitted to fight must be deferred until they can be replaced adequately by men unacceptable to the armed forces and by women.

It has been constantly emphasized that the calls of the armed forces must be filled. It also has been repeatedly stated that the armed forces desire young men for combat replacements in so far as they can be made available.

If the calls can be filled with young men, as desired, while at the same time observing the provisions of the Tydings Amendment for those in agriculture and recognizing the vital requirement of key men for industry, it should be done.

Men over 30 will be taken in increasing numbers, however, as those in the age group 18 through 29 become less sufficient to supply the needs of the armed forces. This means that a substantial portion of future calls will consist of the older aged registrants. That is the record of all history—when there are not sufficient younger men to overcome the enemy, the older must respond.

*Jewell B. Iversley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

February 23 (Transmittal Memo. No. 169). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-F, as amended, "Occupational Classification of Federal Government Employees; Local Board Memorandum No. 115-H, as amended, "Deferment of Men in the Merchant Marine and in Training Thereof," and Local Board Memorandum No. 115-I, as amended, "Registrants Who Leave Employment for Which Deferred in Class II-A or Class II-B." These local board memoranda have been amended to conform with L. B. M. No. 115, "Occupational

Classification Other Than Agriculture," as amended February 21, 1945.

February 21 (Transmittal Memo. No. 168). Subject: Revised DSS Form 42A (Special—Revised) "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special—Revised)."

February 21 (Transmittal Memo. No. 167). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture," together with a List of Federal Government Agencies Authorized To Certify Forms 42A (Special—Revised), (Appendix A). The amendments provide new standards and procedures governing occupational classification in Class II-A and Class II-B of (a) registrants ages 18 through 29, and (b) registrants ages 30 through 33. Because of these important changes this L. B. M. should be studied promptly and carefully.

February 15 (Transmittal Memo. No. 166). Subject: New "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (General)" (Form 42) (Merchant Marine); and "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special)" (Form 42) (Special) (Merchant Marine); also "Classification Advice" (Form 59) (Merchant Marine).

February 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 165). Subject: Revised "Recommendation for Uncompensated Personnel Action" (Form 7).

### Kin of Board Members In Army and Navy

The only son of Fred Schneider, Local Board No. 3, Jefferson, Ohio, is in the Navy.

All the sons of Clarence G. King, Leslie R. Driver, and Roy F. Bell, original members of Local Board No. 2, Bristol, Tenn., are with the armed forces. King has two sons and Driver has three.

George H. Enos, Local Board No. 535, Belmont, N. Y., has four sons in military service. A son of Hugh D. Chamberlain is in the Army.

Four sons of William F. Grimm, Local Board No. 1, Hermann, Mo., are with the armed forces.

All members of Local Board No. 51, Philadelphia, Pa., have sons in the Army or Navy. Charles Stackhouse has four sons in service; the Rev. John Logan has three, and Samuel Scott has one.

Guy W. Wheeler, Local Board No. 646, Salamanca, N. Y., has a son in the Army and his daughter is an Army nurse. Courtney B. Norton has a son in the Navy.

Herman M. Mendelsohn, Local Board No. 73, Chicago, Ill., has a son in the Navy.

The only son of H. Lester Chitty, Local Board No. 1, Stateville, Ga., is in the Navy. L. W. Strickland, reemployment committeeman, has a son in the Army, and E. W. Kinsey, appeal agent, has two sons in the Navy.

D. S. Means, DeSoto Parish Local Board, Mansfield, La., has a son in the Army and another in the Navy.

Henry W. Fair and Dr. C. G. Caughman, Local Board No. 67, Columbia, S. C., each has a son in the Navy. A son of Dr. E. C. L. Adams is in the Army.

Felix J. Szymanski, Local Board No. 1, Alpena, Mich., has two sons in the Army. He is a World War I veteran.

The two sons of David V. Cahill, Local Board No. 214, Brooklyn, N. Y., are in the Army.

Meade Beardmore, Local Board No. 1, Mankato, Kans., has two sons in the Navy. Two sons of L. E. Weltmer, appeal agent, are in the Army.

### Many Libraries Maintain Files Of Our Bulletin

Many public libraries and others connected with educational institutions and business organizations maintain files of this monthly bulletin, *Selective Service*, in their reference departments. That these files are frequently consulted is attested also by requests for copies of early issues to replace those marred by usage. Typical is a recent letter from the San Francisco (Calif.) Public Library requesting replacements for certain 1941, 1942, and 1943 issues, which says:

"Our library is preparing its war material for binding and due to the very bad condition of our copies we would appreciate having a better set for our records. These earlier issues have been put to hard usage."

Another letter, from the librarian of the Littauer Center of Public Administration, Harvard University, states:

"This library has an incomplete file of your publication, *Selective Service*. We are very anxious to complete our set and keep it up to date for the use of our faculty and research students. Material of this nature is very valuable in our work, and your assistance in sending us as many of the missing issues as you have in stock will be deeply appreciated."



# Industrial Deferments Reduced 4%

Less Than 3% Under 26  
Of 4,000,000 Now  
In II-A and II-B

Classifications in Classes II-A and II-B decreased 172,000 during January to a total of 4,026,000, which is 13.3 percent of all registrants 18 through 37 years old. This was a reduction of approximately 4 percent, the largest these classes have sustained in any one month. It also was the largest net change in any classification status during January.

Classes II-A and II-B have now decreased in size for 3 consecutive months, having lost 8,000 in November and 58,000 in December 1944. During January the number of registrants over 29 years of age in Classes II-A and II-B decreased 106,000, the 26-29 year age group decreased 69,000, and the number under 26 years of age increased 3,000. As of February 1, there were 110,000 registrants under 26 years of age in Classes II-A and II-B.

An additional 937,000, or 4.2 percent of registrants aged 18-37, were in Classes II-A and II-B with an "(L)" or "(F)" designation, signifying that they were not qualified for general military duty on February 1. These classes increased by 73,000 during January.

## Deferments Decrease

Deferments in both industry and agriculture decreased 237,000 during January, the largest decrease occurring in any month since the establishment of Selective Service. The net loss included 32,000 registrants under 26 years old, 79,000 aged 26-29, and 126,000 over 29. Nearly all those reclassified were placed in the I-A classes. The withdrawal from essential occupations of large numbers of men in the older age groups is necessitated by the diminishing number of men under 26 available for processing toward induction. Furthermore, due to the increase in the rejection rate with increase in age, it is necessary to forward larger numbers of the older men for examination in order to obtain the desired number acceptable for military service.

As of February 1, there were 307,000 registrants under 26 deferred in agriculture. This figure indicates that 21.8 percent of the registrants in Classes II-C and III-C were aged 18-25 on February 1 as compared with 2.7 percent of the registrants in Classes II-A and II-B.

Classes II-C and III-C totaled 1,407,000 (6.4 percent) on February 1, and an additional 143,000 registrants (0.6 percent) aged 18-37 were in Class II-C(L) and II-C(F).

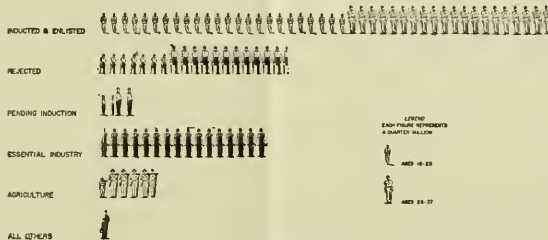
On February 1, the I-A classes totaled 924,000, or 4.2 percent of all registrants ages 18 through 37. This figure indicates a net increase of 124,

# Statistical Digest

February 1, 1945

CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON FEBRUARY 1, 1945

OF THE 22,062,000 REGISTRANTS AGES 18 THROUGH 37



On February 1, 1945, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

Total living registrants	Total 22,062,000
Class I-A	895,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Class I-A*	29,000
(NOTE.—Men being processed for preinduction examination, etc., who, without local board approval, have left employment for which they were deferred.)	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	3,531,000
Classes II-A and II-B (men deferred in occupations other than agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination)	4,026,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L), and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	937,000
Classes II-C and III-C (men deferred in agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination)	1,407,000
Classes II-C(L) and II-C(F) (deferred in agriculture and rejected for general military duty)	143,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	48,000
Unclassified	58,000
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces)	10,835,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 years of age or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at age 17, etc.)	
All other classes (includes public officials, ministers and divinity students, conscientious objectors, and ineligible aliens)	153,000

000 since January 1, when the I-A classes were at the lowest point since July 1942, and is the first increase these classes have shown since the peak of 2,348,000 on May 1, 1944.

Class I-A totaled 895,000 on February 1. Of this number, 44 percent were under 26 years of age, 24 percent were aged 26-29, and 32 percent were aged 30-37. (On January 1, approximately 50 percent were under 26 years of age.) During January there was a net increase of 98,000 registrants in I-A, resulting from a decrease of 5,000 men under 26 years of age, an increase of 56,000 aged 26-29, and an increase of 47,000 over 29 years of age.

Class I-A\* totaled 29,000 on February 1, an increase of 26,000 during January. (The asterisk indicates registrants so reclassified because they had left essential work for which they were deferred without obtaining local board approval.) Of the 29,000, 5,000

(18 percent) were aged 18-25, 7,000 (24 percent) were aged 26-29, and 17,000 (58 percent) were aged 30-37.

There were 4,611,000 men, or 20.3 percent of all registrants 18 through 37, who had been rejected by the armed forces as of February 1. Of these, 3,531,000 (16 percent) were in Class IV-F and 1,080,000 (4.8 percent) were in Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C with an "(L)" or "(F)" designation. During January, Class IV-F decreased 61,000, mostly by reclassifications into II-A(F), II-B(F), and II-C(F). It is probable that many of those remaining in Class IV-F are employed in essential industry or agriculture but have not requested job deferments.

Class I-C (registrants aged 18 through 37 furnished to the armed forces) totaled 10,835,000, or 49.1 percent, on February 1, an increase of 82,000 during January. This total includes 712,000 veterans of World War II who are in Class I-C Dis.

# 24,000 Registered Abroad; Majority Enlist Overseas

Up to February 1, approximately 24,000 male citizens of the United States, 18 through 44 years of age, who are living abroad had been registered for possible military service by consular officers of the United States and registrars appointed by them.

Comparatively few of these men who are found qualified for military service wait to be inducted, National Selective Service Headquarters records show. A majority of them enlist in United States armed forces nearest the place at which they are located. Several hundred also have been found to be members of the armed forces of cobelligerent nations.

Registrations received from abroad so far have been made at United States consular offices in 76 countries and in 24 different localities.

## Reflect Flow of Conflict

The ebb and flow of the conflict in different parts of the world is reflected in the work of the Foreign Liaison Section of National Headquarters, which handles the foreign registrations. Since the surrender of Italy, a large number of registrations have been received from that country and recently they are beginning to come in from France. Arrangements now are being made for the registering of United States citizens in Greece and other Balkan countries which have been liberated.

On the other hand, the transmission of Selective Service registration forms has been interrupted in one place after another in China as the Japanese swept over that country. Also in Finland, the delivery of Selective Service forms was interrupted when diplomatic relations were broken off and processing of these cases is being held in abeyance. Until comparatively recently, Switzerland was entirely surrounded by Axis countries and transmission of documents in and out of that country was possible only occasionally by underground communications, but with the freeing of the Swiss-Italian and Franco-Swiss borders, that situation has been cleared up.

## Central Board Gets 60 Percent

Approximately 60 percent of the men registered abroad have been assigned to Local Board No. 1 (Foreign) of Washington, D. C., and the other 40 percent were distributed among the 6,443 local boards in States and Territories. The assignment to a particular local board is determined by the registrant. If he gives no residence in the United States, he is assigned to the local board in Washington, D. C. If he gives a residence in the United States, he is assigned to the local board having jurisdiction over that place.

All orders in connection with the processing of these registrants are transmitted through National Selective Service Headquarters and the State Department.

# U. S. Agencies Will Certify Essential Men

(Continued from page 1)

33, to be deferred, must be "necessary to" as well as "regularly engaged in" an activity in war production or in support of the national health, safety, or interest; while a registrant 34 through 37 need only be "regularly engaged in" such an activity.

The plan to permit occupational deferment of a limited number of men under 30 years of age who hold "key" positions in war industry and are indispensable and irreplaceable was worked out by a committee appointed by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, of which Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was a member.

Under the plan, which is implemented by the revision of L. B. M. 115, certain Federal Government agencies, responsible for procurement and production of war materiel or maintenance of essential services, may certify to local boards the names of 18-through-29-year-old registrants engaged in those activities for whom they recommend greatest consideration for occupational deferment in the interest of the war effort. The decision as to whether or not such a registrant is deferred, however, will rest solely with his local board, subject to his right of appeal under the Selective Service Act, and must be made in strict accordance with the provisions of L. B. M. 115.

## New Affidavits Required

Employers seeking deferments in Classes II-A or II-B of "key workers" under 30 years of age must file new "Affidavits—Occupational Classification" Form 42A (Special—Revised), except for those in the Merchant Marine or who have been found to be unfit for general military service. The employer must submit this new form for certification by the appropriate agency of the Federal Government, if his activity comes under its jurisdiction, before filing it with the registrant's local board. However, the employer may file Form 42A (Special—Revised) with the registrant's local board even though such certification is refused, or if the employer does not come within the jurisdiction of an agency authorized to certify.

These agencies have agreed to specific limitations upon the total number of certifications that will be made by each agency and definite limitations upon the types of persons to be certified.

While local boards will use their own judgment in determining whether or not any registrant qualifies for classification or reclassification in Classes II-A or II-B, they will give Form 42A (Special—Revised), when certified by the proper Federal Government agency, most serious consideration. Such certification will be

# Home Folks Must Provide Jobs For Returning Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

Personnel Division and has adopted a Veterans' Assistance Program, the objectives of which are threefold:

1. To provide information to veterans concerning the rights, benefits, and privileges to which they are entitled, and where and how those rights can most readily be obtained;

2. To provide whatever measure of assistance is necessary in securing employment and reemployment for returning veterans; and

3. To stimulate State and community awareness of their responsibilities for providing sufficient job opportunities needed to accomplish full employment of veterans.

## State Administration

The governor of each State, who is the head of the Selective Service System in that State, and the State director of Selective Service, under authority delegated by the governor, are generally responsible for the administration of the Veterans' Assistance Program in the State. In carrying out his responsibility for the establishment of an effective program within his own State, the State director of Selective Service, with the concurrence of the governor, is authorized to adopt whatever measures are considered most adaptable to local conditions. The program in each State is operated as a State-Federal function with a minimum of detailed guidance from national headquarters.

The post-war problem that will face the country—and each State and each community—will not be that of supplying workers for available positions but will be that of providing positions for available workers.

considered as authoritative information that the Federal Government agencies charged with the prosecution of the war, including the War and Navy Departments, have agreed that the registrant is indispensable and irreplaceable in his civilian contribution to the war effort.

Form 42 or 42A should be used in making a request for occupational deferment of a registrant in the 30-through-37-year-old group, and filed with the registrant's local board. In making determinations concerning registrants in the two subdivisions of this group—30 through 33 years and 34 through 37 years—the local board will find guidance in the War Manpower Commission's "List of Essential Activities," which also is appended to L. B. M. 115 and which is to be considered along with all other available information. However, the mere fact that a registrant's activity is not in this "List of Essential Activities" does not preclude his occupational deferment if his local board, upon its own knowledge, determines that he is qualified under the policies and procedures prescribed for his age group in L. B. M. 115 as amended.

That is the message which Selective Service must give to each and every community, so as to insure the cooperation our local boards must obtain to discharge the responsibility Congress has placed upon them for the civilian rehabilitation of the returning veteran. And now is the time when the cooperation of each community with its local boards must be obtained and organized.

Every community must anticipate, well in advance of V-E Day, that with which it will be faced in attaining full employment for all of its residents. Having made this determination, each community must, with the same zeal that it strives to meet its quotas for war bonds or community funds, undertake the task of providing sufficient job opportunities so that all of its citizens may be gainfully employed in the post-war period. This can be done effectively only by influential and substantial leaders who, sensing the responsibility involved, seek by aggressive means to provide the answer.

## Community Cooperation

Federal and State placement agencies, cooperating with Selective Service local boards, will provide a very real service in directing available workers to jobs that exist. However, to insure that jobs will be available in the numbers required to absorb all workers, community action must be undertaken to supplement the normal functions of replacement agencies. The uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System, fully aware as they are of the problems involved, are representative of the elements within each community from which must stem a community consciousness of its part in a national crusade to create and develop new job opportunities.

## Vet Becomes Barber With Six Months Training

When Charles H. Hosey, 21, was mustered out of the Army last March, he reported to Local Board No. 21, Columbus, Ohio, through which he had been inducted, and told Reemployment Committeeman Nolan A. Kerschner that he would like to be a barber.

Kerschner sent Hosey, who had a medical discharge because of a head injury, to the Veterans' Administration and he was enrolled in a local barber college, from which he recently was graduated. Kerschner also arranged for Hosey to serve his year-and-a-half apprenticeship, required by State law, under a local barber.

Hosey, who was the first Columbus ex-serviceman rehabilitated under the Veterans' Assistance Program, plans to study medicine when he has earned the funds through his new skill with razor and shears.

## State Director Names Clerk as His Proxy On Committee

Joseph A. Wolnick, clerk, Local Board No. 36, Detroit, Mich., has been appointed by Brig. Gen. LeRoy Pearson, State director for Michigan, to represent him at meetings of the Detroit Area Production Urgency Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

Mr. Wolnick's selection for this service illustrates the high calibre of Selective Service clerical personnel. The thousands of men and women serving our 6,443 local boards not only have much important clerical work in connection with registration, classification, and induction, but also daily come into contact with registrants seeking information and advice. Tact and broad understanding of local conditions, therefore, are requisites. The high esteem with which the general public regards the Selective Service System is due in large measure to the loyal work of its clerks.

## Among Our Clerks

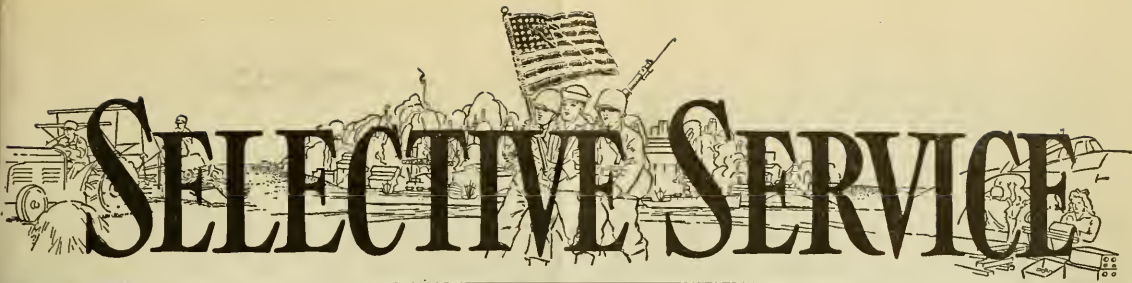
Mrs. Frances Matthiessen, clerk, Local Board No. 51, Philadelphia, Pa., has two sons in the army; one has received the Purple Heart and the other is reported missing in action . . . S. W. Hogue has been clerk for Local Boards Nos. 46 and 47, Camden, S. C., since they were organized in 1940. . . The husbands of Mrs. Mary E. Modin and Mrs. Lois J. Smith, clerks, Local Board No. 1, Mankato, Kans., are in the armed forces.

A son of F. E. Hinnant, clerk, Local Board No. 67, Columbia, S. C., is a commander in the Coast Guard in the South Pacific. The husbands of the other clerks, Mrs. H. E. Epting and Mrs. J. J. Burdzel, as well as the armed forces. . . Mrs. Mae W. Pendleton, clerk, DeSoto Parish Local Board, Mansfield, La., is the wife of a World War I veteran and her only son is in the Army. . . E. P. West and Mrs. Hattie L. Boles have been clerks for Local Board No. 52, Lexington, S. C., since 1940.

George B. Williams, clerk, Local Board No. 2, West Monroe, La., has not missed any of the more than 200 meetings of the board since it was organized in 1940. He is a World War I veteran and his son-in-law is in the Army Air Corps. . . C. C. Brown, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Bristol, Tenn., is a World War I veteran. . . Marie Amnden has been clerk of Local Board No. 535, Belmont, N. Y., since 1940. . . Mrs. Esther Dotson, clerk, Local Board No. 646, Salamanca, N. Y., has a son in the Army and another in the Navy.

Clinton R. Kennedy, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Reidsville, Ga., a World War I veteran, has a son with the armed forces. Two former clerks, Jo Ann Banks and Evelyn Pippin, also are in service. Miss Banks is a WAVE and Miss Pippin is a WAC. . . Miss Bennie Alexander, a clerk for Local Board No. 3, Charlotte, N. C., has joined the WACS.





# Military Pool Now Only 25% Of Registrants

**50% Inducted or Enlisted;  
25% Unfit or Otherwise  
Disqualified**

On March 1, 1945, approximately 50 percent of the 22,085,000 registrants 18 through 37 years old had been inducted or had enlisted and about 25 percent were unavailable for military service because of physical disability, extreme hardship to dependents, or statutory exemption.

Of the remaining 25 percent, comprising about 6,314,000 men, over four-fifths (5,251,000) were deferred in essential occupations; 62,000, mostly registrants who became 18 years old during February, were unclassified, and about one-sixth (1,001,000) were in the I-A classes.

## Older Men in Class I-A

This month was the first time since October 1, 1944, the I-A classes totaled more than a million. The increase was caused primarily by reclassifications from Classes II-A and II-B.

Class I-A showed a net increase during February of 67,000, resulting from an increase of 71,000 in the 26-29 age group and a loss of 4,000 in the 30-37 group. The total for the 18-25 age group did not change.

*(Continued on page 3, column 4)*

# Three Have Same Initials and Name

Three registrants with the same initials and surname were among the group of registrants delivered for induction on February 23 by Local Board No. 3, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. All three are J. C. Christensen; all three are 18 years old, and all three were truck drivers.

John Claire Christensen and James Carl Christensen are twin brothers. James Chris Christensen is no relation to the twins. Conceivably some C. O. has a series of headaches in prospect should the three Christensens be assigned to the same outfit.

# Veterans' Assistance Begins With Local Board Clerk Hershey Emphasizes

When Congress enacted the Selective Service Law to provide the military might our Nation needs for the defense of democratic government, it placed responsibility for both induction into military service and reinstatement in former civilian jobs after military service upon the Selective Service System. This responsibility is direct and compelling, morally as well as legally, and its success depends upon the proper functioning of the Selective Service local board, basic unit of the System. This dual obligation must be kept constantly in mind, even while our major objective continues to be mobilization for war.

Military demobilization begins as mobilization commences and increases with the progress of war. The transports carrying fighting men to the battle fronts may pass those laden with returning heroes. Both bear burdens that are basic responsibilities of Selective Service. And, even before the battle lines are reached, many who were inducted for military service must be returned to civilian life because of incapacitation by sickness or accident.

The last contact with home ties for the registrant, as he departs for military service, is his local board, composed of his neighbors. That local board should also be his first contact when he returns and his basic reliance for proper orientation and advantageous relocation. This fundamental importance of the Selective Service local board in the rehabilitation of the veteran is recognized by the Re-training and Reemployment Administration, which has designated

*(Continued on page 2, Column 1)*

# Amicable Reemployment of Veterans Aided by Local Advisory Committees

Local advisory committees, to assist local boards when employers refuse to reinstate veterans in their former positions, can give valuable aid for the amicable settlement of such controversies. Their services are particularly important for avoidance of court procedure to enforce a veteran's rights, thus preventing ill feeling between him and a reluctant employer.

Local advisory committees, representing local business, professional, social, fraternal, and civic groups, have been organized in many communities. The advisory committee does not act in any case unless requested to do so by a representative of Selective Service and after Selective Service has exhausted all other resources, short of court procedure, to

adjust a specific controversy. It functions only as a group, representative of community sentiment, from which one or two individuals may be chosen to negotiate with an employer who has refused in some manner to comply with the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act.

It is the policy of the Selective Service System to avoid threats, or anything savoring of high pressure methods, in negotiations between the veteran and his former employer. It is recognized that employers may honestly disagree with interpretations of the law until their justness and economic soundness are fully explained. In such cases, the local advisory committee provides a powerful as well as conciliatory medium.

# President Asks Selective Service Funds For 1946

**Budget Message Stresses  
Difficult Task Facing  
Local Boards**

The difficulty as well as the importance of the task confronting our local boards in recruitment for the armed forces was emphasized by the President in his recent recommendation to Congress of an appropriation of \$54,500,000 for the Selective Service System for the fiscal year beginning next July 1. This message stated:

"The current year will complete the mobilization of the largest armed force by far in the Nation's history; the principal task in the next fiscal year will be to obtain needed replacements to cover losses and discharges. The Budget estimate provides for handling an average 'call' of approximately 93,000 a month. It is recognized that the task of local boards in obtaining this number of men will become increasingly difficult as the number of available registrants diminishes and as it becomes necessary to draw more heavily on older age and occupationally deferred groups."

## Commends Local Boards

The President's message also expressed appreciation of the unselfishness and loyalty of the more than 180,000 members of local boards and

*(Continued on page 4, column 2)*

# Four on Same Board Now Majors in Army

When Local Board No. 1, Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, was organized in 1940, Walter G. Blake was a board member, Harold M. Hayes was Government appeal agent, and Norman H. Nickerson and William B. S. Thomas were examining physicians. All now are majors in the Army.

Major Hayes is State Director of Selective Service in Maine, Major Blake is his occupational advisor, Major Nickerson is with the United States armed forces in France, and Major Thomas is an Army flight surgeon.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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MARCH 1945

Number 3

## Veterans' Assistance Begins With Local Board Clerk

(Continued from page 1)

every local board as an Information Service Center for the returning veteran.

Men discharged from military service at Army Separation Centers, Navy Redistribution Centers, or Army or Navy hospitals are being counseled to report to their own or the nearest Selective Service local board within 10 days. These men are being told that the local boards are equipped to help them and that they will help them. They are being told that they can get information on all veterans' rights, privileges, and benefits at the local board; that local boards will lend direct assistance in obtaining restoration to former positions and will cooperate with local, State, and Federal agencies and organizations in the endeavor to place the veteran who desires new employment.

How well the Selective Service System functions to assist veterans depends largely upon the men and women who serve our local boards as clerks. I have confidence in their loyalty and ability. Many—probably the vast majority—have sons, husbands, sweethearts, or brothers with the armed forces, and have a keen sentimental as well as practical interest in the welfare of the veteran. Many also are veterans of World War I and know by experience how important is the success of our Veterans' Assistance Program to the individual veteran as well as to the community and the country.

Our local boards are being advised constantly by National and State Headquarters concerning the Veterans' Assistance Program. Local board clerks are thus thoroughly qualified to assist the veteran, and I am sure they will function in demobilization with the same outstanding efficiency they displayed in mobilization. They can be depended upon, I feel certain, to cooperate courteously and intelligently with the representatives of other agencies collaborating with the Selective Service System under the direction of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. And, of paramount importance, they can be relied upon to greet and treat the returning veteran with tact, courtesy, and sympathetic understanding of his personal problems.

That is the important thing—fundamental to success of the Veterans' Assistance Program—that the veteran returning to his local board must feel that he is returning to sympathetic friends who are eager and able to help him. In most cases, his first contact will be with the local board clerk, and the greeting he receives will have vital influence on his future attitude. Let's make sure that it is a favorable influence, that we gain his confidence and cooperation, because only under such circumstances can we give the veteran our utmost aid in regaining his place in civilian society.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

March 24 (Transmittal Memo. No. 176). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture," together with Appendices A and B; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-G, "Plan for Certification of Requests for Deferral," which has been replaced by Form 42A (Special-Revised).

March 16 (Transmittal Memo. No. 175). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 112-A, "Aliens—Status of Nondeclarant Alien Students and Trainees." Prescribes circumstances and conditions under which certain nondeclarant aliens who enter the United States for a specific temporary purpose as students or industrial trainees may be considered as "not residing in the United States" within the meaning of the Selective Service Law.

March 12 (Transmittal Memo. No. 174). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 196, "Transmittal of Certain Records Concerning Registrants Transferred for Physical Examination."

### Kin of Board Members —In Army and Navy—

Clifton E. Dwelly and John T. Sullivan, Local Board No. 63, Fall River, Mass., are World War I veterans and each has a son with the armed forces.

O. R. Lee, Local Board No. 1, Sparta, Wis., has two sons in the Army. The only son of L. A. Hansen, appeal agent, is in the Army and a daughter is a SPAR. The only son of William R. McCaul, associate appeal agent, is in the armed forces.

E. H. Mellor, Local Board No. 1, El Dorado, Ark., a World War I veteran, has a son in the Navy.

Two sons of Henry W. A. Hanson, Adams County Appeal Board No. 4, Gettysburg, Pa., are in the Army.

Paul B. Hanks, Local Board No. 559, Brockport, N. Y., has two sons in the Army Air Corps. Both enlisted.

William E. Beschler and William Caprio of Local Board No. 1, Lock Haven, Pa., each has a son in the Army. A grandson of Charles E. Herr is in the Army Air Force.

The son of Angelo L. DiNieri, Local Board No. 550, Rochester, N. Y., is in the Army.

B. C. Engler, Local Board No. 1, O'Neill, Neb., has two sons in the Army and F. J. Biglin has one. J. Q. Archer has a son in the Navy, and R. E. Moore has a daughter in the WAC Air Corps.

Three sons of Clayton Lillie, Local Board No. 5, Ferndale, Mich., are with the armed forces. Theodore Degenhardt has a son in the Army.

Chester A. Keyes, Local Board No. 6, Oklahoma City, Okla., has two sons in the Navy.

tion, Preinduction Physical Examination, or Induction," and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 158, as amended May 29, 1944, "The Replacement Schedule."

March 12 (Transmittal Memo. No. 173). Subject: Amended Instruction No. 1 for Form 132, "Veterans Assistance Program—Introduction Card."

March 9 (Transmittal Memo. No. 172). Subject: Revised DSS Form 220, "List of Defects," dated March 1, 1945, including "Alphabetical List" and "List by Systems." Medical Circular No. 3, dated February 15, 1943, rescinded.

March 8 (Transmittal Memo. No. 171). Subject: Revised DSS Forms 42-A, "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Industrial)"; 151, "Delivery List"; 217, "Physical Examination List"; and 264, "Receiving Report"; and new DSS Forms 244, "Supplement to Lease"; and 333, "Employer's List of Registrants."

February 26 (Transmittal Memo. No. 170). Subject: Revised DSS Form 221, "Report of Physical Examination and Induction," Instruction No. 1 for Form 221, as amended, and Discontinuation of DSS Form 205, "Transmission of Report of Physical Examination and Induction."

### Board Publishes News Leaflet for Inductees

An overseas leaflet containing neighborhood news is one of several extra-curricular activities conducted by Local Board No. 85, Philadelphia, Pa., for the maintenance of morale among its inductees, their relatives, and friends.

The leaflet is prepared under the supervision of E. Fred Kemmer, a member of the board, with the volunteered help of members of a Community Service Men's League, which he organized for communication between inductees and their families.

When a group of registrants is to depart for induction, a brief community service is held in a local church hall to which their relatives and friends are invited. Each selectee is presented with a hospitality card by Corporal Loudenslager Post 366, The American Legion, which also has presented an American flag to the board.

### All Members of Board World War I Buddies

All three of the members of Local Board No. 20, Philadelphia, Pa., Harry P. Prager, Thomas S. Boone, Jr., and Charles A. Dougherty, together with Albert W. Keller, Jr., appeal agent, Dr. Howard K. White, examining physician, and Earl Jones, clerk, have served since 1940.

The three board members were buddies in the A. E. F. in 1918, serving together in Company E, 315th Infantry, 79th Division. All three were inducted in 1918 from the building in which the board has its offices.



# 50% of Each Age Year Under 28 in Service; Majority of Older Registrants Civilians

## Inductions Reach Peak At 22 and 23

The accompanying graph shows by individual year of age the classification status as of March 1, 1945, for Selective Service registrants 18 through 37 years old, giving a detailed picture which supplements the data under the heading "Statistical Digest" also presented in this page.

Most apparent is the concentration of the younger registrants in Class I-C (inducted and enlisted) and that of the older men in Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture). From age 25 through 37, Classes II-A and II-B increase by 39 percentage points—from 1.8 to 40.8 percent. The percentage in Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture) remain fairly steady through this same age period, increasing only 6.8 percentage points—from 3.3 to 10.1 percent.

Through age 27, more than 50 percent of each year of age have been furnished to the armed forces whereas at age 28 and above, more than 50 percent have continued in their civilian occupations. The percentage furnished to the armed forces (Class I-C) reaches a peak of 76.1 at ages 22 and 23.

### Many Enlist at 17

The low percentage of 18-year-olds in Class I-C is due both to the fact that 27.7 percent of this age were in Class I-A on March 1, being processed for induction, and that approximately 25,000 to 30,000 17-year-olds are enlisted each month.

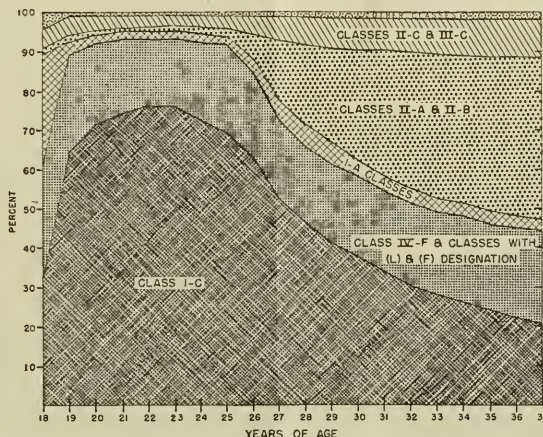
The highest proportions in Class I-A (men being processed for induction) with the exception of age 18, occur for ages 27 to 29—ranging from 4.8 to 5.6 percent. Men in the 26-29 year age groups are now being processed for induction in increasing numbers because there are not sufficient available men under 26 years of age to fill calls.

Deferments in war production or in an activity in support of national health, safety or interest (Classes II-A and II-B) of registrants under age 26 reach a maximum of 1.8 percent at age 25. The percentage increases rapidly to 24.6 at age 29, and then more slowly to 40.8 at age 37.

This age trend in occupational deferments indicates the effectiveness of local board action following Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended April 4 and May 12, 1944, when more rigid requirements were established for deferment of men under 26 years of age.

Agricultural deferments (Classes II-C and III-C) for registrants under

CLASSIFICATION OF REGISTRANTS AGE 18 THROUGH 37  
BY INDIVIDUAL YEAR OF AGE AS OF MARCH 1, 1945



## Statistical Digest

March 1, 1945

On March 1, 1945, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

Total living registrants	Total 22,085,000
Class I-A	962,000
(NOTE.—Class I-A figures include men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)	
Class I-A*	39,000
(NOTE.—Men being processed for preinduction examination, etc., who, without local board approval, have left employment for which they were deferred.)	
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	3,394,000
Classes II-A and II-B (men deferred in occupations other than agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination)	3,890,000
Classes II-A (L), II-A (F), II-B (L), and II-B (F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	1,090,000
Classes II-C and III-C (men deferred in agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination)	1,361,000
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military duty)	176,000
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	46,000
Unclassified	62,000
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces)	10,913,000
(NOTE.—Includes a substantial number who have been discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 years of age or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at age 17, etc.)	
All other classes (includes public officials, ministers and divinity students, conscientious objectors, and ineligible aliens)	152,000

26 years old range from 2 to 5 times as high as industrial deferments for the same ages—reflecting the aforementioned stricter requirements for industrial deferment of these younger men.

In the 30 through 37 age group, where liberal deferment policies have been in effect for both industry and agriculture, deferments in industry are four times as high as in agriculture for each age year.

## Military Pool Now Only 25% Of Registrants

50% Inducted or Enlisted;  
25% Unfit or Otherwise  
Disqualified

(Continued from page 1)

The Class I-A total on March 1 was 962,000, or 4.3 percent of all registrants 18 through 37. Of this number, 41 percent were under 26 years of age (as compared with 44 percent on February 1, and 50 percent on January 1), about 30 percent were 26 through 29 years old, and 29 percent were over 29.

Class I-A\* totaled 39,000 on March 1, an increase of 10,000 since February 1. (The asterisk indicates registrants so reclassified because they had left essential nonagricultural work for which they were deferred without obtaining local board approval.) Of these, 9,000 (23 percent) were aged 18-25, another 9,000 were 26-29, and 21,000 (54 percent) were 30-37.

### Industrial Deferments

Deferments in war production and war supporting industry (Classes II-A and II-B) decreased 136,000 to a total of 3,890,000 or 17.6 percent of all registrants 18 through 37. Only 106,000 were under 26 years of age. The net loss during February was caused by a decrease of 4,000 men under 26 years of age, of 146,000 in the 26-29 group and an increase of 14,000 in the 30-37 group. These classes have decreased monthly since November 1, 1944, with a total loss to date of 374,000.

An additional 1,090,000, or 4.9 percent of registrants aged 18-37, were in classes II-A and II-B with an "(L)" or "(F)" designation, signifying that they were not qualified for general military service. On March 1, 31.8 percent of the registrants in these classes were under 26 years of age.

### Agricultural Deferments

Agricultural deferments (Classes II-C and III-C) decreased 46,000 during February to total 1,361,000 (6.2 percent). There was a decrease of 34,000 under 26 years of age, a decrease of 15,000 in the 26-29 group, and an increase of 3,000 over 29. Agricultural deferments of men under 26 years of age totaled 273,000 on March 1.

An additional 176,000 registrants (0.8 percent) aged 18-37 were in Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) March 1, an increase of 33,000 during February. On March 1, 68.8 percent of the registrants in these classes were under 26 years of age.

There were 3,394,000 men, or 15.4 percent of all registrants aged 18 through 37, in Class IV-F, and 1,266,000 (5.7 percent) in Classes II-A, II-B, and II-C with an "(L)" or "(F)" designation.



## 51 Ohio Boards Still Have Five Original Members

Fifty-one Ohio local boards, or more than 15 percent of the total number, still have five members who were appointed in 1940, a recent survey by Col. C. W. Goble, State Director, reveals. In addition there were 93 boards on which four original members are serving and 99 on which three remain.

Citing this splendid illustration of the patriotism of these citizens of Ohio who, as do all local board members, serve their country without monetary compensation, Colonel Goble also points out that many of the appeal boards retain their original memberships virtually intact. Among these are Appeal Board No. 3, which still has five of its original members, Appeal Boards Nos. 2, 4, 5, and 8 (Group I) each of which has four original members, and Appeal Boards Nos. 1 and 6 with three original members each.

The Ohio local boards with five original members still serving are: Belmont County Nos. 2 and 4; Butler County Nos. 4 and 5; Champaign County No. 1; Clark County No. 4; Columbiana County No. 2; Cuyahoga County Nos. 4, 15, 21, 28, 43, and 46; Darke County No. 2; Delaware County No. 1; Erie County No. 2; Franklin County Nos. 4, 6, 16, 17, 21, 24, and 25.

Hamilton County Nos. 24, 28, 30, and 33; Huron County Nos. 1 and 2; Jefferson County No. 3; Lake County No. 2; Lucas County Nos. 1, 6, 12, 15, 16, 20, and 22; Mahoning County Nos. 6 and 7; Medina County No. 2; Montgomery County Nos. 8, 10, and 11; Muskingum County No. 1; Putnam County No. 1; Ross County No. 2; Scioto County No. 4; Stark County No. 10; Trumbull County Nos. 1 and 5.

## 3 Doctors in 3 States Examiners in 3 Wars

Three examining physicians for Selective Service local boards served in the same capacity in three wars.

Dr. J. Wesley Anders, Local Board No. 52, Philadelphia, Pa., also was an examining physician during the Spanish-American War and World War I.

Dr. L. F. Barnes, Local Board No. 1, Oskaloosa, Iowa, was a medical examiner in the Spanish-American War, thereafter served with the Pension Board for Mahaska County, and was chief medical examiner for the World War I draft board.

Dr. C. G. Spears, Local Board No. 1, Altus, Okla., was examining physician at Fort Worth, Tex., during the Spanish-American War and was medical examiner for the Altus draft board during World War I.

## Faithful Service

George F. Strelow, chairman, Local Board No. 1, Ainsworth, Neb., has served continuously since the board was organized in 1940 and has never missed a meeting.

## President Asks \$54,500,000 For Selective Service in 1946

(Continued from page 1)

affiliated agencies who compose the uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System. Commenting on the fact that the voluntary services of these patriotic citizens greatly reduce the cost of operation, the President's message said:

"The actual cost to the Federal Government of operation of the Selective Service System as reflected in the Budget does not measure the full magnitude of the system. Over 90 percent of the personnel engaged in its administration are volunteers not paid by the Government for their services."

Estimated military needs call for the Selective Service System to furnish approximately 425,000 acceptable men to the land and naval forces between April 1 and July 1, 1945. These men must be the best that can be made available as combat replacements, preferably men under 30 years of age. Their recruitment is our primary job and it is one that requires close screening of all such men. If the younger men are not available, calls must be filled from those over 29 years of age.

### Current Needs Must Govern

As the President's message points out, the classification of registrants at this stage of the war must be governed by the current needs of our armed forces. Both the need for fighting men and the need for material and supplies must be kept in mind.

While the pressing requirement of the armed forces for fighting men must be met as largely as possible from among the younger registrants, the local board, when classifying any registrant under 30 years of age who is physically fit for military service, must also consider his status in connection with essential war production. All data, including certification by an authorized Federal Government agency, must be carefully weighed to

determine whether the registrant is indispensable and irreplaceable in his civilian occupation. If he does not meet these standards, he should be made available to the armed forces.

For this reason, while local boards will continue to use their own judgment as to whether or not a registrant qualifies for classification or reclassification in Classes II-A or II-B, they are urged to give Form 42-A (Special-Revised) most serious consideration when it is certified by the proper Federal Government agency as set forth in Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended March 24, 1945.

### Certification Important

The significance of such certification is that the Federal Government agency having jurisdiction over the registrant's employer has stated that the registrant is indispensable and currently irreplaceable in a vital war activity. Before making the certification, the responsible agency is charged with the duty of determining whether the work done by the registrant for whom deferment is sought could be taken care of by curtailing some other part of the industry, as well as the possibility of his effective replacement, and to require evidence that his induction into military service would actually cause a loss in critical war production.

## Tennessee Selectee Joins Its Galaxy Of War Heroes

With the awarding of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Sgt. Paul Huff, a selectee from Cleveland, Tenn., the Volunteer State now has a galaxy of war heroes composed of three men closely connected with Selective Service.

Besides Sergeant Huff, who was the first Tennessee to win this coveted decoration in World War II, this Tennessee trio includes two outstanding heroes of World War I. They are the famous Sgt. Alvin C. York, outstanding World War I hero, who now serves as chairman of Local Board No. 1, Jamestown, Tenn., and Maj. Dwite H. Schaffner, legal advisor, Tennessee State Selective Service Headquarters.

The three heroes attended the celebration at Nashville on February 21 which marked the entry into the armed forces of the 300,000th man from Tennessee.

## Appeal Agent Served Same Board in 1917-18

A. K. Love, 75 years young, appeal agent for Local Board No. 1, Leonardtown, Md., served the World War I draft board in the same capacity.

## Meandering Marsupial Captured by Clerk On Way to Work

A meandering marsupial (genus opossum) which mistook a rural mail box for a hollow in a tree furnished a fine feast for the personnel of Local Board No. 1, Paragould, Ark., last month.

The opossum was captured by J. Sam Thompson, clerk of the board who lives about 5 miles from Paragould.

"I had made an early start to the office," says Thompson, "because we had to get some men off to Camp Robinson and it was about 4 a. m. and about half way into town when I noticed the possum's tail sticking out of the mail box. I pulled my car up to the box, reached out and got the possum by the tail and into the car he went."

Thompson has been clerk of the Paragould board since it was organized. He has two sons in the Army.

### Among Our Clerks

Mrs. Mable McKenna, clerk, Local Board No. 1, O'Neill, Neb., who has served continuously since 1940, has two sons in the Army. . . . Leo M. Hallinen, clerk, Local Board No. 550, Rochester, N. Y., has served since the board was organized. . . . Fred R. Clapp, clerk, Local Board No. 117, Northampton, Mass., a World War I veteran, has a son in the Navy. . . . Mrs. Mary M. Berckhemer has been clerk of Local Board No. 1, Ainsworth, Neb., since 1940.

Earl B. Carlson, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Amboy, Ill., is a World War I veteran. . . . The husband of Mrs. Helen L. Yarnell, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Saginaw, Mich., is with the armed forces. . . . Mrs. Alice J. Brown, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Everglades, Fla., has two sons with the United States armed forces. . . . Milo S. Nelson, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Windom, Minn., a World War I veteran, has a son in the service, and the husband of Mrs. Evelyn G. Hanson, his assistant, is with the United States mountain troops in Italy.

Allen L. Moore, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Fairmont, Minn., a World War I veteran, has four sons and a daughter with the armed forces. . . . Charles H. Ramey, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Akron, Ala., has attended every meeting of the board and has been present at the departure of every group of selectees. His only son is in the Army.

A. C. Mitchell, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Windsor, N. C., also was clerk of the World War I Draft Board. His son is in the Navy. . . . The husband of Mrs. D. J. Brundige, clerk, Local Board No. 57, Holyoke, Colo., is in the Army. . . . Two sons of Ed F. Ward, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Smithfield, N. C., and the husband of Mrs. Edward Lydick are in the Army. Mrs. Lydick and Miss Julia Ziady have served with this board since 1940.

## Flags Presented

Local Board No. 1, Lewisville, Ark., flag presented by Mrs. Will J. Ward, mother of Mrs. Ruby Mae Colton, a clerk for the board.

Local Board No. 15, Cincinnati, Ohio; presented by Sidney Rosin, member, Registrants Advisory Board.

Local Board No. 2, New Orleans, La.; presented by Ben F. Bradford. Local Board No. 113, Bronx, New York City; presented by Msgr. John P. Chidwick Post, Catholic War Veterans.

Local Board No. 1, Charleston, W. Va.; presented by the Civitan Club.

Local Boards Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Pawtucket, R. I.; flags presented by Walter E. Gatchell Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars and Auxiliary.

Local Board No. 26, Roxbury, Mass.; presented by the Louis D. Brandeis Post, No. 195, Jewish War Veterans of the United States.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 1945

Number 4

## Reemployment Rights Law Basis Explained To Assist Local Boards in Aiding Veterans

### *Protection of Veterans' Jobs — Duty of Selective Service —*

The Selective Service interpretation of Section 8 of the Selective Service Act that a returning veteran who meets all of the reemployment conditions of eligibility specified in the law, has an absolute right to be restored to his former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay, has given rise to considerable discussion, resulting in requests for an explanation of the principles on which our interpretation is based. The accompanying statement sets forth those principles.

The Director of Selective Service has the clear responsibility, under the law and by Executive Order of the President, to administer the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, including Section 8. In carrying out that responsibility it is, of course, necessary to formulate administrative interpretations of the reemployment rights granted veterans under Section 8, consistent with the language of the statute and the intent of the Congress in adopting it.

Aside from the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service to administer the provisions of the statute, there is no legal authority placed under the Act in any individual person or in any administrative tribunal to adjudicate either directly or indirectly the reemployment rights of veterans. It should be emphasized that the Congress has provided that the Federal Courts make the ultimate decisions as to the veterans' reemployment rights under the law.

In the event that the opinions or decisions of any individual persons or administrative tribunals deprive a veteran of any of his reemployment rights, as those rights have been administratively determined by the Selective Service System, it is the duty of Selective Service to advise the veteran both as to his rights and as to the lack of jurisdiction of any person or administrative tribunal under the Act to deprive him of those rights. It is the further duty of Selective Service to aid and assist the veteran in asserting his reemployment rights before the Federal Courts, if he desires to do so.

In carrying out our Veterans Assistance Program, it is both desirable and necessary that all local board members and all local board personnel have a complete understanding of the reinstatement rights of veterans in order that we may be able to carry out the mandate of the law and minimize, insofar as it is possible to do so, the sacrifices which veterans have been called upon to make in behalf of us all.

*Lewis B. Horsley,*

*Director of Selective Service.*

### *Seniority Not Included as Factor In Reinstatement Requirements*

#### **Absolute Restoration to Former Job Held Mandatory under Section 8 Without Regard to Relative Seniority**

The Director of Selective Service interprets the provisions of Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to mean that a returning veteran, who meets all of the reemployment conditions of eligibility required by the statute, has an absolute right to be restored to his former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay.

It has been contended by some that the statute should not be so interpreted. Rather, they would construe it to entitle a veteran to restoration of his "job rights" in accordance with the seniority system or other system of relative employee status existing in the employer's business (or if none exists, to preference according to dates of first employment by the employer, due consideration being given to continuity of employment) with the addition of seniority credit for the time spent in the armed forces.

It has been argued that this interpretation would (1) be more workable, (2) accord better with the reasonable expectations of the veteran and (3) be more likely to further, and less likely to endanger, national unity.

#### **What Is Veteran's Right?**

The issue is presented by stating the following question:

"Does Section 8 give the veteran the right to be restored to employment—the actual performance of work for pay—which he left in order to enter the armed forces, regardless of his seniority position in relation to non-veteran employees in the same or similar jobs, or is the veteran's right under the statute limited to restoration of his name to a seniority roster with the privilege of returning to his job—the actual performance of work for pay—when and if his number on the seniority roster is reached, as jobs become available?"

It is well to keep in mind that the statutory reemployment rights of veterans are established by the Congress in the exercise of its war powers and

its power to raise armies and support navies and are not established by the executive branch of the Government or by industry, agriculture, or labor. The veteran is given the statutory right to enforce these rights in the courts and therefore, the ultimate decision as to the veteran's rights lies with the courts. In this connection, the Supreme Court has stated:

"Undoubtedly questions of statutory interpretation, especially when arising in the first instance in judicial proceedings, are for the courts to resolve, giving appropriate weight to the judgment of those whose special duty it is to administer the questioned statute." *National Labor Relations Board v. Hearst Publications, Inc. (1944) 322 U. S. 111, 64 Sup. Ct. 851.*

#### **Selective Service Authority**

By Sec. 10 (a) of the Selective Training and Service Act, the President is authorized to administer the provisions of the Act. By Sec. 10 (b) the President is authorized to delegate to the Director of Selective Service only any authority vested in him under the Act (except Section 9). By Sec. 8 (g) the Director of Selective Service is specifically charged with rendering aid to veterans in securing replacement in their former positions.

Since the President has by Executive Order delegated, within the limits of Sec. 10 (b) of the Act, his authority to the Director of Selective Service, and Congress has specifically imposed the duty of rendering aid in securing

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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

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the reemployment of veterans upon the Director of Selective Service, it is logical to say that it is the Director of Selective Service "whose special duty it is to administer the questioned statute."

## "Super-seniority"

It is contended by some that the interpretations of Section 8 made by the Selective Service System confer "super-seniority" upon returning veterans and are therefore unwelcome.

Selective Service has nowhere maintained that because of military service the veteran acquires a seniority superior to that of nonveterans. To so hold would be to admit that seniority is a condition on the veteran's right to restoration.

On the contrary, Selective Service maintains that the only conditions upon the veteran's right to reinstatement are those specifically enumerated in the Act:

- (1) That the veteran receive a certificate of satisfactory service.
- (2) That he still be qualified to perform the duties of his position.
- (3) That he make timely application for reinstatement.
- (4) That the restoration be not unreasonable or impossible because of the employer's changed circumstances.

Since that portion of the Act (Sec. 8 (b)) which specifically enumerates the conditions precedent to the veteran's right to be restored does not contain an express condition subjecting the veteran to the relative seniority rights of others, Selective Service concludes that none may be implied and that consideration of the Act as a whole shows that none was intended.

## Restoration to "Work"

Selective Service is convinced that, from the language of Section 8 and from the legislative history thereof, the paramount consideration and purpose of the Congress was to restore the veteran to the actual performance of work, provided the position he left entailed such performance, or in one substantially equivalent in all respects (i. e., one of like seniority, status, and pay), and that a proper construction of the language used must subordinate to the primary purpose all qualifications and limitations so far as may be legally possible.

As stated by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in *Kay v. General Cable Corporation* (September 19, 1944) 144 F. (2d) 652: "Every consideration of fairness and justice makes it imperative that the Statute should be construed as liberally as possible so that military service should entail no greater setback in the private pursuit

or career of the returning soldier than is unavoidable."

Additional judicial interpretation of the Congressional intent behind Section 8 is found in the opinion (March 5, 1945) of the District Judge in subsequent proceedings in the *Kay* case wherein it is stated:

"The purpose and intent of Congress in framing Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act was, I think, twofold. It was designed to provide for the rehabilitation of the returning veteran so that he might be equipped to enter a highly competitive world of job finding without the handicap of a long absence from work, as well as to provide for his financial stability for the period of at least one year following his discharge from service." (Emphasis supplied.)

## "Seniority" as a Right

Let us first discuss "seniority" as conditioning the veteran's rights under Section 8, excluding temporarily the effect of the so-called "impossible or unreasonable" clause of paragraph (b) (B) of Section 8. On this basis, the language of Section 8 is wholly unambiguous in its mandate that the veteran who fulfills the specified qualifications shall receive one of two benefits (1) either he gets his old job back or (2) he gets another job equivalent thereto in all substantial respects.

The meaning of the word "position" as synonymous with "job" or "actual employment" is apparent from the fact that it is used to describe both the actual employment which the veteran leaves to enter service and that from which he may not be discharged without cause within 1 year after he is restored. Additional basis for interpreting "position" to mean a return to the actual performance of work, if the position left includes such work, is found in a fundamental principle of statutory application—uniformity—which is discussed below. Considering all the factors, it appears indisputable that Congress used the word "position" in paragraph (b) (B) of Section 8 to mean "actual employment."

## How "Seniority" Is Used

It has been suggested that the use of "seniority" in Section 8 (b) (B) to describe the alternative position to which the veteran might be restored was intended to limit his rights in accordance with his relative seniority, i. e., his "job rights." However, the word "seniority" as used in Section 8 does not, in the opinion of Selective Service, qualify in any way the veteran's right to be restored to his old job or its equivalent. The term is applied only to the alternative job and as a measure of its nature and to provide the minimum of the alternative

job which he may be given; that is, a position with seniority, status and pay equal to his old job. Until rather late in the Congressional consideration and debate on Section 8, only "status and pay" were used in describing the alternative job, but during the Congressional discussion of the bill, the benefits and rights of the veteran were, in each instance, progressively increased and strengthened. It would, therefore, seem fantastic indeed to assert that the Congress, by adding the term "seniority" in paragraph (b) intended to limit or withdraw any of the veteran's benefits, particularly when it was so obviously added as further protection in measuring the benefits of the job to which he might be assigned in lieu of his former one.

The qualifications for reinstatement in his former position which the veteran must fulfill are clearly specified, but "seniority" is not one of them; it appears only as one factor in measuring the position which may be given the veteran in lieu of his original one.

## What "Restored" Means

The language of Section 8 in the opinion of Selective Service, clearly indicates that Congress intended the veteran to be restored to a position having all the attributes of the position left. One of the most, if not the most, important attributes of a veteran's former position is ordinarily the actual performance of work. Indeed, pay is merely the normal fruit of work performed. Hence, if the veteran is to be "restored" to a position having all the attributes of his former position he must necessarily be restored to the actual performance of such work if that attribute of his position was in existence when he vacated the position. In this sense, the word "seniority" in describing the alternative position to which the veteran may be restored cannot be taken to impose a condition upon that position since such an interpretation would nullify the sense of "pay" when the former position included that attribute.

From these facts, it is clear that the veteran does not receive "super-seniority"; he is simply not subject to seniority as a condition precedent to his restoration to his old job. He secures restoration to his former position not because of, but including seniority. To say that a veteran is entitled to be restored to his position without loss of seniority is quite different from saying that seniority is the condition upon which depends his right to be restored to his position, or that seniority is the only attribute of his position to which he is entitled to restoration.

## Effect of "Unreasonable"

Paragraph (b) (B) of Section 8 provides that a private employer shall reinstate a qualified veteran "unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so."

It is the viewpoint of Selective Service that this provision applies the test of unreasonableness to the employer only; that is, the employer's circumstances must make it unreasonable as to the employer to require restoration.

A consideration of the legislative history of Section 8 leads inescapably to the conclusion that the Congress inserted the "impossible or unreasonable" clause in paragraph (b) (B) in order to meet doubts of its power to impose too great a burden on the em-

ployer, such as "creating a useless job in order to reemploy" the veteran (See *Kay v. General Cable Corporation*, supra). Nothing in the history of Section 8 indicates any intention to protect the interests of others who might be indirectly affected; on the contrary, the intent is clear to make the restoration of the veteran paramount to all other interests so far as this could lawfully be done.

If it would be unfair to expect an employer to displace a nonveteran with greater seniority, it might be equally unfair to displace a nonveteran for any reason was more acceptable to the employer. Yet it certainly cannot be argued that the Congress intended to provide for restoration only when employment conditions remained unchanged or when the employer found it convenient or desirable to do so. In any instance, the hardship on the employer of the discharged employee would be just as great if no technical question of seniority" were involved.

## Rights of Nonveterans

Statements have been made, the implications of which are, that to restore a veteran to the actual performance of work without regard to seniority would be an unconstitutional deprivation of property rights of those nonveterans possessing greater seniority than the veteran.

It would appear that seniority rights are a property rights" which had their inception in, and are now secured by, contractual relationships between employers and employees. The question, therefore, is whether a Congressional Act derogatory of such rights is an unconstitutional impairment of the obligations of contract or deprivation of property without due process of law.

## Power Over Contracts

If it be admitted that the property right of seniority arises from, is based upon, and is secured by contractual relationship, it seems unlikely that the courts would accord to it any greater degree of sanctity than to any other contractual right. Indeed, the "due process" merely becomes an examination of the power of Congress to impair contractual relationships, and it is now well established that Congress has such power. Only Article I, Section 10 of the Constitution expressly prohibits the impairment of obligations of contract, and that section deals solely with the powers of States. Thus, in the *Gold Clause* case (*Norman v. Baltimore Ohio R. Co.*, 294 U. S. 307-310) the Supreme Court said:

"Contracts may create rights of property, but when contracts deal with a subject matter which lies within the control of the Congress they have a congenital infirmity. Parties cannot remove their transactions from the reach of dominant constitutional power by making contracts about them . . ."

## Effect of "War Powers"

This "congenital infirmity" apparently applies to private employment contracts as well as to collective bargaining agreements and whether they have been made before or after the passage of the regulatory statute (See: *Overnight Motor Transport Co. v. Misset*, 316 U. S. 572; cf. *J. I. Case Co. v. National Labor Relations Board*, 321 U. S. 376).

Even should this property right partake of greater sanctity than one involving mere impairment of the obligations of contract, it would appear that under the "war powers" of Congress, the derogatory implications of Section 8 would not be unconstitutional. In *Hirabayashi v. U. S.*, 320 U. S. 81, 63 Sup. Ct. 1375, the Supreme Court stated:

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"The war power of the national Government is the power to wage war successfully." . . . It extends to every matter and activity so related to war as substantially to affect its conduct and progress. The power is not restricted to the winning of victories in the field and the repulse of enemy forces. It embraces every phase of the national defense . . ."

The reliance of Congress upon the war power in creating the reemployment right is manifest from Congressional debate and there is little question that the reemployment provisions do extend to a "matter and activity so related to war as substantially to affect its conduct and progress."

### Expectations of the Veteran

The widely held conception of reemployment rights under Section 8 is that it provides restoration of the veteran to actual performance of work in the position which he formerly held.

It has been contended by the proponents of reemployment in accordance with the employer's seniority list, that following the seniority system would accord better with the reasonable expectations of the veteran. This contention is at variance with the official position of the American Legion, which adopted a resolution at its 19th convention endorsing the Selective Service System interpretation of the Law. The full text of the American Legion resolution appears on this page.

### Special Railroad Situation

In urging the inclusion of seniority as a condition of the statutory reemployment right for veterans, a hypothetical case in the railroad industry has been presented wherein a locomotive fireman, because of a shortage of engineers, was assigned the "position" of engineer on a particular run because his railroad was operating an unusually large number of trains. The individual was inducted while serving in this capacity and it has been concluded that under the Selective Service interpretation, the individual on his return could "bump" other engineers even though conditions had so changed that some engineers were acting as firemen. Presumably, this problem is posed to support the contention that the proposed interpretation would be more workable than that of the Selective Service System.

However, this reliance upon the railroad industry as illustrative of the "more workable" interpretation proposed interpretation points up problems of statutory application in the interpretation of the word "position." Proponents of the "seniority roster" theory of interpreting the meaning of the word "position" contend that in the railroad activity this would agree with the long accepted view among railroad workers and managements.

The conclusion that the proposed interpretation would be "more workable" fails to apply generally because such an interpretation of the word "position" would unequally distribute the burdens of the Selective Service Act upon employers and defeat uniform application of veterans' reemployment rights. This becomes apparent when employment circumstances not involving a seniority roster are considered.

In those activities in which hiring and firing, promotion and demotion are controlled by seniority rosters, it is relatively simple to restore a veteran to a roster and allow his right to actual work to be controlled by such reinstatement. In these activities, by construing the word "position" to mean

## Legion Resolution Approves Selective Service Ruling

Endorsing the Selective Service System's interpretation of the veteran's job rights under the law, The American Legion at its 26th Annual Convention at Chicago, Ill., September 1944, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Congress in enacting the Selective Service Law specifically provided and thus guaranteed that the men and women now serving in the armed forces would be returned to their former civilian positions upon completion of honorable service, if they so desired; and

"Whereas, The 25th Annual Convention of The American Legion, held at Omaha, Nebraska, September 23, 1943, mandated that The American Legion take active and positive measures relative to the rigid enforcement of this right and directed that such activity take front rank in the national program of The American Legion; and

"Whereas, The Director of Selective Service in interpreting the Selective Service Law has properly held that the provision for such reinstatement requires, if necessary, the placement of the Veterans in lieu of a non-veteran with possible greater seniority and certain organizations have disagreed with said ruling of the Selective Service System and resisted the reinstatement of Veterans when a nonveteran would be replaced and are urging that such ruling be revised and may possibly attempt to have enacted an amendment to the Selective Service Law, restricting or limiting the guarantee of the Veterans' return to their former positions; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, by The American Legion in Convention assembled at Chicago, Illinois, September 18, 19, 20, 1944, That we emphatically concur in and approve the Selective Service System's aforesaid ruling as to the reinstatement of Veterans in their former positions, or one of like seniority, status, and pay, even though it requires the displacement of a nonveteran with longer seniority, as being in complete accord with the letter and spirit of the Selective Service Law, and in keeping with our solemn obligation to all now serving; and

"Resolved, That The American Legion, in keeping with the specified mandate of the Omaha Convention, take whatever steps may be necessary to enforce the provisions of this Law and the interpretation so pronounced by the Selective Service System and resist any measure, legislative or otherwise, that may be offered to weaken the reinstatement provisions of the Selective Service Law."

relative place on a seniority roster (i. e., "job rights"), the employer's position with relation to the veterans is unchanged since the employer was already required to consider relative length of service in determining rights to actual work.

There is, however, an overwhelming number of activities in which the individual's retention of his job (i. e., his performance of work for pay) is dependent upon no more than the will of the employer, or upon the individual's comparative efficiency.

#### Employers' Positions Differ

In order to administer the Act uniformly, it must be contended that, in those activities in which the employer has never previously operated under a relative length-of-service system as determinative of an employee's right to actual work, the employer must now compile a roster so as to determine whether the veteran is entitled to displace any of the present employees in asserting his reemployment rights. Manifestly this unequally distributes the burdens of the Selective Service Act (Section 8), since one employer's position remains unchanged whereas another employer has at least one of his former rights restricted.

If we assume that the proponents of the proposed interpretation would not attempt to impose upon those activities never previously governed in employment relations by seniority rules the obligation of creating "seniority" lists, but would confine their interpretation to the railroad and other activities with similar employment rules, they would then be in the

position of asking that the statute be applied in a manner inconsistent with a fundamental tenet of statutory application—to wit, uniformity.

In one group of activities, veterans would be returned to the actual performance of work without regard to their relative length of service, while in another group of activities they would be returned to a relative position which might or might not entail the actual performance of work. Yet in each case the position left had as one of its attributes such performance of work (and the pay attendant thereon).

#### Measure of a "Position"

This interpretation would, therefore, fail to achieve uniform application of the Act and would unequally distribute the burdens of military service, contrary to the avowed policy of the Selective Service Act that "the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system." (See *Kay v. General Cable Corporation*, 144 F. (2d) 653).

The proposed interpretation also overlooks the descriptive words "in the employ of" an employer, which modify and circumscribe the position to which the veteran is entitled to be restored.

It seems apparent, therefore, that the proposed interpretation of "position" will be no more "workable" than a standard which measures the former "position" by all the attributes attendant thereon at the time of leaving and returns the veteran to the actual performance of work when the position

left was so enhanced. Unlike the proposed interpretation, the latter standard will not defeat uniform application of the Selective Service Act by requiring different treatment for different activities, will not unequally distribute the burdens of the Selective Service Act and will conform more closely to accepted rules of statutory construction.

### Legislative History

The Congressional Record contains numerous statements by Members of the U. S. Senate, some of whom were members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which indicate quite clearly that the paramount purpose was to "guarantee the veteran his old 'job' or its equivalent." (86 Cong. Rec. 10107, 10295-6, 10572-3, 10487).

There is no existing record that the question of seniority as a limitation on this purpose was ever considered. It does appear, however, that the possibility of a nonveteran with greater seniority being displaced in order to insure the employment of a veteran was presented to the House Committee on Military Affairs in its consideration of Section 8.

During the hearings (July 10, 1940 to August 14, 1940) on the Selective Service Act before the House Committee on Military Affairs, the National Association of Manufacturers submitted a memorandum in which it was suggested that "a large number of complexities would arise in connection with seniority" and that employees with greater seniority might have to be discharged in order to insure employment for veterans.

Notwithstanding this injunctive warning, Congress failed to specifically condition, by expanding the subsection enumerating the conditions to be fulfilled by the veteran, the veteran's right to displace any inactive seniority, indicating that, although the Congress recognize the problem, it accepted the necessary consequence of the language used; i. e., that the veteran should be granted an absolute guarantee of employment.

### British Legislation

Reference has been made in some quarters to British and Canadian legislation as placing an even greater emphasis on the protection of the seniority rights of nonveteran employees. It is the Selective Service view that the Congress gave no protection whatsoever in the Selective Service Act to the seniority rights of nonveterans as opposed to the veteran who seeks a return to actual work. Even aside from this, however, points of difference are obvious.

In Great Britain, a strict manpower days law prevailed since early war days when the civilian employees of the armed forces were moved or retained in position at the will of the Government. The original British National Service (Armed Forces) Act, 1939 (2 & 3 Geo. VI, Chap. 81), was specifically less favorable to the veterans than our law. However, members of the British found it advisable to redefine the rights of the veteran vs. the nonveteran, it was deemed necessary to write a specific provision into the Reinstatement and Reemployment Act, 1944, to the effect that "it shall not be treated . . . as reasonable and practicable" to displace an employee with greater seniority in order to replace the veteran.

Actually, the proponents of the proposed interpretation recognizing seniority as a factor precedent to reinstatement are arguing not for what

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the Act says, but for what they contended it ought to say.

Because of the specific interpretations in the British law, they would have us read our law to the same end. However, Congress has not seen fit to word our legislation to conform with the British law as pointed out above, the British legislation was a direct result of the subjection of all British civilian workers to the will of the Government. The basis is lacking in this country, but proponents of the "seniority" interpretation would have us arrive at the same result.

### Congressional Acquiescence

The Federal courts, in construing Federal legislation and determining the weight to be accorded administrative interpretations thereof by the person charged with administering such legislation, have consistently looked to Congress for any manifestations tending to indicate acquiescence in such interpretations.

Contemplation of events transpiring since publication of the interpretation in question affords a basis upon which the Federal courts may well say that Congress has acquiesced in the ruling and interpretation issued by the Director of Selective Service. Local Board Memorandum 190-A, embodying the ruling that a veteran's right to be restored to the actual performance of work is not conditioned by his relative seniority with that of other veterans, was published on May 20, 1944. At that time, Congress was engaged in passing a bill conferring upon reserve officers of the Public Health Service the same reemployment rights granted to Army officers. (*Public Law 410, 78th Cong., approved, July 1, 1944, 59 Stat. 689, 42 U. S. C. A. Sec. 2134.*)

Considering the immediate objections raised in some quarters to the provisions of Local Board Memorandum 190-A, it is more than barely possible that the courts would attach significance to the fact that Congress did not elaborate further upon the extent of the reemployment rights of veterans which were being conferred upon Public Health Service officers despite the short interval of time elapsing between the issuance of the Director's interpretations and the passage of the Public Health Service Act.

### Reemployment Unchanged

On July 1, 1944, the Selective Service Act itself was amended (*Public Law 413, 78th Cong.*) but no part of the amendment had any connection with reemployment matters.

During the summer of 1944, following the publishing of Local Board Memorandum 190-A, the attention of the entire Nation was directed to the provisions regarding the veteran's right to actual work regardless of seniority by means of several radio debates in which the merits of the Selective Service interpretation were fully argued.

On September 12, 1944, the attention of Congress was specifically directed to the questioned interpretation during a hearing before a special subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, when a representative of the Selective Service System discussed the interpretation of Selective Service that relative seniority did not condition a veteran's right to be returned to his job and suggested an amendment to Section 8 if the Congress disagreed with such interpretation. (*See Report of Hearings, Sept. 12, 1944, pp. 8-9.*)

### No Action by Congress

This latter suggestion achieves increased significance when it is recalled that in numerous instances Congress

has been quick to legislate when the executive or judicial branches of the Government have construed or interpreted Federal statutes contrary to Congressional conception of its own mandate contained therein.

In September 1944, approximately 6 months after the Selective Service interpretation of the reemployment rights of returning veterans was called to the attention of the subcommittee of the House Military Affairs Committee, H. R. 5386 was introduced in the House of Representatives for the purpose of amending Section 8 (b) of the Selective Service Act, the very subsection which enumerates the conditions to be fulfilled by the veteran in qualifying for reinstatement to his former position.

This amendment extended the time during which the veteran is required to apply for reinstatement and became law on December 8, 1944 (*Pub. Law 473, 78th Cong.*). Note particularly, however, that while Congress was specifically considering conditions upon the veteran's right of restoration, no objection was made, either in Committee or on the floor of either House, to the interpretations of Selective Service with respect to the condition of relative seniority.

### Original Language Remains

Congress has had occasion to touch upon reemployment matters during the course of passage of three other pieces of legislative publication of Selective Service interpretation of Section 8, but in none of these cases has Congress indicated disagreement with the interpretations in question. These three laws are:

1. Title IV, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (Act of June 22, 1944, 58 Stat. 293, 38 U. S. C. A. Sec. 695) creating Veterans' Placement Service Board composed of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs as Chairman, the Director of Selective Service, and the Federal Security Administrator.
2. Sec. 2, Veterans Preference Act of 1944 (Act of June 27, 1944, 58 Stat. 387, 5 U. S. C. A. Sec. 851) affecting Sec. 8 (b) of the Selective Service Act by conferring certain Civil Service preference on veterans.
3. Act of October 8, 1944 (58 Stat. 783, 50 U. S. C. A. App. 1663) establishing the Retraining and Reemployment Administration to have general jurisdiction over veterans' matters.

Recent consideration by the Congress of "work or fight" legislation and the insertion of reemployment provisions in such legislation (H. R. 1752) has direct bearing upon the question at hand.

Section 2 of the bill (H. R. 1752) as it passed the House would have amended Section 8 of the Selective Service Act to give civilian workers who became employed in new positions under the Act the same rights as are given to veterans by the Act.

### War Worker Provision

Section 6 (a) of the bill as revised and passed by the Senate on March 8, 1945, gave the civilian worker reemployment rights similar to those given the veteran except that the reinstatement application period for the civilian worker was shortened to 30 days and the following provision appeared at the end of the subsection:

"Provided, That this section shall not be construed to confer greater reemployment rights than the individual would have had if he had remained employed in such position during the period of the employment or employments accepted by him upon the re-

quest of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission."

In connection with this proviso the following statement was made by Senator Thomas, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, in explaining the provision of the bill to members of the Senate:

"In order to implement and supplement the recruitment efforts of our public employment offices, the bill includes, in section 4 (c), provisions for furnishing transportation, in cases where that is necessary to relieve manpower shortages, which substantially amends the provision of the bill in section 6 (a), provisions for protecting the reemployment rights of workers who leave their jobs to become employed in work essential to the war effort in response to requests, or requirements made under the bill.

### Propose Similar Rights

"The reemployment rights so provided are substantially those provided in the amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act, with two exceptions: First, the period within which application for reemployment in the former position must be filed is 30 days in lieu of the 90 day period provided for veterans; and, second, civilians accorded reemployment rights under this bill are not to secure greater employment rights than they would have had if they had remained in their original positions for the period during which they are employed in jobs accepted by them under the bill. The War Manpower Commission will issue certificates to persons entitled to reemployment under section 8 of the bill for the purpose of establishing the facts upon which the right to reemployment is dependent." (*91 Cong. Rec. 1451, February 26, 1945.*) (Emphasis supplied.)

Senator Burton, another member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, in describing the effect of the above proviso, made the following statement on February 28, 1945, on the floor of the Senate (*91 Cong. Rec. 1583*):

"The tenth point relates to reemployment. This provision is roughly similar in its intent, but not entirely identical with the provision for men who are drafted into the military service, and who will come back and seek their original employment after having been taken from it. There is a proviso which puts him back in precisely the same position in which he was when he left. He does not get an added guaranty of a year's employment upon his return."

The negative implications of the proviso with regard to civilian workers who leave their jobs to enter the war essential employment and the Congressional comment thereon are manifest. The civilian worker, as distinguished from the veteran, gets no greater rights than he had and specifically gets less than the veteran. He must apply in 30 days and has no guarantee of a year's employment.

### Returning Veteran's Rights

It seems wholly fallacious to contend that this is other than a negative affirmation of the fact that the veteran does receive greater rights than he has at the time he left to enter military service.

If this were not true, Congress would not have found it necessary to specifically differentiate between civilian and veteran rights and could easily have provided that in construing the reemployment rights of both the civilian and the veteran no greater rights should be accorded than were present at the time he left.

An additional factor bearing upon the question as to whether Congress intended the veteran to be returned to the actual performance of work or merely to a list for potential employ-

ment may be noted in a consideration of a rider added to the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill of 1946 by the Senate Appropriations Committee early in March 1945.

As amended on the floor of the Senate on March 14, 1945 (*Cong. Rec. 221*), the rider reads:

"No part of the appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a permanent position formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the armed forces of the United States and has been honorably discharged therefrom, and has within 90 days after his discharge been in no more than 1 year after relief from hospitalization continuing after said discharge made application for restoration to his former position and has not been restored thereto."

### Federal Position Intent

In discussing this rider, Senator La Follette evinced a desire to use such terminology as "to continue on the part of the Federal Government the same policy that is imposed on private employers . . ."

Senator Burton, of the Military Affairs Committee, stated his understanding of the rider to be that "the pending amendment to the committee amendment is for the purpose of making sure that if such veteran does apply for his former position, no one who filled that position after he left it could be paid any salary." This "understanding" was agreed to by Senator La Follette (*91 Cong. Rec. 2218*).

In the light of the manifest Congressional intention to return the veteran to his former Federal position and to permit no one filling such position to be paid after proper application by the veteran for reinstatement, it seems hardly possible to contend that Congress intended that the veteran receive anything but a job, the means to a living, and the right that he be restored to the actual performance of work.

### Summary

All the evidence cited above, together with the obvious implications affecting veterans who have left positions entailing the actual performance of work clearly indicates that reemployment governed by "job rights" does not accord with the legislative history, legislative terminology, or the reasonable expectations of either Congress or the veterans.

It has also been shown that, from a viewpoint of uniformity and equality of burden upon the employers involved, the return of the veteran to the actual performance of work, which he has left to enter military service is the correct interpretation of the provisions of Section 8 of the Selective Service Act.

The proponents of seniority as a requirement for reinstatement ask that the veteran be returned to the same rights (in the same "position") he would have had if he had not entered the armed forces.

The contradiction which this suggestion overlooks is that the only reason the veteran is entitled to any rights is because he *did* enter the armed forces.

To say that he has no greater rights than if he had never left to render military service is to nullify the effect of the statute and disregard its express terms.

(The above statement, issued by the Director of Selective Service, presents the official viewpoint of the Selective Service System, and may be used by Selective Service agencies in the administration of Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended.)





# Deferment Eased for Workers 30 and Over

## *Men Fit to Replace Fighters Most Urgently Needed Hershey Tells Boards*

The number of additional men required by the armed forces after June has been reduced. However, the release of men who have fought long and well depends on sending others to fill their places.

The requirements of our military establishment necessitated the changes in policies in Selective Service which became effective May 23, 1945. They were made to accomplish the following objectives:

(a) To continue to meet the calls of the armed forces;  
(b) To continue to defer for industry and agriculture the men they must have to carry on adequate production of munitions of war and food;

(c) To resubmit for reexamination men under 26 who have been rejected for military service—especially those individuals who the local boards, their examining physicians, or the medical advisory boards believe can render military service;

*(Continued on page 2, column 1)*

## *Local Board Members Have Shown World How Democracy Works, Says Noted Writer*

Under the Caption, "Men Without Medals," Edward T. Leech, an editorial writer for the widely circulated *This Week Magazine*, pays high tribute in the issue of May 6, 1945, to the members of Selective Service Local Boards whom he describes as the men "who've shown how democracy works."

Declaring that the war couldn't be won without the voluntary services of "the about 150,000 men who comprise the approximately 6,500 local boards and their related agencies—appeal boards, appeal agents, legal advisers to registrants, examining physicians, medical advisers and reemployment commitmentmen," the article also asserts:

"They are the human element of Selective Service—the machinery that put the major part of 12 million men into uniform without disrupting the home front.

"They've been on the job since late in 1940, when America's first peacetime draft began functioning with the drawing of blue capsules from a gigantic bowl in Washington. Remem-

ber when No. 158 came out first? They were working then.

"Today, as victory approaches, they are still feeding men into the war; but increasingly, their work now is with men returning from war to seek jobs back home. For Selective Service has the double duty of putting men into uniform and getting them back into jobs when those uniforms are put aside.

"The men who make up Selective Service are your neighbors, for the basis of Selective Service is local control. Washington fixes general policies; State headquarters administer them; but the local draft board applies them and determines who shall go and who shall stay. And the local board is a neighborhood group, living with those whom it must judge.

"On your board you will find men who are the backbone of your community. Not only the judge, the banker, the merchant and the teacher, but the man-around-the-corner, that civic-minded citizen who has given up the time in which he used to putter around the house, play with his kids, and who has volunteered, instead, for this important war job at home."

## Local Boards Have Wide Latitude; Special Consideration for Fathers

### Registrants Under 26 Now Deferred in Jobs Or in Class IV-F To Be Reconsidered To Meet Calls for Young Men

As Selective Service moves into the last lap of recruitment for World War II, the problem presented to our local boards becomes the acute one of meeting pressing need for combat replacements from a dwindled pool of younger registrants who can qualify physically and are not required in critical war production.

How this situation may be best met is outlined succinctly by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in his message which accompanies this article. All Selective Service personnel should read his outline of new policies carefully and studiously. It tells the cause, analyzes the problem, and suggests the solution.

The current accent on youth for military recruitment is emphasized by the fact that the armed forces are giving major consideration to age and dependency in releasing men following VE-Day. Therefore, and obviously, the same factors must be major future considerations for deferment from military service. In this respect, the new Selective Service policies give wide latitude to the local boards in connection with occupational deferment of registrants 30 years of age and over, and they are instructed to give special consideration to fathers.

On the other hand, the fighting men required by the armed forces for the

final drive to end the war must be found by Selective Service. And they must be men qualified to continue that irresistible driving power of super-mobility, elan, and stamina—inherent qualities of American youth—which demolished the Nazis in Africa and Europe and is crushing the Nipponese menace in Asia. To find these men, local boards must comb closely their dwindled pools of younger registrants, including those who have been rejected for military service as well as those who have been deferred for occupational reasons.

#### Five Main Points

Procedure in accordance with the new policies, which became effective May 23, 1945, is outlined in detail in Local Board Memorandum No. 77-E, "Reexamination of Registrants 18 Through 25," and Local Board Memorandum No. 115-J, "Occupational Classification Pending Amendment and Reissuance of Local Board Memorandum No. 115." Both should be read thoughtfully in conjunction with General Hershey's message concerning their purpose.

Five main points are covered in these memoranda:

1. Need of the armed forces for young men;

*(Continued on page 3, column 1)*

## Eight Brothers Inducted

Eight sons—the entire family—of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thompson have been inducted into the Army through Local Board No. 1, Eufala, Ala. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson own a farm in Barbour County, Ala., on which all eight boys were reared.

## Registrant Named "Hitler" Changes to Johnson

Curious cognomens, some of which are startling, are by no means unusual among the registrants of Local Board No. 8, Bethel, Alaska, many of whom are native Indians.

Until recently, the roster included "Adolph Hitler," causing considerable perturbation among the board's personnel. This has been removed, however, by advice from the registrant that he has changed to "Jonathan Johnson."

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing. This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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## Men Fit to Replace Fighters Most Urgently Needed

(Continued from page 1)

(d) To defer men 30 and over, especially fathers, when they are rendering service which the local board believes to be contributing to the national health, safety, and interest. In the attainment of this objective, the local board should decide whether or not a registrant has a moral right to leave a war job, the farm, or the Merchant Marine until he is no longer needed. When the local board decides that it is the registrant's duty to finish the job for which he has been continually deferred, he is not entitled to the privilege of continued deferment if he fails to remain at his post, regardless of age or marital condition;

(e) To permit the occupational deferment indefinitely of registrants 30 and over and those unfit for military service;

(f) To permit the local boards to indefinitely defer in I-C or I-G those men who have completed—either under the point system, physical disability discharge, or otherwise—sufficient service to warrant relief from induction;

(g) To permit local boards to resubmit for induction registrants discharged from the armed forces whose service has been insufficient to entitle them to be relieved from induction.

Every effort must be made to find the maximum number of the men required to fill calls from the armed forces from among the young registrants heretofore rejected for military service. There are nearly 1,800,000 of these under 26. The local board members, the examining physicians, and the members of medical advisory boards can screen from these young men tens of thousands who will make acceptable soldiers or sailors. The ones most likely to be accepted should be chosen.

The registrants who are 30 and over will present some problems to the local boards. These men should be deferred when they participate in useful enterprises. On the other hand, a registrant 30 or over who has been deferred repeatedly for a war job has an obligation to stay with that job until it is done. If he fails to do this, he cannot expect to be deferred.

The 26-through-29 group must be continually watched. Cutbacks will make some available. Employers cannot expect continued deferment for such men when they lay off older men, the physically unfit, or women. Good judgment must be used, however, to insure adequate consideration of scientific and highly skilled men.

Here then is the problem:

To select men with the maximum number under 26 years of age, including the 18-year-olds and the heretofore physically less fit, together with those 26-through-29 who can be spared from industry and agriculture, and the balance from those who are not usefully engaged or who are unmindful of their obligation to finish a job they have begun and for which they have been deferred.

Above all, we must fill the calls. We still have a war with Japan to win and this recruitment is our job in winning it—our duty to our Nation and to the men fighting for us. We must not, and we will not, let them down!

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

May 18 (Transmittal Memo. No. 188). Subject: Amendment to Local Board Memorandum No. 179, "Induction of Persons of Japanese Ancestry or Nationality."

May 23 (Transmittal Memo. No. 187). Subject: Issuance of Local Board Memorandum No. 77-E, "Examination of Registrants Ages 18 Through 25," and Local Board Memorandum No. 115-J, "Occupational Classification Pending Amendment and Reissuance of Local Board Memorandum No. 115," and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 77-C, as amended December 17, 1944, "Authorization by Director to Reclassify Out of Class I-C or Class IV-F (Moral) Registrants Separated from Service," and Local Board Memorandum No. 164, as amended April 5, 1944, "Classification of Registrants in Agriculture."

May 14 (Transmittal Memo. No. 186). Subject: Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 77-D, "Registrants Engaged in Professional Athletics."

May 14 (Transmittal Memo. No. 185). Subject: Amendment of Instruction No. 1 for Completion and Distribution of Form 221.

April 24 (Transmittal Memo. No. 184). Subject: Revised DSS Forms 260, 260A, 260AA, 260B, 260C, 260D, 260E, 260F, and 260G; Disposal Instructions for these forms, and Corrected Page 3 of Instruction No. 1 for Form 131, as amended April 10, 1945.

April 16 (Transmittal Memo. No. 183). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 197, "Disposal of Records."

April 16 (Transmittal Memo. No. 182). Subject: Part II of Form Manual and New DSS Form 380, "Certificate of Disposal of Confidential Records."

April 10 (Transmittal Memo. No. 181). Subject: Revised Form 131 "Veterans' Assistance Record;" and Instruction No. 1 for Form 131, as amended. The amended instruction provides, among other things, for maintenance in the local board of registration of a complete record of all assistance rendered to the veteran registered with that local board.

April 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 180). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 112, as amended, "Aliens," together with a List of Neutral Countries.

April 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 179). Subject: Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda; Table of Current Local Board Memoranda; and Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda.

April 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 178). Subject: Table of Current Forms and Instructions, and Table of Discontinued Forms and Instructions.

March 31 (Transmittal Memo. No. 177). Subject: DSS Form 42 (General—Merchant Marine), "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (General—Merchant Marine)," and DSS Form 42 (Special—Merchant Marine), "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special—Merchant Marine)," and discontinuance of DSS Forms 42 (Special), 311, 312, 313, 318, 319, 320, 400-A, and 401-A.

## Statistical Digest

May 1, 1945

On May 1, 1945, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total	Percent
Total living registrants.....	22,023,000	100.0
Class I-A.....	1,024,000	4.6
(NOTE.—Includes men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)		
Class I-A*.....	52,000	0.2
(NOTE.—Men being processed for preinduction examinations, etc., who, without local board approval, have left employment for which they were deferred.)		
Class IV-F (rejected for military service).....	3,253,000	14.8
Class II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination).....	3,451,000	15.7
Classes II-A(L), II-A(F), II-B(L), and II-B(F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military service).....	1,325,000	6.0
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination).....	1,297,000	5.9
Classes II-C(L) and II-C(F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military service).....	241,000	1.1
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases).....	46,000	0.2
Unclassified.....	60,000	0.3
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces).....	11,119,000	50.5
(NOTE.—Includes registrants discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e. men enlisted at 17, etc.)		
All other classes (includes public officials, ministers and divinity students, conscientious objectors, and ineligible aliens).....	155,000	0.7



# State Directors Meet to Discuss Current and Prospective Problems



## Deferments Eased For Workers 30 and Over

- (Continued from page 1)
2. Review of cases of IV-F registrants 18 through 25, and forwarding for reexamination those who there is reason to believe may now be qualified for military service;
  3. Liberalization of deferment for men 30 and over who are engaged in useful work;
  4. The fact that cutbacks in war plants will enable the replacement of young men now deferred in war production by older men; also that discharged veterans will be available in increasing numbers to replace younger men now occupationally deferred; and
  5. The 42A (Special Revised) procedure will remain in full effect pending receipt of more accurate information concerning the urgency of certain war production programs and services.
- In essence, the new policies are the restoration to the local boards of direct responsibility concerning deferment.

## Michigan Men Want Their Old Jobs Back

Veterans returning to their old jobs in Michigan in a recent month exceeded those obtaining employment in new jobs, according to Selective Service State Headquarters' report on its Veterans' Assistance Program.

The immediate problems of VE demobilization and the meeting of current calls for military replacements, together with the prospect concerning veterans' assistance, were the principal topics of discussion at the Semiannual Conference of Selective Service State Directors, held at National Selective Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C., May 1, 2, and 3.

Committees were appointed to receive suggestions and make recommendations to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, who presided.

Participating in the conference, as shown (left to right by rows) in the above photograph, were:

**Front Row.**—Col. Paul G. Armstrong, *Illinois*; Col. Claude C. Earp, *Missouri*; Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, *South Carolina*; Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, *New Hampshire*; Brig. Gen. M. G. McConnell, *Idaho*; Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, *North Carolina*; Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, *Kansas*; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grah, *Iowa*; Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce, *West Virginia*; Brig. Gen. Jay H. White, *Nevada*.

**Second Row.**—William E. Leahy, *District of Columbia*; Capt. Patrick H. Winston, *USNR, Washington*; Gov. Charles Harwood, *Virgin Islands*; Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, *New York State*; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, *Arkansas*; Col. Arthur V. McDermott, *New York City*; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, *Texas*; Lt. Col. Rufus R. Sedillo, *New Mexico*; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, *Louisiana*; Col. H. Arnold Rich, *Utah*; Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, *Nebraska*; Col. Elmer V. Wooton, *Oregon*; Col. Rhodolph L. Esmay, *Wyoming*; Col. James N.

Keelin, Jr., *Georgia*; Col. John McI. Smith, *Pennsylvania*.

**Third Row.**—Commander John F. Robinson, *USNR, Connecticut*; Col. Clive E. Murray, *Oklahoma*; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, *Florida*; Lt. Col. George Hilton Butler, *Tennessee*; Maj. Harold M. Hayes, *Maine*; Col. John F. Mullen, *Wisconsin*; Lt. Col. Howard E. Reed, *Colorado*; Milton E. Ballengee, *Hawaii*; Col. Harry F. Besosa, *Puerto Rico*; Col. Albert W. Foreman, *Delaware*; John McCormick, *Alaska*; Brig. Gen. Leroy Pearson, *Michigan*.

**Rear Row.**—Col. Henry C. Stanwood, *Maryland*; Col. Chester W. Goble, *Ohio*; Col. Joseph E. Nelson, *Minnesota*; Maj. John M. Ryan, Assistant State Director, *South Dakota*; Col. Frank D. Rash, *Kentucky*; Col. Lawrence W. Long, *Mississippi*; Col. Edgar N. Bloomer, *New Jersey*; Col. Charles N. Barber, *Vermont*; Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, *North Dakota*; Brig. Gen. Herbert R. Dean, *Rhode Island*; Col. Ralph M. Smith, *Massachusetts*; Col. Frank J. Duffy, Assistant State Director, *Arizona*; Col. Joel D. Griffing, *Virginia*; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, *California*; Col. James T. Johnson, Jr., *Alabama*; Col. Robinson Hitchcock, *Indiana*; Col. S. H. Mitchell, *Montana*.

## Clerk Collects Posters From Native Lands Of Registrants

The fact that 29 foreign countries are listed among the birthplaces of registrants with Local Board No. 4, West Duluth, Minn., gave Clerk A. T. S. Yates an idea which has resulted in a remarkable collection of war posters from foreign lands now on display in the board offices.

The display comprises more than 300 posters and represents 20 nations. Some were obtained from foreign embassies in the United States, others from United States consuls in foreign lands, and others from local inductees now overseas.

Mr. Yates is a Purple Heart veteran of World War I and has a son in the Army Air Force.

### Among Our Clerks

Frank Hoffmeier, clerk, Local Board No. 1, New London, Mo., has been with this board since it was organized and has a complete file of this Monthly Bulletin beginning with Vol. I, No. 1, issued in January 1941. . . . Mrs. Vera L. Loche, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Fond du Lac, Wis., whose husband was a World War I veteran, has been with the board since 1940. Her only son is in the Marine Corps. . . . John Trautmann, clerk of Local Board No. 1, Appleton, Wis., since it was organized, is a World War I veteran and has a son in the Navy.

## Former Employer Urges Veterans To Reclaim Jobs

Not only does the Fulton Sylphon Company of Knoxville, Tenn., cooperate with Selective Service to reinstate veterans having statutory reemployment rights, but it also urges all former employees to reclaim their jobs when their military service is ended. A letter sent to each says:

"We sincerely hope that you will want to come back to your old job. Even if you have other plans for the future, it will be to your advantage to come in and have a talk with us before you decide to give up the rights and privileges to which reemployment with Fulton's would entitle you."

The letter emphasizes that veterans also will receive the benefits of any new provisions of the company's labor contract.

## Local Board Member Understands Veterans

Local Board information service isn't just mere referral. Here's what one Ohio Local Board member says: "The boys who come to me for help now are boys I have known since they first registered. Their problem isn't just to find work. Most of them don't want to be cooped up indoors. They're uncertain, nervous—not quite sure they can hold the job.

"I don't mean they are neurotics," he explained, "but they do require sympathetic help in rehabilitating themselves."

## Information on Civil Service

"Government Military Service to Civilian Service" is the title of a booklet issued by the Civil Service Commission answering questions of returning servicemen and women about Federal employment. The questions are clear-cut and the answers are brief. Copies can be obtained from Civil Service Regional Offices or by writing the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

## Copies of April Issue On Sale at G. P. O.

Because of large demand by business and trade organizations and members of the legal profession for additional copies of the April issue of "Selective Service" (Vol. V, No. 4), it is now on sale at the Government Printing Office.

Copies of this issue, which contains a statement of the principles on which Selective Service bases its interpretation of Section 8 of the Selective Service Act, may be obtained, at the rate of \$1.50 per 100 in lots of 100 or more, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

## Ohio Points Way to Amicable Adjustments of Job Disputes

Amicable adjustments of reemployment controversies depend, in most cases, upon the tact and firmness of the Selective Service representative who conducts the negotiations between the veteran and his former employer and his thorough understanding of the legal rights and obligations involved.

This is demonstrated by experience in Ohio, where Col. C. W. Goble, State Director, points to a record of approximately 100 controversies amicably adjusted by his Veterans Personnel Division. The issues involved were varied and in many instances furnish helpful suggestions for procedure in similar situations.

### Cases in Point

Among these cases in point were:

The veteran was reinstated in his job as an inspector but soon thereafter was laid off and offered another position at a lower rate of pay, which he declined. His request for a certificate of availability to permit him to seek other employment during the time work at his former position was not available was refused and he resigned. The veteran then appealed to Selective Service. Conferences were held between the employer, union representatives, the veteran, and representatives of his local board and State headquarters.

A ruling in favor of the veteran, by State Headquarters, was rejected by the employer but he agreed to abide by

the decision of National Selective Service Headquarters. The ruling was upheld by National Headquarters and the veteran was reinstated.

### Ignored Rights Restored

Another veteran accepted work in a capacity other than his former job and did not complain until his vacation pay was denied. Selective Service then called his employer's attention to the provisions of the Selective Service Act and he was restored to his former position with full seniority, vacation rights, and other benefits.

Still another veteran had been employed as a pressman before entering military service but during slack periods had worked as an assistant pressman. He was reinstated as a pressman but subsequently was demoted to assistant. Investigation revealed that objection by the labor union in the plant was responsible. Following a conference between representatives of Selective Service, the employer and the union involved, the veteran was restored to his position as a pressman.

### Sales Territory

A veteran who had been a sales engineer assigned to a specific territory was denied reinstatement in that territory. Intervention by Selective Service resulted in offer of assignment to another territory but, after further conferences, the veteran accepted a cash settlement, equivalent to 6 months' pay, in lieu of his rights.

Refusing to accept a change to night work, a reinstated veteran was discharged and appealed to Selective Service. This violation of statutory rights was explained and the employer agreed to pay the veteran the amount he would have earned had he remained on the job for the balance of the year during which he was protected by the Selective Service Act.

### Schoolteachers' Rights

A former principal of a high school, discharged from the Army, refused a board of education offer of reinstatement merely as a teacher. Although the veteran's rights rested on the Teachers' Tenure Act of the State of Ohio, Selective Service undertook the negotiations and enlisted the aid of The American Legion which appointed a special committee to make recommendations. The result was reinstatement of the veteran in his former position of principal.

Ohio State Headquarters has been active in encouraging Ohio municipalities to provide reinstatement for veteran employees. In Cincinnati, conferences regarding reinstatement of city employees were instigated by Selective Service. They resulted in recommendation of a city ordinance to permit upgradings in pay to reinstated veterans in accordance with that which they would have received if they had not been absent in military service.

Maj. L. M. Argetsinger, Jr., is Chief of the Veterans Personnel Division of Ohio State Headquarters.

## Just Be Natural With Veterans; Don't Pity

There are four cardinal rules for the conduct of local board members, their clerks and other personnel of Selective Service who must aid the veteran to readjust himself in civilian occupation. They rest on the fact that the average veteran is not seeking sympathy or favors, but simply wants a square deal. They are:

1. *Be Natural.*—Don't strain to be "nice"; just be friendly, interested, sincere.

2. *Be Realistic.*—Let him talk about his problems. Tell him facts; he can stand them! He wants to know exactly where he stands on jobs, money, disability—his chances for the future.

3. *Don't Patronize.*—He's not only a veteran—he's a citizen, and he's not a child.

4. *Don't Pity.*—Veterans don't like to be stared at, pitied, sympathized with, babied. They want help, not tears; understanding, not maudlin talk. They're men!

Listen to the veteran's story so that you may know his needs. Consider them in the light of the instructions you have received from State and National Headquarters. Then be sure that he receives every aid you can give to meet them.

## One-Third Want Old Jobs; One-Third Want New Jobs

Of 19,559 separations in Connecticut through January, 1945, nearly 6,000 returned to former places of employment and 6,500 went to new jobs; 1,061 indicated that they were unemployed. The remainder took advantage of educational benefits, hospitalization, etc., while 284 returned to military service.

## Radio Programs

Radio programs, cooperating with veterans' assistance organizations, including Selective Service, are giving valuable aid for readjustment of veterans to civilian life. Many are presented by local stations, but others are Nation-wide broadcasts.

One of the latter, "Assignment Home," aired at 4:30 p. m. (E. W. T.) Saturdays by the Columbia Broadcasting System, is a series of dramatic stories about the Army's preparation of the soldier for his return to civilian life.

"Breakfast With Veterans," broadcast by Station WAAT, Newark, N. J., at 9:05 a. m. (E. W. T.) Tuesdays, provides answers to questions sent in by discharged servicemen and women.

A new program, "The Road Back," is broadcast at 9 p. m. (E. W. T.) on Wednesday, over the Blue Network, from hospitals. Clifton Fadiman, M. C. of "Information Please," is in charge and interviews wounded servicemen.

## Recommended Reading

Current magazine articles of particular significance for all who are interested in veterans' assistance include:

While *Their Men Are Away*, by Rose M. Rabinoff; Red Cross worker describes problems in families of servicemen—financial insecurity—marital difficulties—children—unmarried mothers—family morale. (*Survey Mid-monthly*, April 1945.)

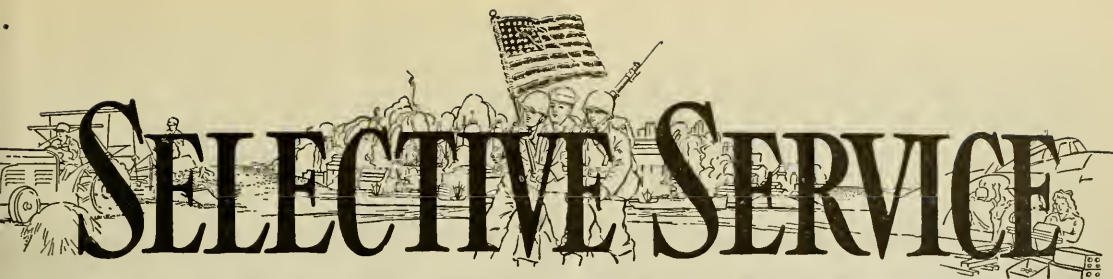
Meet a *Student Veteran*, by C. S. Forester: Case story of Army veteran getting college education at Government expense and \$109.25 monthly to support himself, wife, and baby. (*Ladies' Home Journal*, May 1945.)

Which *Veterans Should Go to College*, by Willard Waller: Novel score card of debits and credits to help veterans decide. (*Ladies' Home Journal*, May 1945.)

*Aids for Veterans*: Some of the problems of demobilization—government, business, and community programs—more and better planning needed—VSC described as "progressive set-up, setting the pattern for many." (*Tide*, May 1, 1945.)

*The Soldiers Say Don't Do It*: Article debunks advice being given to families in "When-He-Comes-Home" articles—to "practice amateur psychiatry" and "welcome them home naturally." (*Reader's Digest*, March 1945.)





## 75% Under 30 Fit to Fight; 65% in Service

76,000 Now in Class I-A;  
Occupational Deferments  
Total 960,000

Need of the armed forces for physically fit men under 30 years of age now is the main recruitment concern of our local boards.

How many of these younger registrants will meet physical requirements for military service? How many of those thus qualified can be taken from civilian occupations without disruption of war production? These are the problem.

The latter question, of course, cannot be answered except as each registrant's occupational status is determined by his local board in conformity with instructions issued by National Headquarters which emphasize the desirability of indefinite deferment of men over 30 who are contributing to the war effort or are doing useful work in their communities.

### 75% Physically Qualified

Compilation of reports from local boards, as of June 1, 1945, reveals that 77 percent of the 13,117,000 registrants aged 18 through 29 years had been physically examined. One-fourth of the examined men, or one-fifth of all registrants under 30 years of age, were found unfit for military service.

On June 1, there were 8,554,000, 65.2 percent or almost two-thirds, of

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Doctor Who Attended Births Sends Two Brothers to War

When Asa L. and Clifford M. Seals, brothers and registrants of Local Board No. 2, Flemington, N. J., were born on December 11, 1918, and December 7, 1919, respectively, their mother was attended by Dr. Barclay S. Fuhrmann.

When both were selected for induction recently, Dr. Fuhrmann, who is examining physician for the Flemington board, pronounced them physically qualified for military service.

**Every Veteran Will Not Need Aid  
But Those Who Do, Must Get It!**  
**Hershey Emphasizes**

Up to and through the first part of this year, the major task of Selective Service was to bring the Nation's armed forces up to authorized strength—to provide the basic manpower our military leaders required for victory. That job has been well done. It has been accomplished without disruption of vital war production or unnecessary interference with essential civilian activities.

It has been truly said that our local boards have shown the world that democracy can operate as efficiently in war as during peace. And I have the utmost confidence that they will continue to function with fairness and efficiency in the even more difficult task presented by increasing demobilization that must be synchronized with continuing mobilization.

Today, Selective Service has a threefold task: *First*, to supply the men needed by the armed forces to replace those lost in combat and those who are being released after long and difficult service; *second*, to select men for induction so as to cause a minimum of disturbance to industry, transportation, and agriculture; and *third*, to restore the serviceman discharged under honorable conditions to his former job or to aid him when necessary in finding new employment.

To discharge the first two of these responsibilities, we have not only smoothly working machinery but also the benefit of more than 4 years of experience in recruitment. For the third, we have the plan already in operation, the earnest desire to function smoothly

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Local Board Clerks Doing Wonderful Work, Declares Utah Newspaper

The clerical personnel of Selective Service local boards is doing "wonderful work," declares the *Deseret News* of Salt Lake City, Utah, in a recent editorial.

Citing the local situation and pointing out that each local board in Salt Lake City has several thousand registrants, the editorial continues:

"In the folder of each are various papers and documents. The clerks must keep the different classified groups filed in such shape that they can tell in a short time just how many of any certain group of registrants there are in that particular district. They must be able to put their hands immediately upon the file of any registrant. They must meet the registrants face to face, and try to keep

them happy. They must see that every paper and document reaches the proper file so that it may play the part it is supposed to in aiding the board members to make their decisions in the cases under consideration."

Pointing out also that local board clerks must keep conversant with changes in regulations and instructions and see to it that the proper notices are sent to registrants at the proper times, the editorial concludes: "Yes, the clerks of the local boards are doing a wonderful work. And no future history of the Selective Service organization will be accurate or complete that fails to give those valiant clerks the credit that is due them for the faithful and efficient service they have rendered."

## Boards Watch 26 to 30 Group To Fill Calls

**Available Younger Men  
Insufficient to Meet  
Military Needs**

Even with the reduction in calls, beginning in July, from an average of around 120,000 to about 90,000 men a month, statistics show that it will be impossible for all local boards to fill their calls from among registrants under 26 years of age. It is imperative, therefore, that local boards keep watchful eye on the 26 through 29 age bracket, as well as upon registrants 18 through 25, who have been occupationally deferred.

The current pressing need of the armed forces is for fighting men—the younger the better—but the range is up to 30. Of the approximately 70,000 18-year-olds registering each month, only some 40,000 are found physically qualified for general military service. Thus, to meet current or future calls, additional men other than 18-year-olds must be found. They must come largely from the under 30 groups if Army and Navy needs are to be met adequately.

### L. B. M. No. 115 Will Guide

To find these men, local boards must carefully investigate all cases involving occupational deferment of men under 30, and also resubmit for physical examination those men under 26 hitherto rejected by the Army or Navy, or found acceptable for limited service only, who there is reason to believe now may be qualified for some military service.

Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended June 22, 1945, is the guidance for occupational classification except for registrants engaged in agriculture. (Continued on page 3, column 1)

### A Man of Few Words

As an example of brevity, Local Board No. 645, Olean, N. Y., submits the following wedding announcement received from a registrant: "This is to inform you of a change in my marital status from none to some." The board's communication does not reveal whether the bridegroom's taciturnity antedated his marriage.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume V

JUNE 1945

Number 6

## Every Veteran Will Not Need Aid But Those Who Do, Must Get It!

(Continued from page 1)

and efficiently, and the determination to gain betterment from experience.

Our responsibility to the veteran—placed upon us by the Selective Training and Service Act—is to see that the men we selected for military service, who serve satisfactorily and return to civilian life, are reinstated therein to their own and the Nation's best interests. It is the duty of seeing that the veteran is promptly replaced in his old job if he so desires. It is the obligation to assist him in finding new employment if he so desires.

Of course, every veteran will not need our assistance. The great majority of employers will welcome the serviceman back to his job. But it is our duty and our desire to aid the veteran in obtaining every benefit to which he is entitled under the Selective Training and Service Act and the G. I. Bill, particularly in the field of employment.

Selective Service is prepared for this task and can carry on the work without interrupting the orderly processes of induction. Each local board constitutes a Veterans Information Center. Each board has attached to it reemployment committeemen, Government appeal agents, medical advisers, and other qualified persons available to aid the veteran. The entire local board personnel, compensated and uncompensated, is fully acquainted with the plan and operation of the Veterans Assistance Program.

Each serviceman, upon being discharged, is instructed at the point of separation to report to his local board, within 10 days after separation, to receive a new classification card and registration certificate to replace those he surrendered upon his induction. At that time, if he indicates that he desires assistance in getting his old job back or in obtaining new employment, it is the local board's responsibility to aid him in every way possible.

The men we selected for military service are discharging their patriotic duty with valor and efficiency. But they also are looking ahead—in increasing numbers—to their return to civilian life, many with a feeling of uncertainty. It is our responsibility to help those men, if they feel that they need help. And they, in turn, look primarily to the men who sent them into military service to guide them in their readjustment to civilian life.

We must give to those men who fought to preserve the democratic way of life for all of us the aid they will need to obtain their share in it. We must give to the utmost, for that is how they have earned it!

*Lewis B. Horsley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

June 22 (Transmittal Memo. No. 194). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture and the Merchant Marine," together with Appendix A; and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-J.

June 21 (Transmittal Memo. No. 193). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-K, "Special Consideration for Certain Employees of Western Railroads."

June 14 (Transmittal Memo. No. 192). Subject: New DSS Form 416, "Adjusted Rating Card."

June 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 191). Subject: Table of Current Local Board Memoranda; Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda; Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda; and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 195, "Special Preinduction Physical Examination for Certain Registrants, Ages 18 Through 29."

June 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 190). Subject: Table of Current Forms and Instructions; Table of Discontinued Forms and Instructions; Discontinuance of DSS Forms 51, 130, 141, 142, and 250, and Rescission of Instruction No. 1 for Forms 140 and 142.

May 26 (Transmittal Memo. No. 189). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 77-F, "Induction of Certain Registrants Under 26 Years of Age Not Qualified for General Military Service." Concerns such registrants who are not qualified for general military service but have been found acceptable for military service.

## Members of N. J. Board Buddies in World War I

Edward T. Haney and Paul A. Malloy, members of Local Board No. 2, Flemington, N. J., since it was organized, were buddies during World War I in a machine gun company. The draft board which sent them to war in 1917 occupied the same offices as the local board of which they now are members and they were passed for military service then by Dr. Barclay S. Fuhrmann who also is examining physician for the present board.

## Panel Chairman, 81 Has Served Since 1940

Mark E. Robey, chairman, Special Panel, Local Board No. 1, Sandstone, Minn., was 81 years old on June 19, 1945, but continues to be one of the most active members of the Selective Service personnel. He has been serving since the Selective Service System was organized in 1940.

## Wisconsin Legislature Commends Personnel Of Selective Service

Eulogizing their "effective and equitable administration," a resolution commending the uncompensated personnel of Selective Service in Wisconsin has been unanimously adopted by the State Legislature. The resolution which has received laudatory comment from the press of Wisconsin, declares:

"Whereas as the result of the efficient and unselfish service of the members of the Selective Service System Wisconsin has processed upward of 250,000 men into the armed forces and at the same time, by retaining men needed in their civilian capacities, has established an enviable record in war time production of food, fibre, ships, airplanes, ammunition, and other important items so essential to the successful prosecution of the war, . . .

Therefore Be It

"Resolved by the senate, the assembly concurring, that this legislature expresses and extends the appreciation of the people of Wisconsin to the Selective Service local board members, appeal agents, medical examiners, and others uncompensated for the effective and equitable administration of their duties and functions."

## Poll Shows Public Favors Peacetime Training

Public approval, by a large vote, for the continuation of Selective Service for peacetime military training is indicated by a recent survey conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Announcing the results of a survey made last month, George Gallup, director of the institute, asserts:

"If public opinion for a large postwar army and navy continues to be as overwhelming after the war as it is now, the issue of whether we should have a peacetime military draft may largely settle itself."

He cites the results of four surveys made by the Institute since last September as indicating the trend of sentiment on the question:

After the war is over do you think every able-bodied young man should be required to take military or naval training for one year?

	Yes	No	Undec.
Sept. 1944.....	63%	23%	14%
Dec. 1944.....	70%	25%	5%
Feb. 1945.....	69%	22%	9%
May 1945.....	70%	24%	6%

These tests of opinion, Director Gallup declares, show that the average American favors a large postwar Army and Navy as protection against possibility of unprovoked attack.

## Mo. Board Registers Five With Same Name

Five men named Roosevelt Davis are registered with Local Board No. 1, Charleston, Mo. None has a middle initial.



(Continued from page 1)

culture, or in the United States Merchant Marine or the merchant marine of a cobelligerent nation. Classification of registrants engaged in agriculture is governed by Sections 22.25-1 and 622.25-2 of Selective Service Regulations, and policies and procedures for registrants in the merchant marines of this and cobelligerent nations are stated in Local Board Memorandum No. 115-H.

Policies and procedures concerning physical reexamination of registrants 18 through 25 years old are outlined in detail in Local Board Memorandum No. 77-E, issued May 23, 1945.

As a general proposition concerning occupational deferment of registrants under 30 years of age, it is not permissible, or proper, to defer any such registrant who can be spared from his civilian occupation and is physically fit for military service. Emphatically, it is not expected that employers will continue to request deferment for these younger men if qualified replacements can be obtained from older men, women, or those physically unacceptable to the armed forces.

#### Cutbacks Not Large Yet

As cutbacks occur in industry and as vital war needs become less acute, it is anticipated that a considerable number of men under 30 will become available from those now occupationally deferred. However, large cutbacks cannot take place until the long pipe lines to the Pacific have been filled and needed production maintained. Therefore, it may be concluded that war industry will remain in relatively high gear for many months to come and that Selective Service must continue to consider deferment of younger registrants who are critically needed in such production.

Occupational deferments of men under 30 also will become fewer as more veterans return to industry and to the farms. The discharge of men who have served long and well in the armed forces and are entitled to be released naturally will require the calling of men who have not seen service to replace them.

#### Many in IV-F Under 26

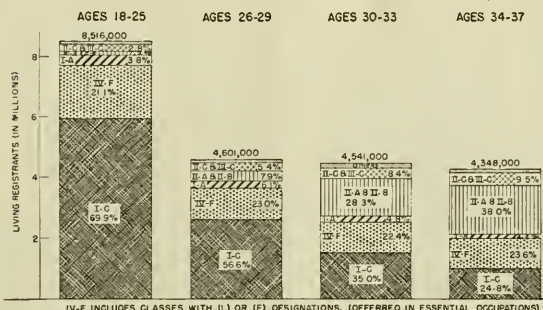
Today there exists a large pool—approximately 1,800,000—of men under 26 who are in Class IV-F. Among these there certainly should be found a considerable number capable of performing numerous duties in the armed forces. However, how many can be used to fill calls will depend upon the willingness of the Army and Navy to accept them.

With respect to men 30 or over, and those of any age found unfit for military service, local boards may permit occupational deferment for indefinite periods when it is determined that they are regularly engaged in "useful" activities—contributing to national

# Statistical Digest

June 1, 1945

CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON JUNE 1, 1945  
 OF THE 22,006,000 REGISTRANTS AGES 18 THROUGH 37



On June 1, 1945, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total	Percent
Total living registrants	22,006,000	100.0
Class I-A	891,000	4.0
(NOTE—Includes men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc.)		
Class I-A*	52,000	0.3
(NOTE—Men being processed for preinduction examinations, etc., who, without local board approval, have left employment for which they were deferred.)		
Class IV-F (rejected for military service)	3,245,000	14.8
Class II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination)	3,406,000	15.5
Classes II-A(L), II-A(F), II-B(L), and II-B(F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military service)	1,392,000	6.3
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination)	1,283,000	5.8
Classes II-C (L) and II-C (F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military service)	257,000	1.1
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases)	47,000	0.2
Unclassified	57,000	0.3
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces)	11,222,000	51.0
(NOTE—Includes registrants discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at 17, etc.)		
All other classes (includes public officials, ministers and divinity students, conscientious objectors, and ineligible aliens)	154,000	0.7

health, safety and interest, or useful to the community. Special consideration should be given to fathers in the older age group.

When a registrant leaves a war job, the farm, or the Merchant Marine, in which he is still needed, local boards must determine whether he has a moral right to do so. If the local board determines that it is the registrant's duty to remain on the job for which he has been continually deferred, the registrant, regardless of his age or marital status, no longer is entitled to the privilege of further deferment if he fails to continue on it.

## Identical Twins Confuse Nurse in Army Hospital

The Snyder twins, Clarence and Lawrence, inducted from Local Board No. 2, Xenia, Ohio, look so much alike their closest friends have difficulty identifying them. While one was in an Army hospital recently, the other went to see him and was leaving when he encountered a nurse who demanded that he return to the ward and "get back in bed." His efforts to explain were futile until he returned with the nurse and she found her patient still in bed.

## 75% Registrants Under 30 Found Fit to Fight

(Continued from page 1)

the 13,117,000 living registrants 18 through 29 who had been inducted or had enlisted in the armed forces (Class I-C); 1,858,000 (14.2%) were in Class IV-F (rejected for military service), and 991,000 (7.5%) also were unqualified for general military service and occupationally deferred in Classes II-A, II-B, or II-C with an "(L)" or "(F)" designation.

Of the remaining 13.1 percent of the registrants under 30 who had not entered military service or been found physically disqualified, 576,000 were in Class I-A.

### Occupational Deferments

There were 469,000 men under 30 in Classes II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agricultural) on June 1. This was a decrease of only 6,000 during May as compared with decreases of 128,000 in March and 116,000 in April.

Agricultural deferments (Classes II-C and III-C) of men 18 through 29 totaled 491,000 on June 1, a loss of 9,000 during May as compared with losses of 27,000 in March and 17,000 in April.

More than one-third (33.8%) of IV-F cases among registrants under 30 were findings of mental disease and mental deficiency. The most common physical defects were: Hernia, 7%; musculoskeletal, 6.9%; cardiovascular, 6.3%; neurological, 5%; and eyes, 4.9%. About 1 in every 10 rejected registrants was rejected for an obviously disqualifying defect.

The accompanying graph shows, by age groups, the percentage of registrants 18 through 37 years old in each of the various classifications.

## Flood Fails to Faze La. Board Clerk

It takes more than high water to stop a Selective Service local board clerk when duty calls, asserts L. V. Provensal, Jr., administrative officer, Louisiana State Headquarters.

As proof, Provensal submits a snapshot of Bess Pierce, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Ferriday, La., on her way to work during a recent flood stage of the Mississippi River. Miss Pierce, wearing shorts and a T-shirt and sans both shoes and stockings, is shown making her way through knee-deep water from her home to the local board office.

The son of Mrs. Bonnylin Southard, clerk, Local Board No. 14, Seward, Alaska, is a sergeant in the Army. . . . The only brother of Mrs. Gertrude K. Mazen, clerk, Local Board No. 6, Nome, Alaska, is with the American forces on Saipan. . . . Two sons and a son-in-law of Mrs. Ruth E. House and three sons-in-law of Mrs. Maude B. Alderson, clerks, Local Board No. 1, Hopewell, Va., are with the armed forces.

# Veterans Assistance Program News Notes

## Legion Demands Nation Keep Faith With Veterans

The American people have promised the veteran that his job will be waiting for him when he comes home and that promise must be kept, National Commander Edward N. Scheiberling summarized the position of The American Legion at a recent conference in Washington, D. C. The meeting, which discussed the postwar employment problem, particularly as it affects the veteran, was followed by regional conferences throughout the country.

Stating the attitude of The Legion, Commander Scheiberling said nothing must be permitted to overshadow the obligation the Nation owes to its fighting men. He continued:

"The Congress of the United States said in no uncertain terms: 'Your job will be waiting for you when you come home.' That was the intent and purpose of Congress. That was the avowed purpose of the American people. There was no uncertainty, no question, no compromise to it. And it was with this assurance that our men went to war. They left with confidence in the people of the United States. They must not come back in an attitude of suspicion or doubt.

"To the millions of those who were not employed when they left for war, we gave another promise. It was that they should be granted, on their return, a full share in the prosperity, the economic security for which they fought.

"We must make good such promises as these."

## Company Policy on Jobs For Veterans Surveyed

A more liberal policy than is required by the Selective Service Act toward veterans seeking reinstatement in former jobs is indicated by a recent survey, conducted by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States among a number of companies.

Many companies, the survey revealed, also have developed plans for the placement of former employees disabled as a result of military service. A considerable number provide in-plant training, refresher courses, foreman training, and rehabilitation programs, within the plant or through outside facilities. Some are conducting studies to determine what changes may be made, if necessary, in machines and equipment to permit operation by disabled veterans.

## Veterans Get Edge

A midwestern manufacturing company from which 19,747 men have gone into military service has had applications for reemployment from 92% of those who have been released. It has employed 1,865 of these former employees and 5,586 other veterans.

## 11% Vets Plan Private Business Enterprises, Survey Shows

Soldier postwar plans, as revealed in a survey by the Army Service Forces last summer, show that:

1. 7% of Army male personnel are definitely planning to own businesses (other than farming) after the war. Another 4% are tentatively planning private enterprises.

2. 80% of the above men have had experience in the businesses they are planning and 42% have been self-employed.

3. 50% of these men expect to enter retail trade.

4. Average initial investment will be small—not more than \$4,000. 60% of the men will need to borrow half of this.

5. Most loans are expected to be made by banks or loan companies through GI Bill loan provisions.

Types of businesses which the veterans plan to operate include: Manufacturing and wholesaling, 9%; construction and contracting, 6%; retailing—food, 10%; retailing—automotive, repairs, etc., 13%; retailing—all others, 22%; service establishments, 13%; transportation, communications, and utilities, 7%; all others—classified, 9%, unclassified, 11%.

## Erie, Pa., Manufacturers Pledge Aid to Veterans

All possible aid to returning veterans is pledged by the Manufacturers Association of Erie, Pa., in an announcement by its board of governors.

Expressing a strong feeling of obligation to assist the veteran, the Association states that its officers and members will "make every effort to provide a job or assist the applicant in getting one; advise and counsel with those seeking to enter the business field; train or retrain where necessary; and cooperate with others in the community so that, just as soon as possible, returned servicemen and women will either be in business for themselves or in productive jobs."

## Self-Employment Aids

To aid returning veterans who desire self-employment, the U. S. Department of Commerce has established 26 field offices throughout the country where veterans may obtain advice on types of business, desirable locations, prospects, trends, and operational problems. Copies of a check list for establishing retail businesses and of the "Businessmen's Bureau," which describes in detail the program of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, may be obtained at field offices of the Bureau.

## Veterans Urged To Keep Up Their Insurance

Local boards should advise a veteran, even though he is partially or totally disabled, to continue payments on National Service Life Insurance until application for waiver, on Insurance Form 357, has been filed and approved by the Veterans Administration. Then, premiums will be refunded for a period not to exceed one year before date of filing.

War Department surveys show that 69% of those in service intend to keep all or part of their National Service Life Insurance. Commercial life insurance companies urge continuance of this insurance and are advising service people on policy options and arrangements.

Upon discharge from military service, premiums must be paid to the Collections Division through the Veterans Administration. Disabled veterans granted gratuitous insurance must apply for continuance of insurance, upon a premium basis, within 6 months after disability ended.

Most of the policyholders are between 18 and 29 years old. The average policy is \$9,151.

## Work Policy to Utilize New Skills of Veterans

Jobs which will give former employees the advantage of skills acquired in military service, whenever possible, is a feature of a liberal work policy for returning veterans adopted by a large New Jersey corporation.

Approximately 2½% of the company's present working force are veterans. Approximately 15% of its employees are in the armed forces.

## Pennsylvania Survey

State Headquarters of Pennsylvania recently completed a survey of all veterans of World War II discharged or separated from service prior to January 1, 1945. The total is 96,370. Here are some interesting facts: Self-employed—4,000; rehired by former employer—29,684; employed by new employer—37,235; vocational rehabilitation students—1,364; hospitalized—815; known to be unemployed—2,632.

## Missouri Boards on Job

Missouri local boards are taking an energetic part in the Selective Service Veterans Assistance Program. A report for January shows that they gave substantial aid to more than two-thirds of their returning veterans. Activities for that month included 24.1% returned to former jobs, 24.8% directed to new jobs, 5% to other agencies, and 13.9% still in process of obtaining employment.

## Selective Service Gave Me Real Help, Says This Veteran

"Your letter of December 19, 1944 is one that I would like to put in the hand of every returning veteran, writes a returning veteran to the chief of a State Headquarters Veteran Personnel Division. And he tells why:

"It is evidence of supreme effort to aid returning GI Joes as well as of our continued interest in my particular case."

That is the spirit of Selective Service's program to aid the returning veteran—to give real help. Let's strive to make as good a record in Veterans Assistance as we did in the building of the world's greatest Army and Navy.

## Discharge Papers Should Be Recorded

All veterans should be urged by local boards to have their discharge certificates recorded in the county recorder's office. Many States provide this service for veterans without charge; others charge a small fee.

It is also advisable for veterans to procure photostatic copies of these papers, if possible, in case the original becomes damaged or is lost.

## Movie Shows Problems Of Typical Veterans

"Honorable Discharge," a new release in the "This Is America" series of motion picture shorts by RKO Radio Pictures, Inc., is playing at local theaters. It includes a sequence on the aid given to veterans by local boards.

## Getting Those Jobs Ready

Most companies reporting in a recent survey by the Cleveland Industrial Committee on Veterans state they are making an inventory and analysis of jobs formerly held by employees now in military service to facilitate their reinstatement. Several firms are preparing tables of equivalent jobs to avoid needless delay in fulfilling their reemployment responsibilities. Selective Service may well encourage employers throughout the country to take similar steps.

## Farming Data for Veterans

Returning servicemen and women who contemplate farming can obtain helpful data from a booklet entitled "Shall I Be a Farmer?" issued by the Department of Agriculture through the Farm Security Administration. This and similar literature may be obtained from the United Armed Forces Institute, Madison 3, Wis., the War and Navy Departments, or Department of Agriculture Extension offices.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

## Calls for Men To Relieve War Veterans To Be Filled from Registrants Under 26

### *Veterans Must Have Equality Of Job Opportunities, Hershey Declares*

There has been much discussion, which continues, concerning the rights of veterans for job preference on their return to civilian life. Much of this talk ignores the direct mandate of statutory law as well as the Nation's moral obligation to the men who fought and suffered to preserve for all of us the opportunity for gainful occupation under democratic conditions. It proceeds largely from hypotheses that beg both questions.

Succinctly, the law governing the replacement of veterans in civilian economy guarantees to them only such job preference as is needed to preserve the equality of job opportunity they might have lost because of their service in the armed forces. Paradoxical as it may seem, all job preference given to veterans is given to make job equality for veterans possible.

President Truman, in a recent interview, given to a service publication while he was in Germany, put the proposition tersely and clearly when he declared:

*"All they (the veterans) want is a square break, and that's what they're going to get."*

He added that he foresees "no very serious trouble" for returning veterans who want jobs; that he believes American employers will be cooperative in rehiring them. And he emphasized that the law provides the machinery to force unwilling employers to rehire their veterans as well as to cooperate with those who are eager or willing to do so.

Congress, as the President pointed out, has given by law job preference to veterans—has guaranteed to them that they will not lose job opportunity because they fought to protect the jobs to which they would return. Under the provisions of the law and the operations of our democratic government, only a court of the United

*(Continued on page 2, column 1)*

### *Public Approves Selective Service Nation-Wide Poll Reveals*

Public sentiment continues highly commendatory of the manner in which local boards are administering the Selective Service Act, according to the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Announcing the results of a recent poll on the question, "Do you think the draft is being handled fairly in your community?" George Gallup, director of the Institute, commented that they presented "a gratifying picture to the thousands of men who have served on these draft boards during the war." They showed, he pointed

out, that "in spite of the fact that millions of men have passed before these boards, the public is overwhelmingly of the feeling that the boards have been fair."

The Institute's table showing sentiment concerning Selective Service local boards was:

	Yes	No
May 1941.....	93%	7%
May 1942.....	88%	12%
November 1942.....	82%	18%
January 1945.....	75%	25%
TODAY.....	79%	21%

*(Continued on page 2, column 2)*

### Returning Warriors To Get First Chance for Peacetime Employment

Majority of Selectees for Induction Each Month  
Will Be 18 Years Old; Volunteers Only  
Acceptable in 26 through 37 Group

With the surrender of Japan, recruitment needs of the Army and Navy are reduced to requirements for replacements to permit war veterans of long service and those with dependents to return to their homes and their peacetime occupations.

For this reason and coincident with his announcement that the Japanese Government had accepted surrender terms on August 14, President Truman decreed a substantial reduction in size of Selective Service calls and lowered the age of acceptability for induction from under 38 to under 26 years old, except for volunteers.

It is expected that most of the registrants called will be those who register as they become 18 years old.

The additional number needed to fill each call will be selected from among other registrants under 26 years of age who are not eligible for deferment. Special preference for occupational deferment in the under-26 age group will be given to registrants engaged in transportation and coal mining.

No registrant who is 26 years old or over will be ordered to induction, or to preinduction physical examination, unless he volunteers.

#### Veterans Earned Preference

This new policy for military recruitment—as the Nation swings from warfare to peacetime readjustment—is based on consideration for national economic and social welfare as a general proposition as well as regard for fairness and justice to the individual veterans.

The younger registrant who is being selected today to relieve the veteran of the battle lines will be trained to serve in occupation forces and in logistics. Japan's surrender has relieved him of the perils of combat faced by the veteran he will replace.

*(Continued on page 3, column 1)*

### Registrant Buys Bond Through Local Board

Varied services outside their duties are requested frequently of local board members and are cheerfully performed when possible. One such request, received by Local Board No. 1, Camden, Tenn., from a registrant now engaged in vital production in Louisville, Ky., was to buy for him a \$50 War Bond.

### Atomic Bomb Invention Aided by Deferments

As the story of the atomic bomb, so dramatically introduced to the world by American aviators over Japan, unfolds, the contribution made to its success by Selective Service local boards and appeals boards should not go unnoted. Much of the important work connected with its invention was done by registrants upon whose deferment from military service these boards had to pass.

In considering these deferments, the local boards and appeal boards had little more than faith to go on. They were told that the registrants were employed by the Manhattan District Engineers and that they possessed a certain background and had acquired certain experience. They were not told just what these men were doing nor what was expected to be accomplished. Their decisions, therefore, had to be based largely on faith in those in charge of the program—faith that has been richly rewarded.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

Publication is approved by the Director, Bureau of the Budget, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.

This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume V JULY-AUGUST 1945 Numbers 7 and 8

## Veterans Must Have Equality Of Job Opportunities

(Continued from page 1)

States can deny, with finality, to a veteran the right to work on a job he believes belongs to him.

The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 specifically provides job preference for veterans. It provides that, if the veteran's military service was satisfactory, and he applied for his former civilian position, Federal or private, within 90 days after release by the military, "*such person shall be restored to such position or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay.*" Concerning private employers, these words were added, "*unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so.*" And another provision requires that the veteran who has been restored shall not be discharged without cause within one year.

Job preference for veterans is again stipulated and stressed in the GI Bill of Rights: "Congress declares as its intent and purpose that . . . policies shall be promulgated and administered so as to provide for them (the veterans) the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment." Congress put that provision into the Nation's law more than a year ago, and has not changed it.

Only Congress can change the law. Aside from the responsibility of the Director of Selective Service to administer the statutory provisions, no legal authority is given by the act to any individual, or any administrative body, to adjudicate the job rights of veterans either directly or indirectly. United States district attorneys have the responsibility to represent veterans if they must go to court to obtain their civilian job rights, and the district courts of the United States are empowered to enforce compliance with the law's provisions.

The Selective Service Act requires that "The Director of Selective Service . . . shall establish a personnel division with adequate facilities to render aid in the replacement in their former positions or in securing positions" for "those who have satisfactorily completed their service." That division has been established and Selective Service is prepared to aid all veterans in securing "*the maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment*" which Congress intended they should have on return to civilian life. It is functioning through more than 6,400 local boards, their clerical staffs and reemployment committeemen in cooperation with their State headquarters.

The Nation sent her sons to war. The men who went to war saved our homeland, all the jobs, and the lives of those who stayed behind. Congress enacted law to restore, partially, the opportunities for gainful employment which the veterans lost when they went to war. Selective Service has a mandate—a legal and a moral obligation—to aid these veterans when they want jobs, old or new. The veterans have not failed us; we shall not fail them!

Lewis B. Hershey,

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

August 11 (Transmittal Memo No. 209). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-H, as amended, "*Deferred of Men in the Merchant Marine of the United States and in Training Therefor and Men in the Merchant Marine of Cobelligerent Nations.*"

August 10 (Transmittal Memo No. 208). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 189, as amended, "*Classification, Physical Examination, and Induction of United States Citizens Who Are Outside of the United States.*"

August 7 (Transmittal Memo No. 207). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 199, "*Cancellation of Registration.*"

August 6 (Transmittal Memo No. 206). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-K, as amended, "*Special Consideration for Certain Employees of Western Railroads.*"

August 2 (Transmittal Memo No. 205). Subject: Amended Instruction No. 1 for Form 110 and Amended Instruction No. 1 for Form 221.

August 1 (Transmittal Memo No. 204). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 80, as amended, "*Discharge from the Armed Forces,*" and Local Board Memorandum No. 198, "*Repatriates.*"

### Kin of Servicemen Vote 71 Percent For Training

(Continued from page 1)

Likewise, the Institute's latest coast-to-coast poll concerning post-war military training showed more than two-thirds favorable to requiring able-bodied young men to take a year's military training during peacetime. The results were: Yes, 69%; No, 24%; Undecided, 7%.

Director Gallup also pointed out that the favorable vote among families of men in the armed forces was high, totaling 71 percent as compared to 68 percent among persons with no kin in service. Another outstanding fact was "the remarkable uniformity of opinion by sex and by age on the military training issue." He cited data from the July 1945 survey on the question, "*After this war is over, do you think every able-bodied young man should be required to take military or naval training?*" which showed:

	Yes	No	Undec.
Men	68%	25%	7%
Women	70%	23%	7%
Age 21-29	72%	22%	6%
30-49	69%	24%	7%
50 and over	68%	25%	7%

Servicemen in uniform were not included in the polling because military regulations do not permit civilian poll-takers to question them.

July 21 (Transmittal Memo. No. 203). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 173-A, "*Information Concerning Whereabouts of Absentees From Army.*"

July 19 (Transmittal Memo. No. 202). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 197-B, "*Disposal of Certain Obsolete Publications.*"

July 18 (Transmittal Memo. No. 201). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-K, as amended, "*Special Consideration for Certain Employees of Western Railroads.*"

July 18 (Transmittal Memo. No. 200). Subject: New Form 59-A, "*Employers Report to Local Board,*" and New Form 412, "*Withdrawal of Certification.*"

July 13 (Transmittal Memo. No. 199). Subject: Forms 32, 32-A, 32-B, 32-C, and 36.

July 7 (Transmittal Memo. No. 198). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 77-C, reissued, "*Classification of Registrants Separated by Discharge or Relieved from Active Duty by the Land or Naval Forces of the United States,*" and Local Board Memorandum No. 115-I, as amended, "*Registrants Who Leave Employment for Which Deferred in Class II-A or Class II-B.*"

June 29 (Transmittal Memo. No. 197). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 129, as amended, "*Optional Service by Nondeclarant Aliens in Armed Forces of Cobelligerent Nations,*" and Local Board Memorandum No. 197-A, "*Disposal of Records—Fourth Registration.*"

June 29 (Transmittal Memo. No. 196). Subject: Discontinuance of Form 54, Filing Folder; Form Disposal Instructions for Forms 54 and 311; Reprint of Form Disposal Instruction for Form 3B, and Reprints of Pages 3 and 4 of Instruction No. 1 for Form 110.

June 23 (Transmittal Memo. No. 195). Subject: Local Board Action Report (Form 110) (Revised July 1, 1945) and Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended August 1, 1945; Amended Instruction No. 1 (effective August 1, 1945) for Form 110; Discontinuance, on August 1, 1945, of List of Registrants (Form 3B), and Form Disposal Instructions for Forms 3B and 110.

### Regulations Reprinted

Selective Service Regulations as amended through Amendment No. 334, which was included in Packet No. 68, issued July 23, are being reprinted in their entirety. This will be known as the Third Printing of the Second Edition, Selective Service Regulations, and will be issued as Packet No. 1, dated August 1, 1945.

Circulation outside the Selective Service System will be through the Government Printing Office by subscription. Requests should be addressed to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.



# Men Under 26 Will Replace War Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

It is more than a fair exchange. He merely steps aside from a job for a man who stepped into battle for him.

The veterans who will return to homes and jobs, as the younger registrants are inducted, are those whose maturity and domestic obligations as well as their war service demand their speedy relocation in civilian economy. Their early readjustment is necessary not only to provide for them that "maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment" which was guaranteed by Congress and also is their moral right but also because it is patently essential to public interest that they become so readjusted before their vigor and vision are abated.

From a purely practical standpoint, also, the policy of replacing veterans with younger registrants furthers national interest by effecting a material reduction of drain from the national treasury. It will remove from the pay rolls of the military establishment thousands of men whose dependents now draw considerable sums in addition to the pay servicemen receive as individuals.

And in this same connection, local boards, when considering occupational deferments for registrants under 26, will give preference to fathers when all other factors are equal.

## Clerk Gets Orchid From Selectee

While it is not unusual for registrants to express appreciation for courteous treatment by local board personnel, it was a surprise to Mrs. Violet C. Griffin, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Titusville, Fla., last month, when a departing selectee presented her with an orchid.

The registrant said he wanted to show his appreciation of the courteous consideration received from local board members and clerks.

Mrs. Griffin has been clerk for the Titusville board since January 1941.

Mrs. Helen Cromer and Miss Connie White have been clerks for Local Board No. 1, Hoopston, Ill., since it was organized. . . . The husband of Mrs. Dudley Hendricks, clerk, Local Board No. 34, Burkesville, Ky., has been wounded in France. . . . Thomas A. Stewart, clerk, Local Board No. 161, Dixon, Ky., has attended every meeting of the board.

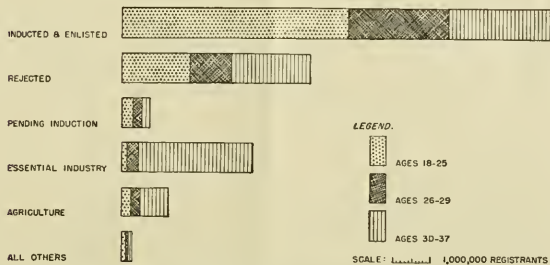
### Among Our Clerks

Three sons of William D. Cotter, clerk, Local Board No. 104, Chicago, Ill., and the husband of his assistant, Mrs. Mary Morgan, are serving overseas. . . . H. L. Shackelford has been clerk of Local Board No. 2, Mobile, Ala., since 1940. His son has been in

## Statistical Digest

August 1, 1945

CLASSIFICATION STATUS ON AUGUST 1, 1945  
OF THE 22,029,000 REGISTRANTS AGES 18 THROUGH 37



On August 1, 1945, the national military manpower pool of male registrants, ages 18 through 37, was as follows:

	Total	Percent
Total living registrants.....	22, 029, 000	100.0
Class I-A.....	658, 000	3.0
(NOTE.—Includes men being processed for preinduction examination, postponed inductions, appeals, etc. Of the total number in Class I-A, 299,000 are 18 through 25, who are being processed and of whom only about 50,000 are available to fill a call at any one time.)		
Class IV-F (rejected for military service).....	3, 256, 000	14.8
Class II-A and II-B (deferred in occupations other than agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination, and of whom 107,000 are aged 18 through 25).....	3, 445, 000	15.6
Classes II-A(L), II-A(F), II-B(L), and II-B(F) (deferred in occupations other than agriculture and not qualified for general military service).....	1, 409, 000	6.4
Classes II-C and III-C (deferred in agriculture most of whom have not had physical examination, and of whom 239,000 are aged 18 through 25).....	1, 265, 000	5.8
Classes II-C(L) and II-C(F) (deferred in agriculture and not qualified for general military service).....	272, 000	1.2
Class III-D (deferred as hardship cases).....	45, 000	0.2
Unclassified.....	87, 000	0.4
Class I-C (registrants who have become members of the armed forces).....	11, 430, 000	51.9
(NOTE.—Includes registrants discharged or transferred to the Reserves. Does not include registrants 38 or over, women, or nonregistered enlisted men, i. e., men enlisted at 17, etc.)		
All other classes (includes public officials, ministers and divinity students, conscientious objectors, and aliens).....	162, 000	0.7

service since September 1940. . . . The son of Mrs. Mary T. Thaggard, clerk, Local Board No. 3, Fort Worth, Tex., has received the Purple Heart.

The husband of Mrs. Evelyn Norton, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Wooster, Ohio, is a World War I veteran and both of her assistants have near kin in the present war. The husband of Mrs. Virginia Yund and the brother of Miss Annabelle Zaugg are overseas.

Ray H. Rutman, clerk, Local Board No. 3, Portsmouth, Ohio, has a complete file of this Monthly Bulletin, beginning with January 1941. . . . The only son of Mrs. Ethel M. Wilder, clerk, Local Board No. 11, Petersburg, Alaska, is in the Army. . . . Nora Q. Cameron, clerk, Local Board No. 17, Downieville, Calif., has served since 1940 and was a member of the Advisory Board for World War I.

## Basic Records Properly Culled Form Archives

Theoretically, every piece of paper upon which anything has been written by any Federal employee becomes a "record." Such "records" must be appraised to determine their ultimate disposition. They will either be declared for salvage disposal or earmarked for preservation as a permanent record.

No Government department or agency could, or should, command the space required to store its paper "records" in toto, nor justify the cost. Material destined for the National Archives, therefore, must be limited to essential records, but, they must include all essential records.

This thought—that the well-planned disposal of extraneous records by National Headquarters has for its primary purpose the preservation of the truly essential archives—must be kept particularly in mind by all Selective Service personnel now that such winnowing of the records is becoming increasingly accelerated.

### Authorization Required

It is essential that a full and proper record of the Selective Service System be maintained as a permanent record. Therefore, no document of any character in the files of the Selective Service System may be legally destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, without sanction of the Director who makes application to the Chief Archivist of the United States, who in turn secures approval from Congress, for specific authorization in each case. Each and every time a disposal authorization, directing disposal of any material is sent out by National Headquarters, it designates each item and nothing not authorized may be included.

### Boards Are Custodians

Until such time as the eventual disposition of Selective Service records has been determined by Congress, the bulk of Selective Service records, such as the registrants' cover sheets, registration cards, classification records, correspondence files, administrative and fiscal forms, will be maintained at the local boards, appeal boards, and State headquarters as permanent records. In the meantime, disposition will be made of such other records as may be authorized. It is important, therefore, that no record of any sort be destroyed without official confirmation being first obtained so as to conform with the orderly and economic procedure established by National Headquarters.

## Friday the 13th No "Jinx"

"Friday" and "13," even in combination, hold no connotation of bad luck for Col. Howard E. Reed, State Director of Selective Service for Colorado. It was on Friday, July 13, that he was notified of his full colonelcy.

# Veterans Assistance Program News Notes

## Bar Associations To Help Veterans And Dependents

Extension of its legal-assistance program for members of the armed forces to include veterans of the present war and their dependents has been recommended to State and local bar associations by the Committee on War Work of the American Bar Association.

This assistance would embrace personal legal problems arising as a result of, or during, service with the armed forces and would be available for a period of 6 months following the veteran's separation from active service, and for such additional period as might be necessary or appropriate.

In addition, the American Bar Association has also recommended that local associations render service in connection with reemployment rights at the request of the United States attorney and establish adequate placement programs for returning lawyer veterans.

## Hershey Backs Veterans In Two Radio Debates

The legal and moral rights of veterans for job preference were advocated by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in two radio debates over Nation-wide hook-ups in July.

Debating the question "Should War Veterans Have Job Preference?" General Hershey spoke in the affirmative over the American Broadcasting Co. network on July 26, under the auspices of the American Town Meeting of the Air. Likewise, discussing "Veterans and Jobs" over the Mutual Broadcasting System network on July 31, as a participant in the American Forum of the Air program, he again maintained the veterans' rights.

## Glass Firm Offers Jobs To All of Its Veterans

A large glass manufacturing corporation is offering jobs to "any veteran who had worked for the company at least 1,200 hours during 12 months preceding entrance into armed services," besides providing for the reinstatement of all veterans entitled to reemployment under the Selective Service Act.

## Illinois Cooperative

A large majority of Illinois veterans returning to civilian life—more than 70 percent—indicate desire to return to their old jobs. And Illinois employers are welcoming them back, according to records, which do not show any case where court action has been necessary to restore a former serviceman to his former position.

## Local Boards To Give Service Women Aid On Job Rights

Servicewomen discharged under honorable conditions from the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard have the same reemployment rights as male veterans and Selective Service local boards have the same obligation to assist them, if they meet legal requirements.

The Service Extension Act of 1941 extended the mandatory reemployment rights of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, to all persons who have served in the land or naval forces since May 1, 1940, and it is anticipated that a percentage of discharged servicewomen will be returning to their old employment.

It is true that many of these women are married, or soon will be, and will not return to their old jobs. Military training may qualify some women for new types of employment. However, those who desire their former or a similar job are assured of reemployment rights.

While the returning servicewoman is not required to register with a local board, she should feel free to get into contact with the local board in her community and may feel assured that she will be given all possible assistance to reinstatement in her former position or in obtaining new employment.

## Michigan "Newsgram" Peps Up Program

A mimeographed "Veterans' Newsgram" issued by Michigan State Selective Service Headquarters for distribution among local boards is proving a valuable aid to the success of the Veterans' Assistance Program in that State. It not only keeps the local boards informed of the progress of the program in their State but also acquaints them with the cooperation being received from employers and gives helpful suggestions for handling the various types of problems presented by the veterans.

The July issue reveals that 81,819 veterans had been processed by Michigan local boards to that date.

Michigan local boards are requested to send suggestions which may be helpful to other boards in carrying out the veterans' program successfully.

## Cleveland Broadcast Dramatizes Veterans

Employment problems of returning veterans are dramatically presented in a broadcast by Station WGAR, Cleveland, Ohio, on Sundays at 12:45 p. m. (E. W. T.) under the auspices of the Cuyahoga County Council of Reemployment Committeemen. The program, "Honorable Discharge," is produced by the Cleveland Play House.

## Mississippi Uses Radio Effectively To Promote Veterans Aid Program

A highly successful series of radio broadcasts, to instruct the veteran concerning his rights and to coordinate assistance given to him, has just been completed under the auspices of the Mississippi Selective Service State Headquarters. Broadcasts of 15 minutes each were made on Saturday afternoons over a period of 4 months, with 13 stations in the State-wide hook-up.

The theme of the series, "When Our Warriors Return," was the readjustment of the veteran into the life of the

community. It was discussed from the individual viewpoint, the community level, development of job opportunities, and sympathetic counseling and assistance. Questions were answered in each program, "America" and the national anthem were played, and a 10-minute talk was made by a guest speaker.

### Notables on Programs

Gov. Thomas L. Bailey, of Mississippi, opened the series and Attorney General Greek L. Rice, Col. Lawrence W. Long, State Director of Selective Service, and Commander George Ditto, of the American Legion, also spoke on the early programs. Among the other speakers were representatives of the State department of education, the State health officer, veterans' organizations, Red Cross, United States Employment Service, Unemployment Compensation Commission, Veterans Administration, and Department of Public Welfare.

## War Dept. Speeds Up Its Reemployment Of Veterans

Seeking to set the example for Government departments as regards veterans' reemployment, the War Department has inaugurated a training program for personnel officers of divisions which employ large numbers of civilians.

Selected personnel of the Army Service Forces and the Army Air Forces will be instructed as to the rights and privileges of returning veterans and training teams will be formed within the larger War Department installations.

More than 400,000 civilian employees of the War Department have entered the armed forces or the Merchant Marine. Every effort will be made to restore to duty with ASF or AAF all veterans who desire their former positions.

Preference will be to put a returning veteran into a job within the area in which he was originally employed. If the veteran's former place no longer exists, and there is no equivalent position within the same area, then his original prewar place of work will become his "monitoring station." Through this station, it will be War Department policy to place the veteran in some other installation, regardless of force or service lines, where his skill qualifies him for the work.

## Ohio Employers Prefer Veterans

Ohio employers plan to give preference to veterans in hiring new employees in addition to reinstating old ones, according to a recent survey made in Cleveland.

A large majority of the firms surveyed said they would give preference to veterans who are former employees but who had no legal reemployment rights and indicated that they would give preference also to veterans generally in hiring new employees.

## World War I Veterans Commend Local Boards

Declaring the personnel of Selective Service is well trained and properly equipped to aid returning veterans, the National Executive Committee of the Twenty-ninth Division Association, an organization of World War I veterans, has gone on record to channel all of them through their local boards.

Well-meaning citizens seeking to aid veterans through other channels are sometimes detrimental rather than helpful due to inexperience, duplication of service, or lack of facilities, a resolution adopted by the committee at a recent meeting in Baltimore, Md., declares.

## OWI Movie To Tell Veteran What He Should Know

"What Every Veteran Should Know," a motion picture short sponsored by the Office of War Information, soon will be on view at theaters throughout the country.

The attention of Selective Service personnel is invited particularly to this film because it not only advises veterans as to their reemployment and other rights but also of procedure to obtain them.

This movie will be released commercially about September 1, and it is suggested that Selective Service personnel inquire of their local theater managers when it will be shown.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 1945 Number 9

## "Handbook" Defining Job Rights of Veterans Issued as Official Guide for Local Boards

**Veterans Aid Is Not a Problem Unless It Is Regarded as One**  
*Hershey Asserts*

Much of the measure of the success which will attend the operation of the Veterans Assistance Program depends upon the cooperation of our Local Boards, particularly upon the efficiency and tact of the Local Board clerks. They are the veteran's first contact for his relocation in civilian life.

Many veterans will return to their homes and civilian pursuits with some uncertainty as to how they will be received, how they will be regarded, and, therefore, as to how they will be able to readjust themselves. It is essential that these veterans be heartened; it would be deplorable if any should be discouraged.

The law gives to the veteran who meets the reemployment conditions of eligibility it specifies the absolute right to his former position or a position of like seniority, status, and pay. It is the duty of Selective Service to see that he enjoys that right. And it also is the responsibility of Selective Service to make certain that every veteran receives any assistance he needs to obtain his rightful share of the freedom of life and pleasure which he fought to preserve.

It was for this purpose that the Veterans Assistance Program was

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

**Manual Interprets Pertinent Laws; States Policy; Outlines Procedure**

Designed Primarily for Use of Selective Service Personnel but also Made Available to Others Cooperating on Veterans Assistance

Outlining, codifying, and interpreting the entire Veterans Assistance Program in concise yet clear and comprehensive form, a *Veterans Assistance Handbook* has been prepared by National Headquarters and is being distributed to the personnel of the Selective Service System.

### Allied Nations Planning Peacetime Training

Most of our Allies are planning to continue, or establish, compulsory peacetime military training, according to a survey reported by the Associated Press in a recent dispatch from London.

Pointing out that peacetime conscription has long been the basis for continental military power, the dispatch says it "seems destined for a larger role in the world's postwar military establishments." The survey, it announces, revealed official support of compulsory military training in Great Britain, Canada, and New Zealand—all powers which depended upon voluntary enlistments before World War II. The dispatch continues:

"Australia, which had peacetime conscription for national defense only, plans to continue on the same basis. Holland contemplates no changes in her present compulsory military service laws before 1946. France, which puts every physically qualified man of 21 into uniform for 2 years unless he is a navy or air force volunteer, intends to continue that policy."

Pending a decision on compulsory peacetime training, Great Britain continues to draft men from 18 to 30 to replace those demobilized, the dispatch says, while Canada watches developments in the United States, "with the possibility that if the United States adopts such a program, Canada would follow suit."

This *Handbook* supersedes Local Board Memorandums Nos. 190, 190-A, 190-B, and 191, and sets forth broad policies for the guidance of all Selective Service agencies in carrying out the Veterans Assistance Program.

While designed primarily for Selective Service personnel, and particularly to aid Local Boards on veterans' reemployment problems and in their operations as Veterans Information Centers, the *Handbook* also will be made available to other agencies, organizations, and persons concerned with veterans assistance, in response to widespread demands. Distribution outside the Selective Service System will be made through the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

### Official and Comprehensive

Constituting the official statement of policy and operating procedure of the Selective Service System for the assistance of veterans, and including résumés and interpretations of the laws upon which they are based, the *Handbook* is divided into four parts and an appendix, the whole comprising approximately 600 pages, 6 inches wide by 9½ inches deep. It is contained in a loose-leaf binder to permit inclusion of supplements which will be issued from time to time.

The scope of contents is indicated by the headings: Part I—"The Veteran and Government"; Part II—"Selective Service Operations"; Part III—"Statutory Reemployment Rights"; Part IV—"Privileges, Rights, and Benefits of the Veteran." The Appendix, comprising more than 300 pages, includes reprints of laws and administrative orders concerning veterans' assistance

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## U. S. District Court Rules On Veterans Job Rights

The right of a veteran reinstated in his former position to continue at work, regardless of the seniority rights of nonveteran employees, was upheld by a recent decision of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York.

The suit was brought by Abraham Fishgold, a former serviceman, against the Sullivan Dry Dock & Repair Corporation. Fishgold had been restored to his former position as a welder but when cutbacks became necessary he was laid off periodically in favor of a nonveteran welder who had been hired some 3 weeks before Fishgold originally entered the employ of the Sullivan Corporation. Fishgold sued for pay covering the period he was laid

off. Marine and Shipbuilding Workers' Union of America, CIO, Local 13, was permitted to intervene as an interested party.

Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo, in deciding for Fishgold, cited Section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act, which provides that a veteran who has left his job to enter military service, when specified conditions are met, shall be restored to his former position "or to a position of like seniority, status, and pay unless the employer's circumstances have so changed as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so." He said:

"And I take that to mean that this plaintiff is entitled to come back to

(Continued on page 4, column 4)

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

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Volume V

SEPTEMBER 1945

Number 9

## Veterans Aid Is Not a Problem Unless It Is Regarded as One

(Continued from page 1)

authorized and formulated. This program begins with and rests upon the Selective Service Local Boards. They have specific responsibilities in connection with the reemployment of veterans and also have been designated Veterans Information Centers for the initiation of operations in all phases of the program. For their guidance, the *Veterans Assistance Handbook* was prepared by National Headquarters and is being distributed throughout the Selective Service System.

Assistance to the veteran who wants and needs assistance is the broad objective of the Veterans Assistance Program. Whether he wants and needs assistance is a decision for the veteran himself to make. If he does, it is our duty to give it to him promptly and to the utmost.

There has been so much talk, argument, and arm waving about the veteran that there is an inclination to look upon him as a person apart from the rest of society. This results neither to the interest of the veteran nor to society as a whole.

After all, the American veteran is a human being who, before entering military service, was a part of this Nation's alert, intelligent, civilian population. Temporarily, he was transferred to a mode of life quite different than that to which he was accustomed.

This change was abrupt, revolutionary, and in many instances will have continued over a considerable period. But for the average veteran it is temporary and, unless he has sustained a disability which will render him incapable of resuming his former manner of life, he will not become a problem to his family, his business, or to society.

Most of our veterans, likewise, will return to civilian life without need of special assistance to take up their duties and responsibilities to their families and to society. Most of those who left jobs will want to return to them and will be capable of filling them. The great majority of employers also will welcome the veteran back to his job.

It is our purpose in Selective Service to give to the veteran, to the best of our ability, all advice and assistance he requests. But we do not conceive it to be our function to interfere with his business, to embarrass him, to burden, confuse, coddle, or unduly influence him.

The rendering of assistance to a veteran is not a "problem." It is an opportunity and a welcome responsibility.

Lewis B. Hershey

Director of Selective Service.

## THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY WASHINGTON

September 16, 1945

My dear General Hershey:

The Navy congratulates you and your country-wide organization on this Fifth Anniversary of Selective Service.

More than a million and a half men entered the United States Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps through Selective Service. For your organization's performance of a huge and most difficult task the Navy has both gratitude and respect.

Sincerely yours,

James Forrestal

James Forrestal

Major General Lewis B. Hershey  
Director of Selective Service  
Washington, D. C.

## Official Notices

September 6 (Transmittal Memo. No. 216). *Subject:* Instruction No. 2 for Form 110 and Amended Example attached to Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended August 2, 1945.

September 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 215). *Subject:* Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda, Table of Current Local Board Memoranda, and Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda; all as of September 1, 1945.

September 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 214). *Subject:* Table of Current Forms and Instructions and Table of Discontinued Forms and Instructions, both as of September 1, 1945, and Discontinuance of DSS Forms 42 Sup., 62, 329, and 1008.

August 31 (Transmittal Memo. No. 213). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture and Merchant Marine."

August 24 (Transmittal Memo. No. 212). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115-L, "Consideration for Registrants Engaged in the Production of Coal."

August 22 (Transmittal Memo. No. 211). *Subject:* Revised DSS Forms 213 and 275; Discontinuance of DSS Forms 39A, 42-B, and 167; and Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 3, 25, 44, 57, 279, 280, and 281.

August 20 (Transmittal Memo. No. 210). *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 14, "Application for Issuance of Duplicate Registration Certificate," and Instruction No. 1 for Form 14.

## All Kin of W. Va. Board Personnel Serve in Navy

The Navy has a 100% score among the kin of the personnel of Local Board No. 1, Welch, W. Va.

These seagoing warriors include: The son of Chairman Otis E. St. Clair; a son and a daughter of V. B. McClaugherty, board member; the son of Mrs. Opal M. Wolfe, clerk; the brother of Helen Wilson, assistant clerk, and the husband of Mrs. Margaret J. McAlevy, typist.

## "I'm a Better Man" Two Draftees Write Local Boards

"It has done me more good to have been in the Army this past year than all the many years that I wasted," says a letter dated in Germany and written by a registrant with Local Board No. 2, Woodburn, Oregon.

"I didn't use to be a very nice guy—too self-centered to ever amount to much," he writes. "I know now that to succeed in this world you have to work with other people. I don't know how to express the way I feel very well, but I'd like you to know how grateful I am to you for giving me the chance to be a man."

And Ted C. Lambert, of the U. S. Navy, writes to the members of Local Board No. 184, Glendale, Calif., in similar vein.

"Please be informed," he says, "that there is at least one serviceman who appreciates your efforts."



# Basic Policies Protect Job Rights of Veterans

## Statutory Provisions For Reemployment Interpreted

(Continued from page 1)

and résumés of court decisions affecting veterans' rights.

Probably most significant of the purpose of Selective Service to assist the veteran to the utmost in obtaining his legal rights and that "maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment," which Congress declared as its intent and purpose, are the policies set forth in Part III—"Statutory Employment Rights." Six chapter headings in this section of the *Handbook* set forth policy regarding Section 8 of the Selective Service Act. These are: (1) "The Reemployment Provisions"; (2) "Satisfactory Completion of Service"; (3) "Positions Other Than Temporary"; (4) "Qualified to Perform Duties on, but Subsequent to May 1, 1940, have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States, including the women's components thereof; (d) reserve officers of the United States Public Health Service called to active duty after November 11, 1943; (e) any person entering service in the Merchant Marine after May 1, 1940, within the meaning of Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Persons to whom the reemployment rights of war veterans apply are identified (Part III—Chap. 1) as (a) all registrants inducted under the Selective Service Act since it became effective in September 1940; (b) members of any reserve component of the land or naval forces who were on active duty on or before August 27, 1940, or who were called to active duty after that date; (c) all persons who, subsequent to May 1, 1940, have entered upon active military or naval service in the land or naval forces of the United States, including the women's components thereof; (d) reserve officers of the United States Public Health Service called to active duty after November 11, 1943; (e) any person entering service in the Merchant Marine after May 1, 1940, within the meaning of Public Law 87, Seventy-eighth Congress.

The law provides that if a veteran left a position in private or Federal employ other than temporary to enter active military service, has satisfactorily completed that service, is still qualified to perform the duties of his former civilian position and makes application for reinstatement within 90 days after severance from the military establishment, he has absolute right to reinstatement, unless in the case of a private employer, it is proved to be impossible or unreasonable for the employer to so reinstate him due to a change in the employer's circumstances.

With regard to satisfactory completion of service, the *Handbook* (Part III—Chap. 2) points out that the law requires that a certificate must be given to a veteran who "has satisfactorily completed his period of active duty or period of training and service." Relief from active duty or from active military service is accomplished by either (1) discharge or (2) transfer to inactive status.

### Definition of Position

Policy concerning a position "other than temporary" puts the burden of proof upon the former employer. Local Boards are instructed that in all border-line cases "doubt as to whether the position left by the veteran was temporary should be resolved in favor of the veteran," and that the character of the employment relationship should govern rather than the particular assignment being carried out by the former employee when he entered military service.

In the same connection, it is held that the fact that work is performed

## Boards To Give All Veterans All Possible Assistance

Every veteran who calls at a Local Board office, regardless of whether or not he is a registrant of that Local Board should be made to feel that he is welcome. The facilities of a Selective Service Local Board are available to every veteran, irrespective of his type of discharge.

These fundamentals of the moral obligation the Nation owes to all war veterans, which goes beyond the responsibilities imposed by law, are stressed in the *Veterans Assistance Handbook* just issued by National Headquarters.

Every Local Board has hung out, in effect, a "Welcome Back" sign for the returning veteran, the *Handbook* (Part II, Chap. 3) points out. It continues:

"When the veteran calls at a Local Board office, or writes, or telephones, ordinarily it will be the Local Board clerk who greets him or answers his communication. It goes without saying that the greeting of the Local Board clerk, whether in person, on the telephone, or in writing, should be courteous and friendly."

When interviewing a veteran it is important, the *Handbook* emphasizes, to remember that he is a responsible citizen as well as a veteran, and that he does not expect pity or pampering. It is pointed out that the veteran's good will is essential for any aid that can be given to him and that self-confidence is one of his major assets. Both can be destroyed or seriously damaged by lack of tact.

It is suggested that clerks, when interviewing a veteran, should be realistic and natural. Specifically, they are instructed to: (1) Make him feel that his interest is your interest, and that the job he has done is recognized and appreciated. (2) Answer all questions as completely as possible, and always with the utmost courtesy and friendly interest. If the exact information is not available in the *Veterans Assistance Handbook*, immediately consult a Local Board official who is qualified to advise the veteran. (3) If it is necessary to refer the veteran to any person or agency, specific appointment should be made for a specific day, hour, and place, and the veteran should be given a card or letter of introduction. (4) Follow up each case of a veteran who applies for assistance to make sure that all possible assistance has been rendered.

These and the other suggestions contained in Chapter 3 of Part II of the *Handbook*, under the title, "State and Local Board Operating Procedures," should be given careful consideration and thoughtful study by all members of Selective Service personnel who come into contact with veterans.

on a part-time rather than a full-time basis does not govern. If the work is "part time" but not "short term" and involves the performance of "regular continuing service for an indefinite period" it is not a temporary position.

Likewise it is held that the terms "probationary workers," "apprentices," or "trainees" have no bearing on the question of whether or not the position is in fact a temporary one. The status of the worker depends upon the terms and purposes of the employment relationship.

### Qualified to Perform Duties

With regard to the statutory requirement that a veteran applying for reemployment must be "qualified to perform the duties of such position," the *Handbook* (Part III—Chap. 4) declares this is a question of fact to be determined by common sense and experience; also pointing out that when a veteran applies for reemployment there is strong presumption he can perform the duties of the job he left. However, while the employer must reinstate the veteran in his former position, or one of like seniority, status, or pay, if he is qualified to perform the duties, the employer is not legally obligated to employ him in some higher position for which he now may be qualified.

The veteran is not required to meet higher standards for the position to which he seeks to return than existed when he entered military service. If

the position has been so changed in job content that it is beyond the veteran's skill, he is entitled to a job requiring skill comparable to that of the position he left. It is pointed out also that veterans will return to their old jobs handicapped by prolonged absence and therefore may require a period of time to reacquire skills. This is held to be a reasonable and necessary incident to reemployment.

When the veteran has sustained a disability, the *Handbook* declares, it should not be made the basis for denying reemployment except where it is clearly apparent that (1) his disability is such as to make performance of duty impossible or to reduce his job efficiency below that normally expected of an acceptable employee, or (2) his presence on the job would jeopardize the safety or health of himself or others.

### "Impossible or Unreasonable"

Defining the provision of law concerning change in an employer's circumstances which may make it "impossible" or "unreasonable" for him to reemploy a veteran, the *Handbook* (Part III—Chap. 5) holds that such a change is a question of fact to be determined in each individual case in the light of all the circumstances. "Unreasonable," it is emphasized, means more than inconvenient or undesirable to the employer.

The veteran should be restored to his position even though the employer

## Obligation of Employer To Restore Veteran Is Defined

considers the person who has been substituting more desirable, and regardless of whether there would be some loss of efficiency and possibly some additional cost involved. And in the same connection, it is stressed that consequences to third parties—such as other employees—are not involved, "except that the status of a veteran who has been restored to his former position may not be disturbed by the reinstatement rights of other veterans who had left the same job assignment to enter the armed forces but had been placed in that job assignment subsequent to the time at which the veteran already had been restored to it, prior to leaving for entry into the armed forces."

If a former employer has gone out of business before a former employee is released from military service, the former employer is held to have no legal obligation to give employment to a veteran. Transfer of ownership of the employer's business, however, will not ordinarily operate to defeat the reemployment rights of returning veterans. If the employer's business is transferred to another person, the veteran applies for reinstatement, it is the Selective Service opinion that the employer is under a legal obligation to restore the veteran when the business is reopened.

### Rights After Reinstatement

The period of 1 year following reinstatement, during which a veteran may not be discharged without cause, commences with the date on which the employer actually makes reemployment available to the veteran. This basic premise of the veteran's rights after reinstatement in his former position is set forth in Chapter 6 of Part III, and explained in detail. The veteran is entitled to be restored to work without unnecessary delay after making his application. His right to be continued in employment for 1 year thereafter is conditioned only upon his satisfactory compliance with the ordinarily accepted standards of personal conduct and work performance required of other employees.

A temporary shut-down or lay-off within the 1-year period does not terminate the veteran's rights. His 1-year period ends 1 year from the date of initial reinstatement. It is not held to be extended by temporary shut-downs or lay-offs. Likewise, the reemployed veteran is not subject to demotion within the year to a job below the level of the one to which he has reinstatement rights.

### Pay Increases

A veteran reinstated in his former position is entitled to any automatic pay increase he has earned on the basis of length of service with the employer, including time spent in military service. This rule holds whenever length of service is one of the considerations for pay increase, regardless of whether or not the rules of the employer provide for pay increases on furloughs or leaves of absence may be so counted. And it also applies concerning a veteran's eligibility to participate in vacation or vacation-pay privileges.

Where the wage rate of the veteran at the time he left to enter military service was based on his individual merit or relative skill and ability, he is entitled to the same rate when reinstated. However, if it was a wage

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

# Veterans Assistance



# Program Notes

## "Honorable Discharge" Film Available To Promote Community Cooperation

Community cooperation, properly organized and coordinated, is one of the main factors for the success of the Veterans Assistance Program. Thorough instruction of the membership of community groups concerning the aid veterans require and how it may be given to them, therefore, is an important activity for Selective Service agencies in their respective States and localities.

The motion picture short, "*Honorable Discharge*," a recent release in the "*This Is America*" series by RKO

Radio Pictures, Inc., which presents typical problems of the veteran and includes a sequence on the aid given by Local Boards, is a very effective medium for this educational work. Two sound prints (16 mm.) have been obtained by National Headquarters and are available to State Directors for use by Local Boards.

This film has been shown with gratifying results in Rhode Island, according to Lt. Col. Henry S. Wheeler, reemployment officer at Rhode Island State Headquarters. He cites a statement by Ray C. Long, executive secretary of the Rhode Island Veterans Retraining and Reemployment Committee, who was present at all of its showings in that State, and commends the film highly.

## Negro Veterans Seek Skilled Work

The war has made a drastic change in the Nation's peacetime economic picture insofar as the Negro is concerned, Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations for the National Urban League, contends.

The concern of most Negro veterans—and also of Negroes who engaged in war production, Mr. Thomas asserts, is not so much whether or not they face the prospect of prolonged or temporary idleness, but a haunting fear of being compelled to resume their prewar status of unskilled workers or menials.

## What Every Veteran Should Know!

The motion-picture short "*What Every Veteran Should Know*" is being shown at local movie theaters. This instructive film should be seen by all members of Selective Service personnel; also by all persons in their communities who are cooperating with them to assist veterans.

It is suggested to Local Boards that they get in touch with their local movie houses to arrange for previews of this film, which is produced and distributed by Universal Pictures, Inc., in conjunction with OWI, to be witnessed by Local Board personnel and members of cooperating organizations.

Selective Service personnel arranging these previews may wish to invite leading citizens of their communities, veterans' organizations, members of local veterans assistance committees, and local representatives of the United States Employment Service and the Veterans Administration.

## Veterans "Handbook" On Sale at G. P. O.

The *Veterans Assistance Handbook*, which defines the job rights of veterans and the obligations of employers, and outlines the entire Veterans Assistance Program, has been made available to persons outside the Selective Service System who are concerned with the veteran. It will be on sale at the Government Printing Office October 1.

The *Handbook*, in looseleaf form with a pressboard binder, may be obtained for \$1.50 per copy. An additional \$1 per annum is charged for a subscription to receive amendments and supplements which will be issued from time to time.

Requisitions, accompanied by remittances, should be sent to the SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

## Court Upholds Job Rights Of Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

his work as a first-class welder and that he is entitled to come back to work in preference to anybody else who might be working on any of the days that he applied for work, except a veteran in his own category.

"The proof in this case is that there were 46 men and 5 snappers working on the first day, April 9, who were all nonveterans, and I hold that the defendant has violated the terms of the statute by not employing the plaintiff on April 9, in that 'status' and 'pay,' unless the employer's circumstances had been changed so as to make it impossible or unreasonable to do so, are merely descriptive words which mean that he had to be taken back as a first-class welder and not as a second-class welder and that his pay rate would stay the same.

"I find, and I do not think there is any dispute, that the defendant's plant had not so changed that it was impossible or unreasonable to employ this plaintiff, and there is no claim to that effect whatsoever."

## Statutory Construction

Constructing the law, Judge Abruzzo declared:

"In reading subdivision (c), with regard to the benefits which were to be restored to him, it strengthens my belief that that is the way the veteran was entitled to employment under Section 8 (b), for the reason that he could not obtain any of the benefits set forth in subdivision (c) until he first got his job back, and Congress intended that he was to be entitled to his job over everybody else but a veteran in his own category. Subdivision (c) strengthens my belief that this interpretation is correct, because it adds the clause that he is to be retained in that position and not discharged for only 1 year after such restoration, because I am convinced that Congress had in mind that a returning veteran should have the opportunity of having 1 year in which to rehabilitate himself, and 1 year to avoid open competition with his fellow employees, due to the fact that for 2, 3, or 4 years he was away.

"I am not going into the equity of that situation; I am not concerned with whom he has to displace. That is the way I interpret the statute, and that is the way I interpret the veteran's rights under the Selective Service Act. There is no issue here as to the collective bargaining act, but in passing I might state that the collective bargaining act before me conforms exactly, as far as I can see, to the language of the Selective Service Act."

## All P. O. W. Jobs Open to Veterans

Any job held by a prisoner of war is immediately available to any veteran or other American civilian who wants it, according to a recent announcement by the War Department.

On September 1, there were about 140,000 prisoners of war working for private contractors on essential work, such as that of a crop-saving nature, and the armed forces were using about 164,000. None of these men may be retained on work either for the private contractors or the armed forces if there is a civilian available to replace him, the War Department states.

During the month of September, the War Department contemplates the return of approximately 18,000 prisoners of war and it is expected that all will have been returned to their homelands by early spring.

## Times Have Changed

The contrast between attitudes toward and benefits provided for veterans after World War I and today's situation is very interestingly presented in a pamphlet entitled "*Public Attitude Toward Ex-Servicemen After World War I*," issued by the United States Department of Labor. Copies of the pamphlet (Serial No. R-1603) may be obtained from: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

## Revenue Bureau Has 5,000 Jobs

The Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department, is seeking qualified World War II veterans to fill approximately 5,000 jobs at salaries ranging from \$2,320 to \$5,180 a year.

Veterans wishing to qualify for these Revenue Bureau jobs should be directed to the nearest Internal Revenue or Revenue Collector's office, or to make application directly through the United States Civil Service Commission.

## Handbook Defines Rights of Veterans

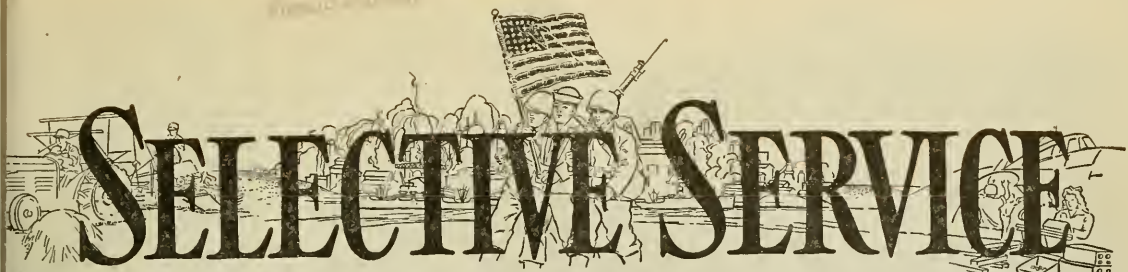
(Continued from page 3)

scale fixed for the job itself, which applied to all persons in that job regardless of skills or efficiency, he is entitled to the wage rate for the job in effect when he returns.

The normal place of reemployment of a veteran is the location at which he was employed when he entered military service. He may not be required to accept reemployment elsewhere unless the employer had the right to transfer him at will when he entered military service. However, if the establishment at which the veteran was employed has been moved to another location, the employer is obligated to restore the veteran to employment there if the veteran is legally qualified.

Part IV of the *Handbook* contains approximately 140 pages of general information for the veteran on his privileges, rights, and benefits. Its principal value to Local Board personnel, and particularly Local Board clerks, is that it enables them to give veterans authoritative as well as ready information. This portion of the *Handbook* is considered to be the most complete summary of information on the veteran's rights, privileges, and benefits yet published and will be found to be an invaluable daily reference source.





## President Asks For Universal Training Law

### Would Include All Youths 18 to 20 to Build Up Military Reserves

Emphasizing that military power is the surest guaranty that no nation will be able again to attack us, President Truman has asked Congress to adopt as promptly as possible a universal military training program to include all youths between 18 and 20 years.

The President's program, which he presented in person to Congress, follows the suggestions made by Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in his biennial report, which contemplates providing a peacetime citizen army that can mobilize 4,000,000 trained men in a year. The President emphasized, however, that he is not asking peacetime "conscription" or even "military service" unless Congress should see fit in an emergency to call the trained men from the citizens' reserve through the present method provided by the Selective Training and Service Act.

#### Selective Service Continues

Universal training is not intended to take the place of the present Selective Service System, the President declared.

"The Selective Service System is now being used to furnish replacements in the armed forces for veterans

(Continued on page 3, column 2)

## Secretary, 71, Travels 4,500 Miles to Meetings

Bernard Brandt, 71, secretary, Local Board No. 1, Tyndall, S. Dak., has a perfect attendance record at board meetings since he was appointed in October 1940. During the last 5 years he has traveled about 4,500 miles to attend around 200 meetings.

This Bon Homme County Local Board still has all of its original members. Besides Mr. Brandt, they are John R. Kirk and Joseph V. Hladky.

## Speeded Demobilization Puts Big Load on Local Boards, Hershey Points Out

Discharges of veterans of long military service and those with dependents had attained the rate of about 50,000 a day by the middle of this month, and are rapidly increasing.

Of this total, the Army was releasing approximately 40,000 a day and it was expected that this mark would be exceeded with the opening on November 1 of 12 new Army separation centers and attainment of full operation at several others. The outlook then was that more than 4 million of the about 8,300,000 men who were in the Army on VE-day will have been discharged before the new year.

All returning veterans must be interviewed, counseled, and otherwise aided to speedy and advantageous relocation in civilian life. Therefore, the rapidly rising rate of demobilization increases heavily the load of veterans' assistance work upon our local boards. They have primary responsibility, under the law, to see to it that every veteran is given the "maximum of job opportunity in the field of gainful employment" promised by Congress.

This is the major current problem confronting Selective Service. The veteran must be started right or he cannot finish right. Proper

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Father Lists Unborn Child as "John" It's a Boy!

Filling out a questionnaire for Local Board No. 22, Newport, Ky., an expectant father listed an unborn child as "John." When the stork arrived, it was a boy!

"Of course, that registrant was a doctor, but he sure knew his stuff," says F. A. Hoecker, clerk of the board, who culls such items for a collection entitled "One for the Book."

Another registrant asked deferment because of having "wife and child and a mouth full of bad teeth"; and one listed his physical defects as "bad teeth and weak glasses."

## "Like Father, Like Son"

In World War I, Lester W. McCuan, now with Tennessee State Selective Service Headquarters, served under Lt. Col. J. E. Fickel. In World War II, his son, William McCuan, is serving under Brig. Gen. J. E. Fickel. "Like father, like son," General Fickel writes to the elder McCuan.

## General Marshall Urges Universal Military Training

"In war the Nation cannot depend on the numbers of men willing to volunteer for active service; nor can our security in peace . . ."

Thus Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, premised emphatic advocacy of a universal military training program in his recent biennial report to the President.

The United States, he asserted, should be ready to mobilize 4 million trained men swiftly should war threaten again. In his opinion, he declared, provision for national safety can be made only by the establishment of a universal military training system to provide a peacetime citizen army that can mobilize 4 million trained men in a year. Need to make that provision is urgent, he stressed.

General Marshall advocated 1 year of unbroken military training for young men chosen through Selective Service. That, he asserted, would

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Current Calls Cause Changes In Classification

### New Policies Correlated To Needs as Foreseen By Armed Forces

Demobilization of the Nation's armed forces, which began with the surrender of Germany on May 8, 1945, and was intensified by the surrender of Japan on August 14, to permit as speedily as possible release of veterans with long service, men with dependents, and those in the older age groups, has necessitated over the same period correlated changes in Selective Service policies and procedures concerning classification and induction of registrants.

With the recent announcement of the reduction of armed forces calls to approximately 50,000 men a month and planned continuance at this rate during the immediate future, the program may be regarded as somewhat stabilized. However, in reviewing it and preparing to operate accordingly, there must always be kept in mind that it does not present any long range prospect and may be changed abruptly by any exigency or development of moment.

#### Immediate Situation

The immediate task of Selective Service is to fill calls the Army and Navy foresee as required to augment enlistments and insure a military establishment of the size they estimate will be a minimum requirement for national defense and occupational service on and after next July 1.

The effect of this program upon Selective Service policies and procedures to date may be summarized thus:

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## The 'Teen Age Speaks

An occupational questionnaire returned to Local Board No. 34, Hyde Park, Mass., by a newly registered 18-year-old stated: *Duties of your present job—"Storekeeper, helper;" Duties of job for which you are best fitted—"U. S. Army, Infantry."*



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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## Speeded Demobilization Puts Big Load on Local Boards

(Continued from page 1)

orientation of every veteran who desires aid—full discussion of his personal outlook with persons equipped with knowledge and authority to aid him—is necessary. It is required not only for the welfare of the veteran as an individual, but also for that of his community and the Nation as a whole. The proper integration of returning veterans into peacetime civilian economy is manifestly a vital factor for the success of all reconversion effort.

It is no reflection on the separation centers of our armed forces to presuppose that many of the veterans being discharged at the rate of 50,000 a day may leave without being fully conversant with their rights and opportunities, or how to obtain them. The physical factor is prohibitive upon those who seek to counsel, and the psychology of the average veteran is deterrent.

The fighting is over and the men who have been through it and through years of separation from loved ones usually have the one major thought of returning to them. Time enough to look around them, many decide.

"Then" means "when" the veteran goes to his local board, within 10 days after separation from military service, to obtain a new classification card and registration certificate. "Then" is when he expects to get down to brass tacks with his friends and neighbors on the local board, and among its clerical personnel, concerning his future. And "then" comes the test of the efficiency—of the tact and common sense—with which his local board and the Selective Service System as a whole functions.

"Then," also, is the time when the local board personnel—and particularly the local board clerk who is usually the veteran's first contact with his home community when he seeks relocation in its economics—meets its crucial test. "Then" they must keep in mind and be guided by the instructions and suggestions given in the *Veterans' Assistance Handbook*, as applicable to each individual.

The contents of the handbook are the results of experience, careful analysis, and practical as well as sympathetic reasoning. However, they can do no more than present fundamentals. Their principles must be fitted to the individual case by adjustments suggested by the intimate knowledge and neighborly interest with which the Selective Service local board regards its registrants.

I know that each and every member of every Selective Service local board has deep and ardent desire to give all possible aid to all veterans. I am confident that none will fail to do so.

*Lewis B. Horsley.*

Director of Selective Service.

## Current Calls Cause Changes In Classification

(Continued from page 1)

(1) The age limit for registrants selected for induction has been reduced to 18 through 25, except for volunteers.

(2) Volunteers for induction through Selective Service are being accepted by the armed forces ages 18 through 34. (Volunteers 35 years old or over are not acceptable through Selective Service.)

(3) Class II-B, into which registrants deferred in war production as distinguished from those deferred in work affecting national health, safety, and interest had been placed, has been discontinued.

All registrants in Class II-B are now considered to be in Class II-A and all future occupational deferments (except agricultural) will be II-A.

### Preference to Fathers

(4) In considering the classification of a registrant in Class II-A or II-C, if all other factors are equal, preference of deferment will be given to a father.

For purposes of classification, the determination of whether a registrant is a "father" will be made by applying the provisions of Section 622.32 (b) and (c) of Selective Service Regulations which hitherto had applied only in cases of extreme hardship or privation to dependents. However, because of restriction of the law, the definition of "father" contained in Section 632.7, including the stipulations concerning marriage prior to December 8, 1941, and birth of a child prior to September 15, 1942, will be used in selecting registrants to report for induction.

### Deferment of Students

(5) Any high school student who entered high school prior to becoming 18 years of age may request to have his induction postponed until his graduation from high school or until he ceases to pursue continuously and satisfactorily such course of instruction or until he arrives at the age of 20 years, whichever is the earlier.

Any student in a college or university who entered a course of instruction prior to becoming 18 years of age may request that his induction be postponed until the end of the quarter or semester, or until he ceases to pursue continuously and satisfactorily that course, whichever is the earlier.

(6) The Certified 42A (Special-Revised) program has been discontinued. Special consideration for deferment of registrants will be given to osteopaths and to students in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or osteopathy.

Special consideration will be given to registrants who have high technical or scientific qualifications and who are engaged in research, development, or production of weapons or other items which are required to maintain adequate national defense, provided such

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

October 11 (Transmittal Memo. No. 222). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 187, as amended October 8, 1945, "Students Preparing for the Ministry."

October 3 (Transmittal Memo. No. 221). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 197-C, "Disposal of Obsolete and Discontinued DSS Blank Forms"; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 77-A, as amended October 28, 1944, "Reclassification of Registrants Who Have Been Found Disqualified for Service by Reason of Physical or Mental Disability."

October 3 (Transmittal Memo. No. 220). Subject: Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 318, 319, and 320.

September 24 (Transmittal Memo. No. 219). Subject: DSS Forms: "President's Five Year Certificate" (Form 32-D), and "Report of Physical Examination of Assignees Prior to Discharge from Work of National Importance" (Form 222).

September 20 (Transmittal Memo. No. 218). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 77-C, as amended, "Classification of Registrants Separated by Discharge or Relieved from Active Duty by the Land or Naval Forces of the United States"; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 190, "Veterans' Assistance Program"; Local Board Memorandum No. 190-A, "Reemployment Policies"; Local Board Memorandum No. 190-B, "Extension of Veterans' Assistance Program to Former Members of the United States Merchant Marine."

September 19 (Transmittal Memo. No. 217). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 200, "Interpretation of Certain Local Board Memoranda," Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 173, "Delinquents, Deserters, and Other Violators."

registrants cannot be replaced by veterans or other persons.

Special consideration will be given to registrants who have high supervisory, technical, or scientific qualifications and who are engaged in reconversion activities and holding such a key position that their removal would retard reconversion to such an extent that it would prevent the employer from hiring veterans and others thereby aggravating unemployment conditions, provided such registrants cannot be replaced by veterans or other persons.

(7) The procedures previously in effect concerning the deferment of registrants in the Merchant Marine remain substantially unchanged, as such deferments were not based on the certification plan.

### "Sourdough" of 1897

A. H. Bryant, Local Board No. 14, Seward, Alaska, is a real "sourdough," having gone there in 1897. He is U. S. Commissioner for Seward Precinct.



## Any Attempt to Minimize Statutory Promises Condemned

Unequivocally supporting the job rights of veterans, men and women, as pledged by Congress, the 46th Annual Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, convening in Chicago, October 2, 3, and 4, unanimously adopted resolutions outlining its stand concerning this and other pertinent phases of the Nation's program for veterans' assistance.

The major resolution, the complete text of which appears on page 3 of this issue, was an unqualified demand that there be no quibbling or subterfuge in connection with fulfillment of promises made to veterans. All pledges concerning their reestablishment in peacetime economy, contained in the Selective Training and Service Act and other statutes, must be carried out to the letter, the encampment declared.

The resolution concerning basic job rights of veterans, put the V. F. W. on record as condemning "with aggressive emphasis, any attempt by any person, organization, officer, or agency of Government, to thwart, diminish, or render ineffectual any portion of that promise given the man or woman inducted or enlisted in the Armed Forces of the United States of America, namely, that employment shall be available to him or her upon separation from the Armed Forces and upon return to civilian life, with full seniority, pay, and accumulated advantages."

The resolution was submitted by the Department of California.

### Other Resolutions

Among other resolutions adopted by the encampment were the following:

Recommending legislation to assure an equality of job opportunity to veterans who do not have reemployment rights under existing law.

To this end it is recommended that when a veteran needs it to obtain a job or to be retained in employment after he is once employed, he should have a seniority credit based upon and which would take full account of the time he spent in military service.

Recommending that the Civil Service Law be amended to provide that, in computing the length of service for retirement of Civil Service employees, service in the Armed Forces performed on foreign soil or in hostile waters during time of actual hostilities, be counted as double time.

Favoring a pledge by business leaders to employ veterans.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was one of the featured speakers on the encampment program, and immediately following his address, was inducted into membership in the V. F. W.

## V. F. W. Resolution Upholds Job Rights of Veterans

Insisting that our Government fulfill all promises made to veterans and condemning any attempt to "thwart, diminish, or render ineffectual" any of their job rights, including "full seniority, pay, and accumulated advantages," the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at its 46th National Encampment at Chicago, Ill., this month, adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas, The Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States has as one of its main objectives the principle that war service by a man or woman in the Armed Forces of the United States shall disturb his or her economic, social, or spiritual life as little as is possible; and

"Whereas, Our Government has promised, through its statutes, to the man or woman about to be taken into service that his or her very job with the selfsame employer shall be available to the veteran upon return from military service, with no diminution in dignity or seniority or pay; and

"Whereas, There has been suggested and indicated by some persons in our Government and in other organizations, that such promise shall be abrogated or modified, to the prejudice of the service man or woman; now, therefore,

"Be it Resolved, By the Forty-sixth Annual Encampment of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States, that we condemn with aggressive emphasis, any attempt by any person, organization, officer, or agency of Government, to thwart, diminish, or render ineffectual any portion of that promise given the man or woman inducted or enlisted in the Armed Forces of the United States of America; namely, that the employment shall be available to him or her upon separation from the Armed Forces and upon return to civilian life with full seniority, pay, and accumulated advantages; and

"Be it Further Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the following: The President of the United States of America, every member of the House of Representatives of our Congress, to all United States Senators, to the National Commander of the American Legion, and the National Commander of the Disabled American Veterans."

## President Asks Military Training Law For All Youths Ages 18 to 20

(Continued from page 1)

of this war who are being discharged," he pointed out, and continued:

"Only Congress could ever draw trainees under a universal training program into the Army and Navy. And if that time ever came these trainees could be inducted only by selective process, as they were inducted in World War I and World War II. The great difference between having universal training and no training, however, is that, in time of emergency, those who would be selected for actual military service would already have been basically trained.

"That difference may be as much as a year's time. That difference may be the margin between the survival and the destruction of this great Nation."

The emphasis in the proposed universal training would not be merely on drilling, President Truman asserted. It would be on "the use of all the instruments and weapons of modern warfare," he said, and would offer every qualified young man "a chance to perfect himself for the service of his country in some military specialty."

All men, 18 to 20, should be included, the President said, inasmuch as training alone is involved and not actual military service. No exemption should be allowed for occupation, dependency, or for any other reason except total physical disqualification. Some would be trained for combat, others for whatever war service they are qualified to perform.

The training would be for 1 year and would begin either at the age of 18 or upon graduation from high school, whichever is later, but before 20 in any event. A youth who completes his high-school education in his 17th year should be eligible, with parental consent, the President said.

After the first few months of training, selected trainees who are not physically qualified for military service would be trained in certain skills so that if war came they could take their places in shipyards, munitions factories, and similar industrial plants.

Upon completion of a full year's training, the trainee would become a member of the General Reserve for a period of 6 years. After that he would be placed in a secondary reserve status.

## General Marshall Urges Universal Military Training

(Continued from page 1)

provide training for officers in handling large forces of men and be a source for volunteers for the National Guard and the Organized Reserve. Under his plan, the National Guard and the Reserves would be composed mainly of men graduated by the universal training program.

Stressing the need for universal military training, Marshall said:

"The yardstick by which the size of the permanent force must be measured is maximum security with minimum cost in men, matériel, and maintenance. So far as they can foresee world conditions a decade from now, War Department planners, who have taken every conceivable factor into consideration, believe that our position will be sound if we set up machinery which will permit the mobilization of an army of 4 million men within a period of 1 year following any international crisis resulting in a national emergency for the United States."

## First Registration Five Years Ago

On October 16, 1940, exactly 1 month after the Selective Training and Service Act became effective, the first registration under its provisions was held. More than 16 million men, aged 21 through 35 years, were registered and the order of their liability for military service was determined by the First National Lottery in Washington, D. C., October 29, 1940.

Today, on the fifth anniversary of the initial operation of the Selective Service System, its personnel can look back on a record of arduous patriotic service that includes successful conduct of six National-wide registrations and three national lotteries involving the processing of some 45,200,000 men. Of this total registration, 31 million were men under 45 years of age, the statutory bracket for liability for military service, and 14,200,000 were men aged 45 through 64 registered to inventory their occupational skills and aptitudes.

### 76,000,000 Action

Since the first registration in October 1940, approximately 12 million men have been inducted into the armed forces through Selective Service. That figure, however, gives only a faint reflection of the work performed by our 6,443 local boards, the appeal boards, and other Selective Service agencies. Probably this is shown most clearly by the fact that during the last 5 years there have been more than 76 million classification actions in processing and re-processing men of military age in addition to the work involved in the occupational inventory of the more than 14 million registrants, aged 45 through 64.

# Veterans' Assistance



# Program Notes

## Apprenticeship Program Resumed By War Dept.

As a part of its long-range plan for the maintenance of an effective civilian work force, the War Department is preparing to resume its apprenticeship program on a Nation-wide scale. The War Department policy of maximum possible employment of returning veterans will fit into this program by aiding them to put their skills, old and new, to the best possible use.

The program being formulated will be put into operation by the commanding generals of the forces in permanent installations which employ civilians in the skilled trades and technical occupations. The total number of apprentices accepted will be limited, therefore, by the decisions of these commanding generals as to the need in their respective outfits and they also will designate the trades and crafts for which training will be given. No apprentice training will be established in any post, camp, or other establishment which is to be discontinued, nor in any establishment too small in numbers to justify it.

Veterans who are interested in the program should be directed to apply to a local representative of the Veterans' Administration or, if he resides close to a War Department establishment, to inquire there.

Normally, the age limit is 18 to 25 years, but there is no age limit for veterans, although, naturally, preference will be given to younger men.

## Dad's Place in Family Depends on Mom's Tact

When the returning veteran, who is a father, walks into the family domicile, he walks into immediate trouble, according to a pamphlet recently issued by the Child Study Association. However, there usually is a quick and happy ending if mother has the necessary tact.

When father walks in the door, the children turn shy or silly; tearful from excitement; indifferent or frightened. That doesn't jibe with father's picture of home as a "haven of peace and rest," so while the children may feel that he is "big and wonderful," they also sense that he is moody, impatient, or cross.

It's up to mother, the association says. She can overcome all this by cultivating "patience and steadiness," and letting down a few disciplinary bars.

## Veterans Pose Varied Problems to Clerks Of Local Boards

While reemployment of returning veterans poses the major problem for Selective Service Local Boards, their official status as Veterans Information Centers brings varied requests for information and assistance which make it necessary for Local Board clerks to have general and intimate knowledge concerning all features of the Veterans Assistance Program.

During 1 month one Local Board was asked for and gave assistance in the following unusual cases: (1) Parents of a deceased veteran desiring aid in filing for a pension. (2) Information obtained for a veteran who desired to bring his fiancée here from England. (3) Information obtained for a chaplain seeking medical care for his sister whose husband is serving overseas. (4) Assistance obtained for a veteran's wife in an emergency maternity case. (5) Former prisoner of war assisted in applying for a higher rating.

## Handicapped Veterans Help Employee Morale

The properly placed handicapped veteran is not a liability to his employer but an asset, according to a study made by the Center of Safety Education, New York University.

The research was made under the auspices of the Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, which is preparing a program to show employers how they can employ handicapped persons productively and safely. It has revealed that the handicapped employee frequently is more productive than the so-called normal worker; that he is as conscientious, absent less often and has a better turnover record. His morale on the whole is high and he frequently proves to have an excellent influence on his associates.

The insurance business expects to provide jobs for many thousands of veterans, including the physically handicapped, as agents, or in offices as claim adjusters, safety engineers, statisticians, and other jobs.

## Employers Evaluating Veterans' New Skills

Many prospective employers of veterans are giving close attention to the possibilities for utilizing experience and skills acquired during military service in civilian occupations.

This appreciation of the employer's interest in the veteran's training and experience while with the armed forces was indicated by the replies of 90 percent of the firms reporting in a recent Cleveland survey.

## Employers Agree To "On the Job" Training Program

The Veterans' Administration has concluded agreements with certain companies to provide veterans with training on the job under the provisions of the GI Bill. Local boards should refer veterans seeking such training to the nearest regional office of the Veterans' Administration.

This training is, in fact, a course of vocational rehabilitation intended to make the veteran a satisfactory employee in the occupation selected by him through consultation with the Veterans' Administration.

The companies collaborating with the Veterans' Administration agree to keep careful record of the progress of each veteran's training so that it will be available for study at any time. It also is agreed that subjects will be completed in all significant items of the work involved in the chosen occupation so that the veteran may be satisfactorily employable at the completion of the course.

Wages or other compensation may be paid to the veteran while he is in training.

## 370 Veterans Enroll In Harvard University

Revised enrollment figures, released October 1, reveal that 370 World War II veterans are among the 1,418 students registered at Harvard University last month.

These veterans seeking to complete their education under the provisions of the GI Bill brought the total enrollment up to a wartime high. It is more than double a low of 677 in the spring of 1944, but is still less than half of the peacetime norm.

Besides former Harvard students returning from military service, there are 116 new students among the 370 veterans, of whom 96 are receiving credit for work done outside.

## Homesteading Lands Interest Veterans

Many inquiries from veterans who are interested in homesteading public lands are being received by the Department of the Interior. Some land suitable for farming now is open for homesteading in Alaska and about 100,000 farms, averaging 70 acres each, in the far West will be available in the next few years. A booklet, "Our Last Land Frontiers," with detailed information concerning homesteading, can be obtained by writing to the Division of Information, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

## "Save a Job for Joe" Pledged by 1,265 Employers

More than 200,000 jobs have been earmarked for veterans by 1,265 employers in 23 States, according to a report by "Industry for Veterans," an organization originating in Chicago, Ill., which is obtaining signatures to a pledge to reserve a minimum of 25 percent of their jobs for service men and women.

The "Save a Job for Joe" pledge is being circulated nationally for voluntary signing by employers in industry. It has been signed by a large percentage of the employers in Illinois and 22 other States.

The completed lists of signers will be sent to separation centers of the armed forces and can be obtained by local boards so that veterans can be put in touch with these prospective employers immediately after they are released from military service.

The headquarters of "Industry for Veterans" are at 55 East Washington Street, Chicago 2, Ill.

## Many Apprentices Needed

Only 1,000 registered apprentices are now at work throughout New York State and only 400 of these are in building trades, according to a recent "Industrial Bulletin" issued by the New York State Department of Labor. An urgent need of between 20,000 and 30,000 building trades apprentices in the near future is predicted by the State Apprentice Council of New York.

## Veterans' "Handbook" Much in Demand

Copies of the Veterans' Assistance Handbook, which defines job rights of veterans and obligations of employers and outlines the entire Veterans' Assistance Program, are much in demand among employers, trade associations, labor organizations, and others concerned with veterans' welfare.

The Handbook, in looseleaf form with a pressboard binder, may be obtained for \$2.50 a copy, including supplements to be issued from time to time, by sending requisitions, accompanied by remittances, to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume V

WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER 1945

Number 11

## Eisenhower Urges Training To Insure Peace

### Must Be Prepared to Win If We Would Prevent War, He Warns

We must train American youth to avert war or sacrifice them if war comes to us again, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, who led the Allied armies to victory in Europe, told the House Military Affairs Committee during his recent testimony in support of universal peacetime military training.

Asserting that he spoke "on behalf of the 3,000,000 Americans who served under me in Europe," General Eisenhower strongly urged speedy enactment of legislation that would establish the universal military training program proposed by President Truman.

"Universal military training," he declared, "is not only preparation for war, but, more importantly, protection from war."

#### Must Avert World War III

"It is my personal opinion," General Eisenhower said, "that the greatest single motivating force for world peace today is the organized military potential of the United States—its resources, its technological advancement, and its superbly trained manpower. This organization is being mobilized at an unprecedented rate, but its potential for the maintenance of peace will continue so long as the world is convinced of our willingness

(Continued on page 2, column 4)

## Appeal Board Presents Testimonial to Clerks

As an expression of esteem and in recognition of faithful and efficient service, Appeal Board No. 8, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, has presented a leather-bound "Tribute of Appreciation" to each of its two clerks.

Both of these clerks, Agnes J. McClure and Ruby Witkind, have been with the board since its organization.

## We Have Won the War, But Can We Win the Peace? — Hershey Inquires

The United States has won a war—as the bulwark of democracy—against the aggressor forces of totalitarianism. Can we win the peace?

The war was won because America mobilized her might—in mind, matter, and men—and hurled that concentrated power for justice against the enemies of free government, in the air, on the seas, and on the land. She could do this because her allies held the line and gave her time to build her war machine and train manpower to operate it.

The war was won because America became strong in action on the battlefields of the world.

America grew strong in war and won the war. She can win the peace only by remaining strong. Strong enough to play her part

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Admiral King Backs Universal Training

Universal military training is the only means of insuring "sufficient and efficient reserve" for the Navy to meet a national emergency, Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King told Congress in his recent testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee.

"The Navy," Admiral King said, "is counting on the provisions of the bill now before you to train the men who would thus be ready, at the call of Congress, to bring its inactive fleet to war strength and the reserve fleet to full strength."

"In a national emergency," he declared, "it is essential that our fleet be capable of prompt expansion from peace strength to war strength. There is no way to accomplish that save through the existence of a trained reserve. I do not think a sufficient and efficient reserve is possible save under universal military training."

"It will be impossible," Admiral King said, "for at least 2 or 3 years to determine accurately the size of the peacetime military reserves the United States should maintain. Nevertheless," he declared, "the principle of universal military training should be passed upon by Congress as soon as possible in order to facilitate planning."

## Public Votes 75% For Training

Three out of every four persons polled by the American Institute of Public Opinion, during the period November 2 to 12, approved of compulsory peacetime military training for young men.

This 75 percent favorable vote is an all-time high, according to George Gallup, director of the Institute, and compares with the 70-percent approval vote in a poll late last month, shortly before President Truman presented his universal military training program to Congress. It also is higher than the vote in favor of Selective Service in the summer of 1940, just before the Selective Service Act was passed, which was 68 percent.

The question in the current poll was:

"In the future, do you think every able-bodied young man should be required to take military and naval training for 1 year?"

	Yes	No	Opinion
Late October, 1945.	70%	24%	6%
Today	75	21	4

Opposition to the proposal, the Institute announced, totaled a little more than one-fifth of the voting population sampled.

## National Needs Ease Scientific Deferments

### Certification Plan Will Aid Classification By Local Boards

Recognizing the growing importance of scientific and technical skills in national defense, as emphasized by the development of the atomic bomb, together with their need in peacetime reconversion, Selective Service policies have been liberalized for occupational deferment of registrants in such activities.

New policies and procedures are set forth in Local Board Memorandum No. 115-M, "Special Consideration for Certain Students, Teachers, and Research Workers in the Physical Sciences," and Local Board Memorandum No. 115, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture and Merchant Marine," has been amended to make similarly liberal provisions for such deferments in general.

#### Certification Plan

The purpose of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-M is to permit men having high technical and scientific qualifications to fully develop these skills and to provide teaching facilities for returning veterans who desire to resume studies in these fields.

Under a certification plan, local boards will be aided in considering such deferments by recommendations of the Reconversion Working Committee on Deferment and Selective Release established by the Director of War Mobilization. Local boards are instructed to give "serious consideration" to these recommendations which will be transmitted by the Director of Selective Service through State directors.

#### L. B. M. 115 Amendments

An amendment of Local Board Memorandum No. 115, which governs occupational deferments other than those in agriculture and the Merchant Marine, removes the stipulation "indispensable and irreplaceable" in-

(Continued on page 2, column 3)



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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NOVEMBER 1945

Number 11

## We Have Won the War, But Can We Win the Peace?

(Continued from page 1)

in a world organization to maintain democratic concord. Strong enough to command respect everywhere as a nation that stands for democratic peace and is prepared to maintain it.

While we are molding this peace, we must maintain national security to show other nations we are ready to meet any emergency that menaces it. General Eisenhower stated this fundamental for future planning succinctly, in his recent testimony before the House Military Affairs Committee, when he said:

"The greatest single motivating force for world peace today is the organized military potential of the United States."

And he added the solemn warning that "this potential for the maintenance of peace will continue so long as the world is convinced of our willingness and ability to vitalize it in time to meet any threat of aggression."

Throughout all history this has held true. The strength of peace is the power of peace-loving peoples to preserve it. That means their power to wage war successfully if war must be fought. And that power, in a democracy, must rest upon trained civilian reserves. It depends not only upon the will and courage of the people to fight for the principles of democracy but also upon their ability to fight successfully, and that becomes more and more dependent upon training with the development of the engines of war.

From the beginning of history each succeeding war has evolved a weapon which has promised to eliminate war by its effectiveness. Elephants, rifles, machine guns, gas, and airplanes have all been forerunners of the atomic bomb. Wars successively have used more and more machines. The use of these machines has not made it possible to fight wars with less men. Each increase in the number of machines has increased the manpower required. It has made large numbers of highly trained men absolutely essential for the successful prosecution of modern war.

National strength comes from the united efforts of all the people. National strength cannot be bought at a bargain counter. It must be paid for by all. The American people, therefore, stand on the threshold of a momentous decision.

The wisdom of this decision will determine the security of America, perhaps the existence of America. We cannot be a great nation and a weak one. To be strong will require that all Americans, not just a few, be trained to defend their country should it be attacked.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

November 26 (Transmittal Memo. No. 227). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture and Merchant Marine," and Local Board Memorandum No. 115-M, "Special Consideration for Certain Students, Teachers, and Research Workers in the Physical Sciences."

November 23 (Transmittal Memo. No. 226). *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 131, "Veterans Assistance Record," Amended Instruction No. 1 for Form 131; Discontinuance of DSS Form 42A, "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Industrial)."

November 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 225). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 112, as amended, "Aliens," and Local Board Memorandum No. 115-H, as amended, "Deferment of Men in the Merchant Marine of the United States and in Training Therefor and Men in the Merchant Marine of Cobelligerent Nations."

November 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 224). *Subject:* Topical Index of Current Local Board Memoranda, Table of Current Local Board Memoranda, and Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda (all as of November 1, 1945); Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 191, "Important Information for Servicemen," and of Local Board Memorandum No. 198, "Repatriates."

October 19 (Transmittal Memo. No. 223). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 112-A, as amended, "Aliens—Status of Nondeclarant Alien Students and Trainees."

## Scientific Needs Ease Deferments

(Continued from page 1)

cerning registrants 18 through 25 who are engaged in activities in support of "national health, safety, and interest." Such a registrant now may be retained or placed in Class II-A if the board finds that he is "necessary to and regularly engaged in" such an activity.

Likewise, in the cases of registrants in national defense projects or reconversion activities, the qualification "high," as related to skill, has been deleted. It now is required only that such a registrant have "supervisory, technical, or scientific qualifications" and be engaged in an activity from which his removal would interfere with the maintenance of adequate national defense, retard reconversion, or limit the placement of veterans and others by the employer.

## Eisenhower Urges Training

(Continued from page 1)

and ability to vitalize it in time to meet any threat of aggression from any other power.

"Our weapons must be better on the day an enemy attacks," he asserted, "our resources must be promptly available and, above all, our manpower must have already been trained. This training must be given in time of peace. The only difference now, and the great lesson of World War II, is that it must be done before, not after, the first shot is fired."

Far from being contrary to the purposes and intent of the United Nations Organization, universal military training is an essential contribution we must make for the success of that organization, General Eisenhower declared.

"I know of no better or more democratic way to demonstrate our willingness and ability," he said, "than to adopt now a program of universal military training."

### Fairness to Our Veterans

Prompt adoption of a program for universal military training also is demanded in fairness to our veterans, General Eisenhower pointed out.

"It is eminently fair," he asserted, "to our citizen army, who fought and won this war, in two ways: *First*, it is the best way of assuring them that they did not fight in vain; *second*, it will relieve them in the shortest possible time of continuing to bear the burden, as the current trained civilian reserve, of defending the peace."

Emphasizing his sincere conviction that universal military training is the only practicable way to assure our national security, General Eisenhower said:

"No practicable alternative, that I have heard of, has ever been suggested. Therefore, I believe arguments as to the incidental disadvantages or benefits to be foreign to the main issue. I feel completely confident that Congress can provide all the necessary safeguards to prevent abuses of a method forced upon us by a necessity that must be faced."

## Bouquets or Brickbats

Incidents which provoke smiles or sobs, or are just unusual, occur frequently in the work of local board members and their clerical staffs.

These human interest stories are welcomed at national headquarters for possible use in this "Bulletin" or for transmittal to other publications.

Please inform national headquarters—while the item still is "spot" news—of such happenings. Be assured that your cooperation will be appreciated.



# President Truman Congratulates State Directors at White House



## Draft Evasion Greater in 1918

Increasing popular appreciation of the need and value of compulsory military training and service is indicated by the decrease in flagrant violations of the Selective Service Act, as compared with convictions for violations of the World War I draft law.

During the last 5 years—from October 16, 1940, the date of the first registration, until October 1945—the Department of Justice had investigated approximately 350,000 cases of alleged violations of the provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act, not to include men found without registration cards on their persons and not otherwise delinquent. These investigations had resulted in approximately 13,000 convictions and there were 15,727 cases pending on September 30.

### World War I Data

During World War I a total of 5,111 persons were convicted of violations of the draft law and on November 11, 1918, the pending cases totaled 295,184. More than 10,000 men were prosecuted during World War I for the single offense of failing to register.

Sentences imposed in connection with the convictions during World War II totaled more than 34,000 years, with fines of \$1,089,181. Of the 5,111 persons convicted during World War I, less than one-third went to prison and their terms averaged less than 30 days each.

Discussing World War II draft-elinquency cases, the Department of Justice emphasized that the policy has been to make men available to the armed services rather than to imprison them for merely technical offenses.

Expressing his appreciation of a good job well done, President Truman personally congratulated each Selective Service State director when these heads of the Selective Service System in their respective States called at the White House on November 8 to pay their respects to our Chief Executive.

President Truman received the State directors, who were assembled in Washington for a 3-day semiannual conference, in his offices at the White House. As each State director was presented by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, the President grasped him by the hand and expressed his congratulations for the work each has done and is doing. He also bestowed similar encomium on General Hershey, Col. Carlton S. Dargusch, Deputy Director, Col. John D. Langston, Col. Lewis F. Kosch, and Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher, Assistant Directors, and the heads of the various divisions of National Headquarters.

State directors, or their representatives, who attended the semiannual conference, held at National Headquarters on November 7, 8, and 9, included:

Col. James T. Johnson, Jr., Alabama; John McCormick, Alaska; Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill, Arizona; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, Arkansas; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, California; Col. Howard E. Reed, Colorado; Comdr. John F. Robinson, Connecticut; Col. Albert W. Foreman, Delaware; William E. Leahy, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, Florida; Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., Georgia; Milton E. Ballengee, Hawaii; Col. Norman B. Adkison, Executive Officer, Idaho; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, Illinois; Lt. Col. Franklin L. Summers and Lt. Col. Lytle J. Freehafer, Assistant State Director, Indiana; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grah, Iowa.

Also Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas; Col. Frank D. Rash, Kentucky; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, Louisiana; Lt. Col. Harold M. Hayes, Maine; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, Maryland; Col. Chester A. Furbush (acting), Massachusetts; Brig. Gen. LeRoy Pearson, Michigan; Col.

Joseph E. Nelson, Minnesota; Col. Lawrence W. Long, Mississippi; Col. Claude C. Earp, Missouri; Col. S. H. Mitchell, Montana; Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, Nebraska; Brig. Gen. Jay H. White, Nevada; Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, New Hampshire; Col. E. N. Bloomer, New Jersey; Col. Rufino R. Sedillo, New Mexico; Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, New York; Col. A. V. McDermott, New York City; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, North Carolina; Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, North Dakota.

Also Col. Chester W. Goble, Ohio; Col. Clive E. Murray, Oklahoma; Col. Elmer V. Wooton, Oregon; Maj. Henry M. Gross, Pennsylvania; Col. Harry F. Besosa, Puerto Rico; Lt. Col. Edward J. Noons (acting), Rhode Island; Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, South Carolina; Col. Edward A. Beckwith, South Dakota; Col. George H. Butler, Tennessee; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, Texas; Col. H. A. Rich, Utah; Col. Charles N. Barber, Vermont; Gov. Charles Harwood, Virgin Islands; Col. Joel D. Griffing, Virginia; Capt. Patrick H. Winston, USNR, Washington; Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce, West Virginia; Maj. Bentley Courtenay, Deputy State Director, Wisconsin; and Lt. Col. Archie R. Boyack, Assistant State Director, Wyoming.

## Merchant Seamen May Be Deferred

Stressing that seamen of the Merchant Marine, while regarded as civilians, perform service frequently entailing the hazard and hardship of combat, local boards have been advised that such seamen, 18 through 25, who have substantially 32 months of service, may be released by the Merchant Marine and considered for deferred classification.

These instructions, conveyed in Local Board Memorandum No. 115-H, amended November 5, 1945, advise local boards that they may place a discharged Merchant Marine seaman in Class I-G, provided that his certificate of release from the Merchant Marine bears the annotation that he is "eligible to be relieved from any future consideration for classification into a class available for service."

### Boards to Determine

In a joint statement announcing this new system, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and Vice Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. (retired), War Shipping Administrator, emphasized that the registrant's local board will make the final determination as to whether he has made sufficient contribution in the Merchant Marine to relieve him from future consideration for induction.

It also was announced that, subsequent to November 15, 1945, the War Shipping Administration will stop recruitment of men 18 through 25 unless they have been found disqualified for military service or qualified for limited military service only.

## Beware of Sharppers!

Local boards should warn returning veterans to beware of sharpers who seek to separate them from their separation pay and savings.



## Boards Now Face Major Impact Of Demobilization

With approximately 690,000 separations reported by the armed forces in the period November 1 through November 16, local boards are now facing the major impact of demobilization in connection with the veterans' assistance program.

The full weight of this load of work descending on our local boards is indicated by the fact that, regardless of whether all of these veterans desire aid for civilian relocation, all who registered prior to entering the armed forces must contact their local boards. This may be accomplished in person, by mail, or through the most convenient local board. All who enlisted prior to the date on which they would have been registered are now required to register.

### Speed Exceeds Mobilization

The speed of current demobilization, which far exceeds that with which mobilization progressed, is shown by this total of 690,000 separations during the first half of November, which is 284,000 more than were inducted during the peak mobilization month of February 1943. Between VJ-day (August 14, 1945) and November 16, more than 2,600,000 inducted and enlisted men were separated to civilian life.

The employment assistance given veterans by local boards through September 30, 1945, indicates that 14.8 percent of all dispositions were reinstatements, 76 percent were placements in new positions, 2.1 percent were assistance to become self-employed, and 7.1 percent were dispositions other than placement.

## Urges Legion Posts Purchase Handbook

Recommending that each of the 68 American Legion posts in Philadelphia County, Pa., purchase a copy of the *Veterans' Assistance Handbook* issued by Selective Service, County Commander Albert E. Herrmann, in a letter to post commanders, suggests that it would be very helpful to post service officers.

## Educational Guidance

To aid veterans who seek guidance in advancing their education under provisions of the "GI Bill," the Veterans' Administration has established advisement centers convenient to all communities. A veteran who plans to go back to school should be referred to the center he can most readily contact.

## Veterans Don't Desire Sympathy or Cheers Sailor Declares

The returning veteran does not ask for, or need, sympathy or cheers but does need the patience and consideration of his family, friends, and associates to readjust himself to civilian life, declares Richard Nagle, pharmacist's mate second class, U. S. N. R., a registrant with Local Board No. 1, Park Rapids, Minn., who is now stationed in the Philippines.

"A veteran is fully able to stand on his own, because primarily, he has been forced to do so during the past years of war," he asserts in an article published recently in his home town newspaper, the *Hubbard County (Minn.) Journal*.

### Cites Editorial

Sending a clipping of the article to National Headquarters, L. J. Vacek, a member of the Parks Rapids local board, comments that it coincides with the editorial, "*Veterans Aid Is Not a Problem Unless It Is Regarded as One*," by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, which appeared in the September 1945 issue of this *Bulletin*.

"We ask only to be met fairly on our own grounds," Nagle says. "We want only to return to the kind of a home life we fought to insure. We seek quietness, plain and simple living with those whom we love, and for whom we were willing to die." He continues:

### What Veterans Want

"We claim a right to act, think, to move, as we wish; in greatest contrast to the life from which we are emerging. We want time to allow our shoulders to become accustomed to being without that field pack, or life jacket." And he concludes:

"No, we don't ask for rallies, bugles, and drums, or for your overbearing hospitality—just leave us alone—and we will come out of it, all right, in time."

## "Army and Navy Issue Veterans Guide Book"

"*Going Back to Civilian Life*" is the title of a pamphlet issued jointly by the War and Navy Departments to help their veterans to reestablish themselves in civilian life. It sets forth the more important features of the veterans' assistance program and tells the veterans where to go for additional information. Copies are being distributed to local boards through State headquarters.

## 2,500,000 Disabled Must Be Relocated In Jobs That Fit Their Capabilities

It is estimated that 2,500,000 men were disabled by wounds, disease, or accidents in World War II. This is more than five times as many as in World War I. Their rehabilitation is a major problem. It must be approached intelligently as well as sympathetically. Fallacious prejudices and misconceptions must be removed.

The Association of Casualty and Surety Executives, 60 John Street, New York 7, N. Y., has prepared a guidebook for employers who could

provide jobs for the handicapped. It reveals many possibilities not patent to the average employer.

The employment of the physically handicapped worker is not casual placement but selective placement and assignment to fit the job to the employee's capabilities, the association points out. The physically impaired worker is not to be given a job where his disabilities would interfere with the efficient performance of his work. However, there are jobs which almost every type of handicapped worker can efficiently and safely perform.

## Surplus Property Sold For Business Use

Veterans seeking to buy jeeps, cameras, radios, and other surplus Government property for personal use are doomed to disappointment. This property is sold only for use in business, professional, or agricultural enterprise.

Veterans of World War II are given a preference ahead of all purchasers, except governmental agencies, in buying surplus property, but the purchase must be made for one of the following purposes: (a) To establish or maintain his own small business, professional, or agricultural enterprise; (b) to obtain tools or equipment which he is required to own by the character of his employment; (c) to acquire, within reasonable limits, one initial stock of property for resale in the regular course of his business.

The veteran who wants to make a purchase under the veterans' preference regulation should be directed to go first, with his discharge or release, to an office of the Smaller War Plants Corporation. After he has been certified by SWPC as a preferred purchaser, he will be directed to the proper disposal agency.

## Claims for Higher Pay

It is the opinion of National Headquarters that a veteran's only statutory right to higher pay in a position he left to enter the armed forces would be that a higher rate for the job classification had become effective, or that length of service alone determined the increase, irrespective of skill or efficiency. In the latter connection, period of service in the armed forces should be applied in full to length of service with the company.

## War Dept. Has 70,000 Veterans on Pay Rolls

Of the approximately 800,800 War Department employees who entered the armed forces and the merchant marine; it is estimated that about 15,000 had returned to their former jobs by November 1. In addition, around 55,000 veterans of this war who were not former War Department employees were concurrently on its pay rolls. The War Department has 1,500 installations in the United States which employ civilians.

## Veterans' "Handbook" In Pamphlet Form

To accommodate veterans and persons concerned with their welfare who are interested particularly in certain features of the veterans' assistance program, three pamphlets of excerpts from the *Veterans' Assistance Handbook* have been compiled.

The titles of these pamphlets and the prices are: "*Veterans' Statutory Reemployment Rights*," price 10 cents; "*Veterans' Rights, Privileges, Benefits*" (including the "G. I. Bill of Rights") and the Reemployment Provisions of the Selective Service Act, price, 15 cents; "*The Selective Service Veterans' Assistance Program*," price, 20 cents.

These pamphlets, at the prices quoted, may be obtained from the office of the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., where the "Handbook" also is on sale for \$2.50 a copy which includes subscription to supplements as issued.





# President To Award Selective Service Medal At Ceremonies in White House on January 21

*Commendation is Inspiration  
For Increased Effort,  
Hershey Points Out*

On January 21 next, the President of the United States will make the initial presentations of the Selective Service Medal, awarded by Congress to specified members of the uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System for patriotic service and sacrifice.

The medal is accompanied by a certificate setting forth why it is awarded—that it is a public acknowledgment of the gratitude of the people and the Government for voluntary service “in a manner which is an example of patriotism.”

This medal and the certificate, which will be presented to members of our uncompensated personnel who complete 2 years of service, should be regarded not only as a grateful recognition of work performed but also as an incentive to continued patriotic effort.

The work of Selective Service is not yet ended. Indeed, the phase upon which we are now entering may prove to be one of the most difficult and exacting. Indisputably, it is one that calls for the most patience, the most meticulous procedure, and the most unselfish effort.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Revised GI Bill Broadens Benefits

Liberalization of educational and loan benefits for veterans were among the major changes effected by the enactment of Public Law 268, amending the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the GI Bill of Rights), which was signed by President Truman on December 28.

Amendments to the *Handbook of the Veterans Assistance Program*, covering these changes, are in preparation and will be forwarded to local boards as soon as they are off the press.

The new act eliminates the requirement to show that education was interrupted by military service. Therefore, veterans over 25 no longer are required to show interruption of education to become eligible for schooling benefits. Also the time for starting a course is extended from 2 to 4 years from either the date of discharge or the end of the war, whichever is later;

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

## All Fathers Now Are Deferred

All registrants, regardless of age, with one or more children are now deferred from military service, except registrants with fewer than three children who volunteer for induction.

Deferment of all fathers, regardless of age, as soon as feasible was recommended by the recent semiannual conference of Selective Service State Directors because of the very small percentage of fathers among registrants under 26 who are found to be acceptable for induction.

No fathers with three or more children have been called since last November 15 and no registrant 26 years old or over has been called since the surrender of Japan last August.

Halting of the selection for induction of registrants under 26 years of age with fewer than three children was effected by a telegram from Na-

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## Board Members Selected by Lot Will Represent Each State

### Selective Service Medal



The Selective Service Medal was authorized by Congress as an award to specified members of the uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System who have served more than 2 years.

The medal has a bronze finish. On its face is the Selective Service System seal and the inscription, “World War II.” On the reverse side is inscribed: “Awarded in the Name of the Congress of the United States for Faithful and Loyal Service.”

The ribbon has a central stripe of blue, flanked by gold with a blue pinpoint stripe. A ribbon bar and a lapel button accompany each medal.

### Uncompensated Personnel To Receive Emblem Of Appreciation

In the historic East Room of the White House, on Monday afternoon, January 21, 1946, President Truman will present the Selective Service Medal to 54 uncompensated members of the Selective Service System, representing each State and Territory of the Union.

The medal is inscribed, “Awarded in the Name of the Congress of the United States for Faithful and Loyal Service,” and was voted by joint resolution of both Houses and approved by President Truman last July. Presentation was delayed pending approval of design and availability of materials for production.

The 54 men to whom our Chief Executive will make the initial presentation are local board members who have served more than 5 years. They were chosen by lot in their respective States to represent approximately 100,000 members of Selective Service personnel who have served 2 or more years and are eligible, therefore, for the award.

Following the initial and symbolical ceremonies at the White House, the presentations in each State will be

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Wants Hubby Deferred To Support Her Parents

“Please don’t put my husband in the Army,” pleads the wife of an Arizona registrant in a letter to the Coconino County Local Board, at Flagstaff. “I didn’t marry him for a good time,” she avers, “but to support me and my parents.”



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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Number 12

## Commendation is Inspiration For Increased Effort

(Continued from page 1)

It is a period when we must make every effort to help maintain our forces of occupation at the strength required to insure the restoration, or institution, of democratic government in many war-torn lands, and at the same time discharge solemn legal and moral obligations for the proper rehabilitation in civilian life of the millions of returning veterans who won the glorious victory for democracy.

And when these problems of the moment have been solved, there will still remain the larger and continuing one of maintaining our national security—of provision for the preservation of our national entity. In that outlook Selective Service fills a major requirement for the procurement of civilians to be trained as reserves capable of reinforcing our military forces. By virtue of experience and proven capability, Selective Service provides the machinery that will be needed for efficient and equitable registration and classification of the Nation's potential military manpower.

The task that faces us today, therefore, is a stupendous one and may prove a long as well as trying one. How long no one can predict until Congress has concluded its deliberations and made pronouncement by legislative action, or until the still seething aftermath of war evolves to a status at which stable policies and procedures may be formulated.

Until that status is reached, Selective Service must carry on as it is now charged to do by law. We must strive to meet the calls of the Military Establishment from a depleted pool of manpower acceptable for military service. We must bend every effort to insure that the returning veterans receive all possible assistance to obtain the maximum opportunities in civilian life that can be offered by the Nation they fought to preserve.

The war is won—and in its winning the Selective Service System can well claim it had a share. It contributed to the winning of the war because it was the agency and the symbol of a national resolve to do whatever must be done to defeat our enemies. The award now being made to its devoted patriotic personnel is the symbol of the Nation's recognition of their work to win the war.

But the peace must also be won for democracy, or the victories of war are as naught. And in the winning of the peace Selective Service must continue to play an important role in finding a place for each veteran who is no longer necessary to the effective operation of the armed forces.

I am confident that the personnel of Selective Service have the knowledge, the experience, and the will to do this job in a manner to win commendation similar to that our Nation now accords to their services in war.

*Lewis B. Hershhey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Fathers Deferred Regardless of Age

(Continued from page 1)

tional Headquarters to State Directors on December 19, and Selective Service Regulations (Sections 622.31 (b) and 622.4) have been amended accordingly.

The term "children" is defined in Selective Service Regulations (Section 622.31 (b)) to include legitimate or illegitimate children, legally adopted children, stepchildren, foster children, and persons supported in good faith by a registrant in a relationship similar to that of parent and children. It does not include persons 18 years old or over unless they are physically or mentally handicapped.

All registrants qualifying as fathers under the foregoing definition, other than those accepted as volunteers, are to be classified in Class III-A.

## Age and Service Basis For Objectors' Release

Conscientious objectors 33 years old and over now serving in civilian public-service camps and those 35 years of age or over, who have had more than 2 years of service, have been released.

Those conscientious objectors who have served 4 years or more in civilian public-service camps, regardless of age, are to be released by January 1, 1946.

No point scores are computed or used in determining the individuals to be released. Age and services performed are the basis for all releases.

## Board Member, 83, Claims Palm For Age

Charles F. Taylor, Jr., member of Local Board No. 157, Bowling Green, Ky., is 83 years old.

Commenting on recent mention of Mark E. Robey, of Sandstone, Minn., another octogenarian board member, Mr. Taylor writes:

"I hate to take honors for age away from Mr. Mark E. Robey, but I was 83 years old the day before he was 81. I also work 365 days a year and have missed mighty few board meetings. Could be that I am the oldest board member?"

And with Mr. Taylor two other entries in our "80-Years-Young Club," John W. Strimple, chairman, Local Board No. 1, Batavia, Ohio, and Bernard J. Clark, chairman, Local Board No. 2, Altoona, Pa., recently became octogenarians.

## A Rousing Roster

Reading the roster of registrants with Local Board No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa., is like a brief review of American history, says Chairman Harry J. Foley. The roster includes, he points out, Daniel Boone, Benjamin Franklin, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Lee, and William McKinley.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

December 28 (Transmittal Memo. No. 230.) Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 186, as amended, "Medical Survey." This memorandum has been amended to reduce the scope of the Medical Survey program by eliminating the procedure for securing educational histories of registrants and by limiting the instances in which medical and social histories of registrants must be obtained.

December 13 (Transmittal Memo. No. 229.) Subject: Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Form 42, (Special)—Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special); Form 42, Special—Merchant Marine) —Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special—Merchant Marine); Form 42A, (Special)—Affidavit—Occupational Classification; and Form 42A (Special—Revised)—Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special—Revised).

December 7 (Transmittal Memo. No. 228.) Subject: Instruction No. 1 for Form 42A (Special—Revised); Discontinuance of DSS Forms 601 and 602; and Rescission of Instruction No. 1 for Forms 601, 602, 603, 604.

## Veterans Migrating To Western States

Statistics indicate a migration trend of veterans which closely parallels that of civilians during the war. The northeastern and southeastern parts of the United States are losing more veterans than they gain, while the gain of the West, and especially the Pacific Coast States, from each other region is much greater than its losses to either.

Local boards in some States have provided job assistance almost exclusively to veterans registered with the board, while boards in other States have been called on for employment assistance by many veterans registered with other local boards.

For example, 91.8 percent of those given job assistance by Pennsylvania boards were registrants of the board rendering assistance, while 8.2 percent were registrants of other boards. In contrast, only 42.4 percent of veterans assisted by Arizona local boards were registrants of boards giving employment assistance, while 57.6 percent were registrants of other boards.

## Rotarians Pay Tribute To Local Board Members

A resolution extending "sincere thanks and appreciation for their sacrifices, devotion, and patriotism in our national peril" to Local Board No. 307, Port Jervis, N. Y., was unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the local Rotary Club.

The members of the board are A. H. Naylor, F. D. Salmon, and Stephen Zeh, and the Government appeal agent is Clyde F. Stratton.



# President To Award Selective Service Medal

## Delegates Chosen by Lot Will Represent Each State

(Continued from page 1)

made at ceremonies sponsored by the Governor who is the head of Selective Service in his State. Ceremonies similar to those at the White House have been arranged under the direction of the State Directors of Selective Service.

The Selective Service Medal presentations in the States and Territories will be made to members with 2 or more years of continuous service among the personnel of local boards, Government appeal agents, and Boards of Appeal. These will be followed at a later date by distribution among Examining Physicians, Examining Dentists, Members of Medical Advisory Boards, and Reemployment Committees.

After the initial presentations have been concluded, eligible members of the uncompensated personnel of Selective Service will be awarded medals and certificates as they complete 2 years of continuous service.

### Citation by Congress

The resolution authorizing the awarding of the Selective Service Medal, now Public Law 112, commends the work of the uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System thus:

"Congress hereby declares that many members of local boards, boards of appeal, Government appeal agents, local board examining physicians and dentists, members of medical advisory boards, and reemployment committees and other uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System have, in a manner which is an example of patriotism, served the United States in the administration of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. This service has been voluntary and uncompensated and in many cases has resulted in great sacrifices on the part of these citizens.

"The Congress further declares that in accordance with the historic policy of the United States to recognize and publicly acknowledge the gratitude of the people and Government of the United States for patriotic service, that uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System who have given faithful service should be awarded a certificate and medal in recognition of their patriotic service."

### Program at White House

Before proceeding to the White House, the delegates from the various States and Territories will assemble at National Headquarters, Selective Service System, at 1 p. m. on January 21, when they will be greeted by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, his staff, and the heads of the operating divisions of National Headquarters. Arrival at the White House is timed for 2:30

## Selective Service Medal Presentation Program

January 21, 1946

**T**HE PROGRAM for the presentation of the Selective Service Medal by President Truman to selected local board members who have served 2 or more years from each State and Territory, at the White House on Monday afternoon, January 21, 1946, is:

**1:00 p. m.**—Delegates gather at National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Twenty-first and C Streets NW., and are greeted by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, and his staff.

**2:15 p. m.**—Departure for White House.

**2:30 p. m.**—Arrival at White House. Presentation of delegates to President Truman.

**3:00 to 4:30 p. m.**—Presentation ceremonies in East Room of White House.

**6:00 to 10:30 p. m.**—Dinner at Army and Navy Club; General Hershey presiding. (Delegates to be guests of National Headquarters officers.)

p. m., when General Hershey will present the delegates to the President and other high Government officials and Members of Congress who will await them.

Besides President Truman and his White House aides, the delegates will be greeted by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson and Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal, together with Generals Dwight D. Eisenhower and Henry H. Arnold and Admirals William D. Leahy and Chester W. Nimitz. Congress also will be represented by Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House and President Pro Tem Kenneth McKellar of the Senate.

The formal presentation ceremonies in the East Room will begin at 3 p. m. and conclude at 4:30 p. m. and will include an address by President Truman.

The day's program for the delegates will be concluded with a dinner at the Army and Navy Club at 6 p. m. at which the delegates will be guests of officers of National Headquarters. General Hershey will preside.

### Clerk Finds "Lyons" On Alaska Roster

Charlotte Kruger, clerk, Local Board No. 18, Valdez, Alaska, has noted stories compiled from names of registrants and suggests that if anyone wants to take a "Hyke" over a "Hill" down a "Laine," and through an "Aley" to Valdez, she'll produce a few "Lyons," in the "North Woods."

### Neighborhood Note

"I would like to inform my dear friends and neighbors," writes a returning veteran to Local Board No. 19, Portsmouth, N. H., "that I have been honorably discharged from the United States Army."

## Medal Ceremonies To Be Colorful In Many States

Distribution of the Selective Service Medal to the approximately 100,000 uncompensated members of the Selective Service System, who are now eligible to receive it, will be made by the Governors of the various States following the initial presentations by President Truman at the White House on January 21.

In most States, the Governor will preside at colorful ceremonies, which have been arranged by the State Director of Selective Service, and he will personally present the Selective Service Medal to uncompensated members of Selective Service personnel who have served continuously for 2 or more years. Distribution to the eligible members who complete 2 years' service thereafter will be made to each individual through the State Director.

The State ceremonies, which will be held throughout January and February, in some instances will compare in colorful features with those to take place at the White House on January 21. There will be addresses by Governors and other representatives of the State governments and Members of Congress. In some States and Territories these ceremonies will be broadcast.

### Cooperative

A letter received by Local Board No. 1, Statenville, Ga., from a registrant says: "I received your notice and I will be on the lookout for your call. So far as I see right now, I don't think I will move, but if I do I will come closer."

## "Happy to Replace Veteran," Says Inductee

While discussion continues concerning the advisability of military training for our Nation's youth, the viewpoint of a young inductee, who has had experience, is illuminating. He is Pvt. Alvah R. Wood and writes from Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark., to Local Board No. 161, Dixon, Ky.

"I have found Army life quite interesting," he says, "despite the fact that we have long hours. As soon as our basic is finished we are to ship to a port of replacement and be sent overseas to replace the boys there so they can come home, and I am in favor of that."

"While overseas I plan to work off by correspondence 45 hours of college credits toward a degree in agriculture."

"I don't expect you to answer this letter, but I do want you people to know how I feel toward you. You are to be commended for the work you have done."

## Survey Shows Many Veterans Need Aid

Between 15 and 20 percent of returning veterans come back to problems which they cannot solve unaided, Survey Associates, Inc., reports as a finding based on recent field studies.

Among serious difficulties involved in current community efforts to aid veterans, the survey lists: (1) Community organizations are very often poorly coordinated among themselves; (2) communities frequently are confused as to where the Government's responsibility for aid to veterans and their families ends and that of the community begins; (3) communities are often unaware of the amount of problems they will have to handle and consequently are insufficiently staffed.

## Spanish War Veteran Has 4 Sons in Service

Francis H. Bunker, chairman, Local Board No. 2, Vaguas, P. R., was fighting for democracy in 1898 when he landed in Puerto Rico with the American troops commanded by Gen. Nelson A. Miles. He returned to Puerto Rico in 1903 and has resided there since.

Four of Mr. Bunker's sons likewise served the cause of democracy in World War II. They are: Lt. Comdr. Oscar L. and Lts. Harris F., Lawrence S., and Rex James Bunker.

### Advice on Farming

Veterans planning to engage in farming in localities with which they are not familiar should be advised to consult with the county agricultural agent before purchasing land. This is advisable especially when an "abandoned" farm is under consideration; otherwise the veteran may find his investment unprofitable, if not a total loss, because of soil conditions, unsuitable location for the type of farming he contemplates, etc.



## Clerk Must Win His Confidence To Aid Veteran

The viewpoint and attitude of the local-board clerk must impress the veteran as sincere desire to be helpful if the local-board office is to achieve and maintain its proper status as the much needed one-stop information center in the Nation's veterans' assistance program.

This, together with emphasis of the importance of the local-board clerk being thoroughly posted on veterans' rights and benefits and how to obtain them, was a basic recommendation of the report made by its Veterans' Assistance Committee to the recent semi-annual conference of Selective Service State directors.

### Recommendations

The report recommended that local-board clerks:

- (1) Study the Selective Service Veterans' Assistance Handbook thoroughly;
- (2) Be good listeners—encourage the veteran to tell his story in full detail;
- (3) Get all facts pertinent to the veteran's needs without seeming to pry into his private affairs;
- (4) Give advice only upon request and be sure that it is accurate;
- (5) Be sure the veteran is fully informed as to where and how he can obtain the aid he needs if it cannot be given to him by the board;
- (6) Above all, see to it that the veteran feels that he is welcome to call upon the local board whenever he needs help.

If possible, the interview with the veteran should be conducted in privacy. If a conference room is not available, a detached desk should be used. The tone of the interview should be informal and friendly.

## Trade Unions Can Aid Placement of Veterans

Local labor organizations usually are well informed concerning job opportunities in trades in their vicinities. Local boards and their reemployment committees should find it helpful in veterans' assistance work to keep in touch with local offices of such organizations.

## Vets Get Testimonial

A Testimonial of Appreciation from President Truman is being given to all honorably discharged veterans. It is now being presented to separatées with their separation papers. Personnel previously discharged should apply to the nearest installation of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.

## Veterans' Educational and Loan Benefits Liberalized by GI Bill Revisions

(Continued from page 1)

and the time within which education or training may be afforded is extended from 7 to 9 years.

The 1-year limit on refresher training is removed by the new act. It provides that the veteran may obtain approved education or training for a period of 1 year, plus the time he was in active service not to exceed a total of 4 years. Under the original provisions a veteran taking a refresher course was entitled only to 1 year of such training.

Short intensive postgraduate courses of less than 30 weeks, at approved institutions, are authorized. The cost of any such course is not to exceed \$500. With the same limitation as to cost, and without any subsistence allowance, veterans also may take correspondence courses.

### Tuition and Subsistence

While the original bill provided that payments for tuition and other customary fees should not exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year, the new bill makes this \$500 a year maximum a cumulative credit. A veteran entitled to more schooling time than the completion of his education requires may apply some of his unused time credit to have payments in excess of \$500 made in any one year. For example, a veteran, entitled to 4 years of schooling at \$500 a year, but needing only 2 years to acquire a degree, who enrolls in an institution with a \$700 tuition, may be allowed \$700 in each of the 2 years he attends the institution.

The subsistence allowance for veterans pursuing a course in educational institutions is increased from \$50 to \$65 a month for those without dependents and from \$75 to \$90 for those with dependents.

### Loan Provisions Liberalized

The loan provisions in the original GI Bill also have been liberalized considerably. Any loan made by any of the prescribed loan agencies to an eligible veteran within 10 years after the war, in compliance with the terms and conditions of the bill, is guaranteed up to 50 percent of a loan, or \$4,000 in the case of real estate loans and \$2,000 on other loans.

Loans made by lenders other than those supervised by State or Federal agencies must be approved in advance by the Veterans' Administration in order to be guaranteed. However, a loan obtained in full compliance with the specific provisions of the act is automatically guaranteed. The Veterans' Administration does not make

a predetermination, but upon determining that a loan has been automatically guaranteed is authorized to issue a certificate of guaranty.

### Maturity Dates

Loans guaranteed under the GI Bill have been payable in not more than 20 years. The new bill provides that the maturity date on a non-real-estate loan shall not exceed 10 years. Real-estate loans are made payable in not more than 25 years, except that loans on farm realty may be made payable up to 40 years.

In connection with the appraisal of homes, farms, and businesses being purchased with the assistance of guaranteed loans the new bill omits the word "normal" from the phrase "reasonable normal value" appearing in the original bill. Veterans have complained that the "normal" value limitation made appraisals too low in the present market.

The new bill also repeals the section in the original law that any benefits received under the GI Bill shall be charged against and deducted from any future bonuses.

### Other Veterans Included

The new act extends to persons who served in the active military or naval service of Allied governments and who were citizens of the United States at the time of entrance into such service the benefits of the GI Bill, as well as the vocational rehabilitation provisions of Public Law 16, 78th Congress, to the same extent as in the case of persons who served in our own armed forces.

Persons on terminal leave, or in hospitals pending final discharge, are also made eligible for educational training and guarantee of loans benefits of the GI Bill, and vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, with the provision that no subsistence allowance shall be paid in such cases under the latter act.

Vocational rehabilitation benefits under the mentioned Public Law 16 are also enlarged.

## Automatic Adjustments

Automatic length-of-service wage adjustments for veterans with reemployment rights will be granted by a majority of employers reporting in a recent survey on plans for veterans' reemployment in Cleveland, Ohio. The automatic wage adjustments will be based upon automatic length-of-service adjustments the veterans would have earned had they remained in the company's employ.

## Legion Votes to Fight For Job Rights Of Veterans

Declaring that the veterans' reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act represent "the minimum of preference" to which they are entitled, the recent annual convention of the American Legion voted to resist any attempt to modify them and to press for immediate legislation to increase them.

In a series of resolutions concerning job assistance for veterans, the convention called on both management and labor "to cooperate in the post-war era in the fullest measure to give effect to the letter and spirit" of these reemployment provisions.

The convention also urged industry to "freely offer jobs" and labor organizations to "freely offer membership" to veterans seeking employment for the first time, with serious consideration by both to giving such veterans seniority for time spent in military service.

## Be Specific in Mail, VA Requests Veterans

Be specific and write legibly, the Veterans' Administration urges veterans and their dependents, in requesting them to limit their correspondence to official business.

Local boards can assist veterans by advising them, in order to expedite the processing of such mail, to include: (1) Veteran's name and address in every letter; (2) the "C" number in letters relating to veteran's pension, compensation, rehabilitation, or training; (3) the "N," "V," or "K" number and serial number in letters pertaining to insurance; (4) the "XC" number in the case of a deceased veteran.

## The Veteran Is Only As Free as He Feels

A man may be only as old as he feels, but a veteran never can be freer than he feels. The latter is true especially of veterans who have sustained disabilities in military service that would seem to handicap them in civilian life.

Rehabilitation of the disabled veteran, while essentially a humanitarian consideration, also is an economic "must." The disabled veteran who is unemployed looks with small hope if he does not feel that he fits into the economic as well as the social scheme of the democracy he fought to maintain. Properly placed on the job, however, the veteran becomes an asset to his employer and to our national economy. 'It is the job of Selective Service local boards to see that he is guided properly to that status.



# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 1946

Number 1

## Demobilization Demands Selective Service Extension, Military Leaders Tell Congress

### Work Not Ended, President Truman Asks Definite Action by March

#### Truman Tells Local Boards

#### President Awards Medals To 54 State Delegates At White House

Expressing the Nation's thanks to Selective Service local boards for their contribution toward winning the war, President Truman, when awarding the new Selective Service Medal to their delegates from the States and Territories at a White House ceremony on January 21, also stressed their important role in the rehabilitation of veterans and the probability that their services will be needed thereafter in a peacetime military training program.

#### Much Work Ahead

Emphasizing his opinion that the Selective Service System should be an important factor for the operation of universal military training, as well as in the demobilization and reconversion programs, President Truman said:

"You have done a job that was not a happy one but which was absolutely essential for the winning of the war. You still have a job to do in assisting those veterans when they return from war to peace. And after that job is

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

#### Pay-Roll Savings Plan For "E" Bonds Continues

The Pay-Roll Savings Plan for employees of the Selective Service System did not end with the conclusion of the Victory Loan drives. Employees of all agencies of the Selective Service System will continue to have opportunity of making investments in Series E War Savings Bonds through the medium of pay-roll deductions and their continued participation in the plan is urged by National Headquarters.

#### Returning the Compliment



Harris & Ewing photo.

After presenting the Selective Service Medal to local board members representing each State and Territory, at the White House on January 21, President Truman presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government of the United States in a position of great responsibility." In turn, General Hershey presented the Selective Service Medal to the President for "his efforts in behalf of Selective Service in the Senate, as Vice President, and as President."

### Extension of Reemployment Rights Urged to Protect Jobs for Veterans

Protection of the veterans' reemployment rights after May 15, 1946, depends upon the extension of the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service Act, which expires on that date, unless substitute legislation is

enacted to specifically preserve them.

This was the gist of a statement presented by Selective Service National Headquarters to a House Military Affairs Subcommittee at hearings on a

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

### Hershey Offers 4-Point Program

#### Lower Physical Standards And Equalized Service Recommended

The Selective Service Act must be extended beyond May 15, 1946, the expiration date now stipulated by law, if the armed forces are to fulfill their demobilization promises and maintain manpower sufficient to meet their manpower commitments after this mid-year, the Nation's military leaders have informed Congress.

That legislation to extend the Selective Service Act must be passed not later than next March if the campaign for volunteers does not produce the necessary men also was stated by President Truman. In his State of the Nation message to Congress on January 21, the President said this would be "the only way we can get the men and bring back our veterans."

#### 250,000 Selectees Needed

The President's message followed the testimony of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, and other high War Department officials, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, before a Senate Military Affairs Subcommittee. This subcommittee subsequently reported in agreement with General Eisenhower's estimate that 250,000 se-

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

#### A Lively "Ball"

"Keep your eye on the ball" is a maxim to which Local Board No. 3, Villa Park, Ill., finds it difficult to adhere. A registrant, whose name is Joseph C. Ball, has given them addresses from 37 different cities and has been employed in 22 different occupations. He is 40 years old.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume VI

JANUARY 1946

Number 1

## The President Points Our Way: Congress Provides the Means

The threefold job which faces Selective Service personnel today was pointed out pertinently by President Truman at the White House on last January 21, when he presented the Selective Service Medal to selected representatives of its uncompensated personnel for its outstanding contribution to the Nation's war effort.

The President emphasized that our work is far from completed—that a major, and apparently more difficult, portion remains. He cited:

1. The need that Selective Service supply a large portion of the replacements our armed forces require to permit the men who served under arms in wartime to return to their homes and obtain their heroically earned preference in peacetime readjustment.

2. The obligation imposed upon the Selective Service System to make certain that the returning veteran obtains the maximum of opportunity for gainful employment under the democratic government that he staked his life to preserve.

3. The duty to keep alive the patriotic spirit and purpose of the Selective Service System that its organization may be preserved in full potential effectiveness for the probable need of its service to implement the peacetime military training program he has urged upon Congress.

This is a big and difficult job, as the President acknowledged in his White House laudation of our wartime work which he termed "a thankless job well done" and likewise, as he then remarked, "not a happy one." But it also will be a job, as the President pointed out, that should "contribute to the peace of the world and to the stability of the United States Government."

That is the goal for which the patriotic members of Selective Service personnel have been striving with sacrifice of time, money, and personal comfort for the past 5 years. And that is the goal, I am confident because of my intimate association with them over that period, toward which they will continue to drive with the same unselfish devotion so long as they are permitted to make the effort.

The President has pointed our way and the goal. Congress must decide if it is desirable to provide the means for attainment. We must await that decision to know what future contribution we can make toward the social and economic readjustment of our Nation and for the promotion and preservation of world peace.

In the meantime, however, we have two definite obligations from the discharge of which nothing must deter us while we have the power to function.

We must bend every effort to obtain for the armed forces the men they need as replacements to permit our war-worn heroes to return to their homes and their jobs; and we must give them every assistance when they return to their homes to see that they lose nothing because of their war service and obtain everything to which it has entitled them.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Hershey Offers 4-Point Program

(Continued from page 1)

lectees plus expected volunteers could insure the 1,500,000-man Army which the War Department deems essential to carry out commitments after demobilization has progressed into next July.

General Eisenhower emphasized when he testified before the Senate subcommittee that only if Selective Service "is able to provide the 50,000 men per month we are asking for will the 1,500,000-man Army be guaranteed under our present discharge policy." This current Army discharge policy to which General Eisenhower referred contemplates that men with 45 points or 30 months' service would be released, or be in the process, by April 30, followed by men with 40 points or 2 years' service by June 30. Therefore, it also contemplates procurement of 250,000 men through Selective Service at the rate of 50,000 per month up to July 1, or a month and a half after the Selective Service Act would expire under existing law.

### Hershey Offers Program

General Hershey, in his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, set forth the reasons why it is impossible under present conditions for Selective Service to furnish the Army with 50,000 men per month and cited statistics. He then offered four recommendations for action by Congress and the War and Navy Departments which he believes would enable Selective Service to make the men needed as replacements available to the armed forces.

The recommendations made by General Hershey are:

1. Immediate extension of the Selective Service Act.
2. Amend the Selective Service Act to provide a definite period of service. Since Congress has authorized enlistments for 18 months this would seem to be an appropriate period.
3. That the War and Navy Departments lower the physical standards and apply them so as to produce the required numbers of men.
4. That persons with substantially less than 18 months' service be submitted for reinduction.

### Present Handicaps

The reasons which have prevented Selective Service from obtaining the 50,000 men per month desired as replacements were summarized by General Hershey thus: (a) Recruiting by the Army and Navy of 17-year-olds and in the age group 18 through 25; (b) elimination of the induction of illiterates; (c) liberalization of the policies governing the deferment of students, teachers, and research workers in the scientific fields, as well as other necessary men; (d) the postponement of induction of students in high school pending completion of their studies; and (e) the more rigid application of physical standards by

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

January 16 (Transmittal Memo. No. 234). Subject: Revised DSS Form 275, "State Monthly Report of Inductions and Rejections."

January 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 233). Subject: Table of Current Local Board Memoranda; Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda; and Rescission of Local Board Memoranda No. 129-A, "Nondeclarant Aliens Between the Ages of 38 and 45 Who Apply for Induction into the Armed Forces of Cobelligerent Nations," and No. 200, "Interpretation of Certain Local Board Memoranda."

January 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 232). Subject: Consolidated Index to Current Selective Service Regulations and Local Board Memoranda.

January 2 (Transmittal Memo. No. 231). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115-M, as amended, "Special Consideration for Certain Students, Teachers, and Research Workers in the Physical Sciences." This memorandum has been amended to delete reference to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and to substitute therefor the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

the Army and Navy since VJ-day, resulting in a higher rejection rate.

In connection with the postponement of induction of high-school students, General Hershey cited that unless the Selective Service Act is extended beyond the end of the present school terms approximately 60,000 men whose inductions are presently postponed to permit them to complete their high-school education will not become available for induction. However, he pointed out, these men would be available in substantial numbers in June and July 1946, and at the close of each succeeding school term thereafter.

With regard to providing a definite period of service for men inducted through Selective Service, General Hershey pointed out that a major portion of the current first enlistments are youths who volunteer after they are 17 years old and before they become subject to the draft at 18. It may be accepted, he said, that in the majority of such cases enlistment is motivated by the knowledge that they would be drafted for an indefinite period of service if they did not enlist for 18 months.

### Reinduction Possibilities

Pointing out that the armed forces have found it necessary for a number of reasons to discharge substantial numbers of men who have served less than 18 months, including many who have had no other duty than their training work, General Hershey urged a well-defined policy as to what does and does not constitute completed service. If it was determined, he said, that men who have served less than the minimum period for which they

(Continued on page 3, column 4)



# Veteran Local Board Members Decorated by President Truman



Signal Corps Photo

## President Lauds Selective Service

(Continued from page 1)

one you will have, in all probability, a chance to help implement a military training program which has been recommended to the Congress by the President. That also will be a job which I hope will contribute to the peace of the world and to the stability of the United States Government."

The President spoke optimistically also concerning the outlook for continuing world peace.

"I am not alarmed at any condition with which this great Government of ours is faced," he declared. "Any nation which could organize for war as this peace-loving Nation did organize for war, and make the immense contribution which we made to that great undertaking, is not going to fail in the contribution that it has to make for the peace."

### D. S. M. to General Hershey

As the President pinned on the Selective Service Medal, he shook hands with each delegate. Then, with ceremony concluded, he presented the Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, who had introduced each delegate to him, and read the citation of its award for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the Government of the United States in a position of great responsibility."

In turn, General Hershey then presented the Selective Service Medal to President Truman for "his efforts in behalf of Selective Service in the Senate, as Vice President, and as President."

### State Ceremonies

The 54 men to whom President Truman made the presentations at the White House were local board members who had served more than 5 years and who were chosen by lot to represent their respective States and Territories. The medal is being awarded,

They're proud and happy, those 54 delegates from local boards throughout the Union to whom President Truman had just presented the Selective Service Medal for faithful and loyal wartime service.

Above, the delegates are dinner guests at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D. C., where they were entertained by officers of National Headquarters following the ceremonies at the White House on January 21.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, spoke at the dinner, which was presided over by Col. Carlton S. Dargusch, Deputy Director. Also in attendance were Col. John D. Langston, Col. Lewis F. Kosch, and Col. Victor J. O'Kelliher, Assistant Directors, and the heads of the various divisions of National Headquarters together with other National Headquarters officers who sponsored the individual delegates.

The 54 local board members who participated in the ceremonies at Washington as representatives of the uncompensated personnel of Selective Service in their States and Territories were:

Matthew M. Marshall, Wylam, Alabama; Leon Urbach, Seward, Alaska; John P. Van Denburgh, Buckeye, Arizona; M. S. Smith, Forrest City, Arkansas; Charles H. Brous, Fresno, California; C. H. Randall, Georgetown, Colorado; William J. Dodd, Waterbury, Connecticut; William F. Longendyke, Seaford, Delaware; Woodruff Youngs, District of Columbia; Harry Wilderman, Tampa, Florida; Walter E. Whitehead, Carlton, Georgia; Henry K. Kellner, Hilo, Hawaii; William L. Teel, Lewiston, Idaho; George Funk, Chicago, Illinois; Michael A. Zahoran, South Bend, Indiana.

Also George C. Whitmer, Des Moines, Iowa; H. P. Bader, Junction City, Kansas; William Marcum, Sr., Manchester, Kentucky; Noel Hebert, West Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana; Ralph H. Trecartin, Phillips, Maine;

with appropriate ceremonies in each State and Territory, to the other eligible members of the uncompensated personnel of Selective Service who have served 2 or more years. Thereafter, the medal will be awarded through the State Director to specified members of the uncompensated personnel as each becomes eligible.

Anthony V. Rettaliata, Baltimore, Maryland; George G. Graham, Stoneham, Massachusetts; Charles W. Hayner, Pontiac, Michigan; Sigurd J. Rice, Plummer, Minnesota; W. A. Lambert, Holcut, Mississippi; A. R. McKee, Festus, Missouri; Herbert W. Conrad, Conrad, Montana; Hiyo Aden, Hazard, Nebraska; Richard J. Elmore, Hawthorne, Nevada; Robert Rich, Berlin, New Hampshire; John H. Hoagland, New Brunswick, New Jersey; Horace Moses, Hurley, New Mexico; Robert M. Colt, Gloversville, New York; Fred E. Johnson, New York City.

Also Paul W. English, Hendersonville, North Carolina; Alfred Thorson, Bowman, North Dakota; James R. Favret, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. R. Couch, Ada, Oklahoma; O. C. Gibbs, Lakeview, Oregon; John Reynolds, Scranton, Pennsylvania; Francisco Fernandez Colon, Cayey, Puerto Rico; Marcus Sutcliffe, Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Ben C. Hough, Lancaster, South Carolina; Arnold Schreiber, Agar, South Dakota; L. H. McDill, Madison, Tennessee; T. W. Borders, Kaufman, Texas; William Rees, Randolph, Utah; George N. Harman, Rutland, Vermont; Thomas Coates, Sharps, Virginia; J. Antonio Jarvis, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Ray Johnson, Clarkston, Washington; John A. B. Holt, Pratt, West Virginia; Edward J. Wozniak, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Henry J. Bolln, Douglas, Wyoming.

## Proud 1941 Inductee Prouder Veteran

Pfc. Frederic Rose, who was inducted through Local Board No. 144, Santa Maria, Calif., in January 1941, is back home with an honorable discharge from the Army and a Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Rose was in communication with his local board twice after his induction—by letter when he was in basic training and in person after his discharge. Each was motivated by desire to express his thanks for opportunity to serve his country. Together they are instructive as an epitome of the thought and spirit of American youth.

"Gee! you can't imagine what a great feeling it is to be training for the defense of your country," he wrote from training camp in February 1941. "Wish all the kids could come up here." And he added: "I am going to try to make Santa Maria proud of me."

Santa Maria is proud of Fred Rose, who has returned from Europe with the first Silver Star awarded to a Santa Marian in World War II.

## Hershey Offers 4-Point Program

(Continued from page 2)

may enlist have not completed service, it would be possible to work out a program for the reinduction of many such persons.

General Hershey also called to attention that about 37 percent of the number of men rejected by the armed forces for all reasons have been rejected for mental diseases and mental and educational deficiencies. Many of these men, he said, have since engaged in useful and gainful civilian occupations which would indicate that they now could be used to advantage by the armed forces. It is believed, he declared, that "a judicious application of slightly lowered physical standards" would result in the acceptance of large numbers of these persons previously rejected.



## Extension of Reemployment Rights Urged to Protect Jobs for Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

bill (H. R. 3938) introduced to continue veterans' reemployment rights if the Selective Service Act is permitted to expire.

The statement pointed out that even though the Selective Service Act specifies that the provision for a Veterans' Personnel Division shall continue after the expiration of the act as a whole, the assistance given veterans by Selective Service is dependent for administration upon local boards and other units of the System whose existence would terminate with the act.

### Operating Agency Required

The statement was presented by Col. Emmett G. Solomon, Chief, Veterans' Personnel Division, Selective Service System.

"As the situation stands today," Colonel Solomon pointed out, "with the Selective Service Act scheduled to expire on May 15, not only will reemployment rights be terminated for all veterans discharged after that date but the entire Selective Service organization ceases to exist and, despite any substitute legislation providing reemployment rights independent of the Selective Service Act, no operating agency will remain to administer its provisions."

Illustrating the inadequacy of the pending bill, the statement set forth: "Assuming that the Congress has no intention of modifying the reem-

ployment rights of veterans as set forth in the Selective Service Act, the bill under consideration makes no provision for the administration of such rights. While it is true that, as now provided in section 8 (e) of the Selective Service Act, section 5 of H. R. 3938 provides relief through the courts in case of failure to obtain rights claimed under the act, such recourse is not now required in most cases.

### Thousands Reinstated

"Through 5 years of experience, the Selective Service System has given assistance to the veteran in adjusting differences concerning his reemployment rights. In that period less than 200 cases have found their way into the hands of United States district attorneys, less than a score of cases have come to trial, and fewer than 50 cases have been docketed by the courts. This amazingly small number of instances in which legal steps have been necessary testifies to the effectiveness of the administrative aid given veterans by Selective Service agencies.

"We have no record nor do we have any means of ascertaining the total number of instances where veterans have been reinstated in their former positions as contemplated by the law through the intervention and assistance of a Selective Service representative. Estimates are, however, that they run into the thousands."

## Veterans in U. S. Employ Can Collect Pensions

A veteran who is receiving a salary as a Federal employee may also collect any pension to which he is entitled because of military service.

On this question the Veterans Administration announced: "So long as the veteran is not receiving active service or retirement pay, he may, if otherwise entitled thereto, be awarded a pension and the receipt of the salary of his civil office does not bar the payment of such benefit."

## Revised GI Bill Loans Provisions Retroactive

Veterans who borrowed money under the original GI Bill provisions can go back to their lenders and obtain additional money, getting the additional loan insurance allowed under the revised bill, the Veterans Administration advises.

For example, a veteran whose first loan to finance purchase of a house was guaranteed up to \$2,000 under the old GI Bill may have the guarantee increased to \$4,000 and may use the additional money to go into business.

## Cooperative Competitor Helps Veteran Stock His Store

Americans generally are eager to help the returning veteran to become established in civilian enterprise, but it is questionable how many would be as cooperative as a certain Mitchell County, Ga., business man whose generosity is recorded in a recent issue of the *Camilla Enterprise*.

Visiting the store set up by a veteran, this Georgian, who was a long-established competitor, noted that the stock was inadequate and knew that little was available from wholesalers. He returned to his well-stocked store and hauled part of his own stock down to the veteran, telling him he could pay for it when he sold it. Further, knowing that the veteran was new in the business, he told him that when he was ready to go to Atlanta to buy goods, he would be glad to accompany him and "show him the ropes."

"While I'm not advocating that every veteran should be treated by his competitors as in the case above," Harriette Burson, associate editor of the *Enterprise*, advises her readers, "I would remind all of you that there are any number of courtesies we might show the veterans that wouldn't cost us a cent but would mean lots to them."

## VA to Open Branch Offices in 13 Cities

Decentralizing its activities to bring services closer to veterans, the Veterans Administration is opening branch offices throughout the country. Each of these branch offices will, within its own jurisdiction, supervise the activities of other offices of the Veterans Administration and will provide all of the services that have heretofore been centralized in Washington.

Each office will be headed by a Deputy Administrator who will act for the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs. These 13 branch offices have been authorized and will be located in Boston, New York City, Philadelphia, Richmond, Atlanta, Columbus, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Dallas, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Denver.

## Veterans Meeting Loan Obligations

Only 26 of 51,572 loans guaranteed by the Veterans Administration had resulted in claims filed against the VA up to January 26, the VA then reported. Of the 26, only 1 involved a home loan; 2 were for farms; and 23 for small businesses. The 26 claims—an average of 1 to every 2,000 loans—involved a total payment to lenders of \$21,686.48 by the VA.

## Veterans Going To School Proving Good Students

The average veteran going to school under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (the GI Bill) is making grades comparable to those of other students, it was revealed by a survey conducted by the Education and Training Service of the Veterans Administration.

Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., reported: "Veterans make a much better record because they are more mature. They are determined to do the things they want to do, they have learned how to cooperate and they have a very definite goal in mind."

At Auburn University, Auburn, Ala., where 400 veterans are enrolled, married veterans are taking the lead in scholastic standings.

At the University of Maryland Dental School, veterans in the freshman and sophomore classes made grades averaging 83.31 percent as contrasted with 82.72 percent by other students.

### Larger Colleges Crowded

A survey by the Veterans Administration showed that ex-servicemen and women are enrolling in great numbers in the larger and better-known universities, causing serious congestion and crowding, both of classrooms and living accommodations. However, the smaller liberal-arts colleges report that they have ample facilities for thousands of students and that these are not being utilized to the fullest extent.

VA officials believe that by next fall most schools will be operating at capacity. Recently enacted amendments to the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, raising living allowances and liberalizing other features of the educational provisions, will result in additional thousands of veterans seeking training in universities and colleges, they feel certain.

## Veterans Eagerly Seek Schooling and Training

There are now approximately 92,000 veterans enrolled in schools and taking on-the-job training under the GI Bill, the Veterans Administration estimates, and approximately 40,220 taking advantage of training under Public Law 16. It is estimated also that about 463,000 veterans will be in training under both laws by next fall.

Midwinter enrollment of veterans in schools and on-the-job training increased 26 percent during December to establish a total of 131,398. This was an actual increase of 27,872 over the December 1, 1945, figure of 103,526. A year ago, on January 1, 1945, there were only 22,223 veterans going to school and learning on the job.

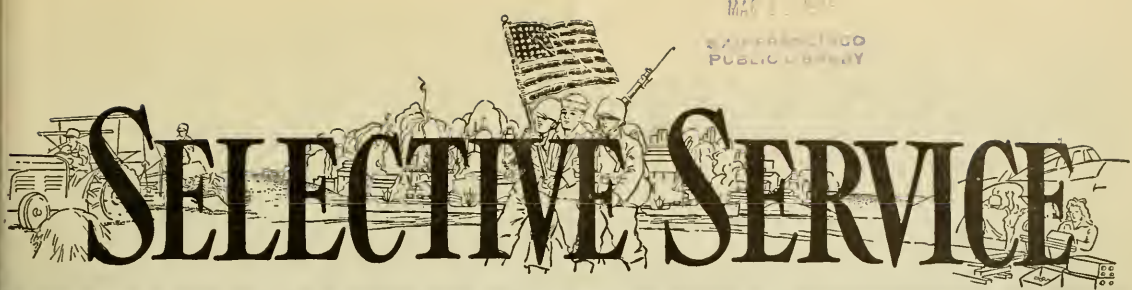
## Civics for Vets Drive Started by CPA

Cooperation of retailers and the public to assure that the returning veteran will be promptly and properly outfitted with civilian wearing apparel has been requested by the Civilian Production Administration. Retailers are asked to reserve substantial proportions of "short items" for sale to veterans only and the public is urged to limit its demand for such items to absolutely necessary purchases.

Local boards can assist this drive to solve a serious problem of the returning veteran by circulating this CPA policy among their local retailers of men's clothing to obtain as wide acceptance as possible.

In its declaration of policy, proposed as a guide to retailers, the CPA recommended that such critically short items as men's suits, overcoats, shirts, shorts, and underwear be reserved "in substantial proportions" for exclusive sale to ex-servicemen, including merchant marine veterans. While it is left to the individual retailer to determine the quantity set aside, the CPA suggested, if necessary, up to 100 percent.





## Draft Data Show U. S. Youth Need Physical Culture

### 30% of Men 18 to 37 Years Old Found To Be Unfit To Bear Arms

Urgent need for a comprehensive program of compulsory physical training for American youth if the United States is to play its proper part for the preservation of democratic peace, was emphasized by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in a recent article widely circulated by the *New York Times Magazine*.

In this article, captioned "We Must Improve Our Youth" and published on February 10, General Hershey pointed out that 30 percent of the younger men of America who have been physically examined since Selective Service began operations in September 1940 have been found by the armed forces to be physically unfit.

#### Five Million Found Unfit

"Of the 17 million registrants between 18 and 37 years of age who were physically examined," General Hershey said, "about 5 million were rejected for military service. Roughly, 30 percent of American young manhood, then, has been found physically unfit to bear arms in the national defense."

Stressing the importance of arousing the Nation to correct the present low standards of physical condition, General Hershey declared:

"If we are to take the necessary preparedness measures for defense or offense, we must do so in time of peace. If we are to provide adequate protection for our Nation, we must be able to achieve adequate military action in the shortest possible time. If ever again we are forced to mobilize, it will be mobilization to fight, not to train."

In planning for America's military preparedness, General Hershey said: "We should draw on the lessons learned in the mobilization of manpower during the past 5 years."

"One of the most significant facts that has come out of the mobilization

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## *The Veterans Can't Come Out Unless Others Go In, Hershey Points Out*

Many important problems face the Nation as it strives to move from wartime to peacetime footing with the best possible social and economic results. We have won the war, but we must establish a peace to realize the ideals for which the war was fought, and we must maintain it in that status.

Two of the most pressing of these problems are: (1) To return the veterans who won the war to their homes and their jobs and at the same time to maintain an army of sufficient strength to protect the fruits of their victory, and (2) to make certain that the returning veterans are integrated into the fabric of our economic and social life to the best advantage of themselves and the Nation.

Both hinge upon the success of recruitment of the military manpower required to restore or establish democratic government in other lands, and to provide adequate national defense. Both, therefore, are directly concerned with, and largely dependent upon, the operation of the Selective Service System.

The veterans cannot come out of military service—cannot be accorded their right to return to their homes and jobs—unless qualified men are obtained to replace them in military service. Continued demobilization must be accompanied by a steady flow of replacements.

Whether enough replacements can be obtained through voluntary enlistments to maintain the 2 million man Army and Navy, which

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## *Veterans Offer Industry Huge Pool Of Skilled Manpower and Brainpower*

The American veteran is bringing back to industry not only manpower but brainpower to supply much-needed technological aid for peacetime reconversion, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, told a recent meeting of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation in Pittsburgh.

Emphasizing the importance to national welfare of the reemployment rights guaranteed to the veteran by the Selective Service Act and the responsibility the act places upon the Selective Service System to protect the veteran in those rights, General Hershey asked the fullest possible cooperation from industry.

He also pointed out that these reemployment rights for men who are still in military service also will expire if the Selective Service Act is not extended beyond May 15, unless special

measures are taken to protect them.

Appealing to industry to make full and intelligent use of the skills and potentialities the returning veteran is bringing to it, General Hershey said:

#### Veterans An Asset

"This man who is coming back is a definite asset; you need him more than he needs you. He was the choice of those available. He lived because he knew enough to meet the varying conditions of life in which he found himself, and survived. He didn't lose 2 or 3 years; he learned many things. He learned to use the latest in the equipment of war—and this use was not too different from much it will be used for in peacetime. He not only learned the equipment but he learned to use the ingenuity and initiative to

(Continued on page 4, column 2)

## War Dept. Urges Selective Service Act Extension

### Patterson Predicts Drastic Drop in Recruitment If Law Expires

The Selective Service Act must be extended well beyond the present expiration date of May 15, 1946, if war veterans are to be demobilized with prudent concern for the Nation's future military manpower needs, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson warned Congress in a statement issued on February 26.

Without the incentive of probable draft, Secretary Patterson declared, a decided drop in voluntary enlistments may be expected together with the loss each month of thousands of replacements now obtained directly through the Selective Service System.

#### Cannot Rely on Volunteers

Subsequently, in a speech in New York City on February 28, Secretary Patterson repeated his appeal for the extension of Selective Service, stressing the uncertainty of relying on voluntary enlistments to maintain an Army in excess of 1 million men which will be needed for the next few years for the occupation of Germany and Japan and for the necessary supporting forces.

Continuing past the obvious fact that without Selective Service the Army cannot demobilize to a 1,500,000-man status on July 1—a month and a half after the Selective Service Act would expire under present law—and pointing out a continuing probable need of Selective Service to maintain

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Veteran Asks Aid To Buy Collie Pup

"What can we do for you?" inquired Mrs. G. L. Kidd, reemployment clerk for Local Board No. 408, Herkimer, N. Y., of a recently returned veteran. "Can you tell me where I can buy a collie pup?" was the reply. "Fortunately," writes Mrs. Kidd, "our Red Cross executive had several collies."

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

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## The Veterans Can't Come Out Unless Others Go In!

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is deemed essential to meet the military needs after demobilization has progressed into next July, is extremely doubtful. And it seems a certainty that demobilization to that status cannot be prudently achieved if the Selective Service Act is permitted to expire next May 15.

There is much doubt as to whether sufficient replacements for the men who will be discharged after next July 1 can be obtained through voluntary enlistments.

It is estimated that enlistments in the armed forces now approximate 60,000 a month. How many of these men would enlist were there no Selective Service Act?

The following facts go a long way toward answering that question: Approximately 35,000 men a month are enlisted when they are 17 years old—before they are even registered—and it certainly is reasonable to conclude that only a small proportion of them would enlist were it not for the knowledge that induction through the Selective Service process was impending. The same is true of another large group, estimated at 15,000, who enlist after registration but just prior to induction.

So it is very plain that Selective Service is the Nation's most powerful "recruiting agent." Remove that "recruiting agent" and it is not difficult to imagine the result.

This basic question of whether the Selective Service Act should be extended for a sufficient period to insure against collapse of the demobilization program for the men who won the war, or resultant inability to protect the peace for which they fought, is one that must be answered in the wisdom of Congress. Pending that decision, however, the duty of Selective Service is patent and urgent.

We must make the utmost effort, during whatever time is allotted to us, to enable the war-worn veterans of the battlefields to return to their families and their jobs. This means that each and every local board must strive each month to provide its full quota of the replacements for which the armed forces call upon us. And, as our heroic veterans return to their homes and families, we must make equal effort to insure that each and every one of them receives in full the reemployment rights guaranteed by the Selective Service Act, under which we are charged with that duty and responsibility, so long as those rights exist and we are permitted to function for their protection.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

February 19 (Transmittal Memo. No. 239). *Subject:* Amendment to Local Board Memorandum No. 183, "Confidential Records and Lists of Registrants," and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-1, "Registrants Who Leave Employment for Which Deferred in Class II-A or Class II-B," which was superseded by the amendment of section 622.22-2 of the Regulations, effective January 17, 1946.

February 19 (Transmittal Memo. No. 238). *Subject:* Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, amended to eliminate the letter identification ("L") for registrants found qualified for limited military service, and to provide that registrants found qualified for limited military service who are placed in a class available for service shall be identified by following their classifications with the letter "B"; Instruction No. 1 for Form 221, amended to replace Instruction No. 1 for Form 221, as amended August 2, 1945; and as amended January 30, 1946.

February 15 (Transmittal Memo. No. 237). *Subject:* DSS Form 31, "Certificate of Appreciation"; Instruction No. 1 for Form 131, as amended.

February 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 236). *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 14, "Application for Issuance of Duplicate Registration Certificate"; Instruction No. 1 for Form 14, as amended January 11, 1946; Discontinuance of DSS Forms 211, "Educational Verification"; 213, "Cooperative School Report"; 213-A, "Envelope for Forms 213 or 214"; and 214, "Special School Report"; and Rescission of Instruction No. 1 for Form 213.

January 30 (Transmittal Memo. No. 235). *Subject:* Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended; Instruction No. 1 for Form 151, as amended; Instruction No. 1 for Form 217; Instruction No. 1 for Form 221, as amended; Instruction No. 1 for Form 275; and Discontinuance of DSS Form 416, "Selective Service System Adjusted Rating Card."

## Veterans Lead Students At College of Mines

Veterans attending the Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy at El Paso are proving outstanding students, according to Dr. Anton Berkman, chairman of the veterans' guidance council at the college. The mid-term results, he has announced, showed the scholastic average of the veterans to be considerably higher than that for the entire student body.

"The average veteran," Dr. Berkman said, "has indicated conclusively that he has a greater desire to learn than the average student. He usually has a solid objective in sight, and he is anxious to get down to business."

## U. S. Youth Need Physical Culture

(Continued from page 1)

program," he asserted, "is that we have in America—whether wittingly or not—sadly neglected the physical condition of our people. In the Selective Service System we are in a position to know the truth of this statement. It has been our primary duty—the duty of our 6,443 Selective Service local boards—to select men for induction into the armed forces in the numbers needed by those forces.

"But when the armed forces, in any 1 month, have asked for a specific number of men, we have needed to forward not only that number but often nearly twice that number, because we knew that nearly half of those sent for examination would be rejected for either physical, mental, or moral reasons. This fact is all the more astounding when it is realized that the men forwarded were between 18 and 37 years of age, the very ages when they should be in the prime of physical condition and representative of the Nation's best."

### Practical Difficulties

From a practical standpoint also, General Hershey pointed out, neglect of physical conditioning of youth brings unfortunate results when mobilization becomes necessary. Referring to the high rejection rate among registrants examined during the past 5 years, he said:

"This high rejection rate among registrants has necessitated processing many more registrants than were finally required, since the rejection rates in many instances ran to almost 50 percent. Thus, in many cases, twice as many men were sent to the induction stations as were needed to meet the calls.

"It has meant, too, that there were more than 5 million men in this country who not only were unfit for military service, but also, because of their defects were less useful occupationally to their communities. Men had to be inducted from important war industries, fathers had to be taken from their families, professional men and students had to be inducted, and all of these groups had to be inducted sooner and in greater numbers because there were 5 million men between the ages of 18 and 37 who were not physically, fit to serve in the armed forces.

"This is a serious situation. Its probable causes and possible remedies must be studied as a part of any program which looks to the maintenance of the United States as a world leader."

### Public Apathetic

In his opinion, General Hershey said, "the present low standards of physical conditioning are the result of public indifference and apathy." He continued:

"I hold that the provision of adequate physical training of our youth

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# War Dept. Urges Selective Service Draft Extension

(Continued from page 1)

tain adequate military power thereafter, Secretary Patterson said:

"During the year following June 30 we shall have to demobilize many additional thousands of drafted men now in the service. Short-term enlistments will expire. Whether or not we can maintain our minimum necessary force by voluntary enlistments is uncertain."

And he cited:

"Of the 500,000 volunteers as of February 1, about 200,000 are on short-term enlistments, 12 to 18 months, and must soon be replaced unless they reenlist."

"In attempting to forecast the rate of future enlistments," Secretary Patterson said, "it cannot be overlooked that the Selective Service Act has had a marked effect in stimulating recruiting for the Regular Army."

## Byrnes Urges Preparedness

Likewise, and at the same February 28 meeting of the Overseas Press Club, Secretary of State James F. Byrnes stressed the importance to world peace and democratic stability of our Nation being prepared to provide such armed contingents as may be required "on short notice." He said:

"We cannot allow our Military Establishment to be reduced below the point required to maintain a position commensurate with our responsibilities."

Immediate extension of the Selective Service Act was the basic recommendation in a four-point program for facilitating demobilization, while insuring an adequate Military Establishment, which was offered by General Hershey in his recent testimony before a Senate military affairs subcommittee. The other three were: (a) to amend the Selective Service Act to provide a definite period of service for inducted registrants, with the suggestion that the period be the same as the 18 months authorized for enlistments; (b) to permit Selective Service local boards to submit for re-induction registrants with less than 18 months military service, and (c) that the Army and Navy Departments apply their physical standards so that they will produce the required number of men.

## New Acceptance Standards

Soon after General Hershey offered his program the War Department signified its intentions to accept for induction under Selective Service certain registrants who had not qualified physically for general military service, but who were qualified for military service.

These physical standards are applicable to the registrants selected for induction in March to facilitate meeting the regular monthly call for 50,000 men. The April call, however, is increased by 75,000 to a total of 125,000.

# Duties of Local Boards Were Difficult, But Well Repaid by Pride in Product

Pointing out that the duties of the Selective Service local board member are varied, difficult, and accompanied by much emotional wear and tear, Dr. Albert Stuart, a member of the Carlton County Local Board, Cloquet, Minn., finds the recompense is pride in the product—"the Army and Navy that gave our Nation victory."

Dr. Stuart responded for board members of his area to whom the Selective Service Medal was presented last January 30 by Gov. Edward J. Thye and Col. J. E. Nelson, Minnesota State Director of Selective Service.

## Typical Americans

In his talk, Dr. Stuart called to attention that the local boards in his area, like a majority of those throughout the country, include many World War I veterans, and that all of the members had sons, daughters, or other relatives in military service in this war.

"We are just a representative sample of the people of the United States," Dr. Stuart declared. Continuing, he said:

"To us was given the task of raising an army and a navy, without disrupting the accelerated processes of industry and agriculture, so necessary to a nation at war."

"The task could not be simple, for anything so intimately concerning the

lives of 140 million people by its very size alone barred any thought of simplicity. Consider that our work was not alone with the individuals but with farms, dairies, war industries, civil industries, aviation, shipping, mining, railroads, churches, schools, universities, the Army, the Navy, and the Coast Guard."

"We conferred with farm boards, employers, coordinators, appeal agents, doctors, police, the courts, and the F. B. I. We read bulletins, memoranda, and regulations without end. We were interviewed at our homes, our offices, the street and over the telephone. We advised and aided many boys who wished to volunteer, or sought service in such special branches as the Air Corps, the Engineers, or the Marines."

## Proud of Product

"We wrote and read endless letters and telegrams; we requisitioned transportation and meals for our inductees, and turned out in the early morning hours to see them safely on their way."

Evaluating the results of the work performed by the Selective Service local board, Dr. Stuart concluded:

"If the efficiency of an organization is determined by its product, then the work must have been well done, for the product was the Army and Navy that gave us victory."

"There is another answer, and for it let us turn to the enemies of our country. They know it and know it well. Never again will they dare challenge our right to live as we choose—a free people."

# U. S. Youth Need Physical Culture

(Continued from page 2)

is a national necessity. I am convinced that we can achieve this goal if we supplement an intensive physical fitness program in early youth with a program requiring that every male youth in the Nation devote a minimum of 1 year to a development and training essentially for national preservation—training which can accomplish, as well, several secondary objectives.

"These objectives include physical conditioning, physical rehabilitation, practice in healthful living, and training in democracy by having one place and 1 year where and when young Americans will meet in training. This training should not be reserved alone for those who are physically able to assume the full responsibilities of military duty. It should be given to all male citizens able to participate in it and to benefit by it."

"The best in citizenship will come only when the citizen has given of his time and his effort—a part of his life, as it were, to prepare himself for the protection of his country."

# "You Played Fair," Returning Veterans Tell Local Boards

"You have done a job that was not a happy one," President Truman told the representatives of our local boards to whom he made the prefatory presentation of the Selective Service Medal last month.

This evaluation of the contribution made to the Nation's war effort by the Selective Service local board is confirmed by the letters the members are receiving from returning veterans. "You played fair," is the consensus of these communications. For example:

"May I take this opportunity," writes Cecil Myers, a veteran of 4 years' service, to Local Board No. 1, Leesburg, Ga., "to express my appreciation to my draft board for the excellent and impartial job it has done under the Selective Service Act. Yours was a thankless job, subject to much criticism, and without remuneration. In spite of these, I feel that your work has been of superior caliber—honest, unselfish, and fair in every respect—and deserving of commendation."

And similarly writes another 4-year service veteran to Local Board No. 1, Traverse City, Mich. This veteran says:

"It is my wish at this time to extend to you my appreciation as a member of the armed forces for the fine work your organization has accomplished under very trying conditions."

# Dargusch Promoted To Brigadier General

In an impressive ceremony at National Headquarters, Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, Deputy Director of Selective Service, was officially advised on February 7 of his promotion from the rank of colonel, which was confirmed by the United States Senate on February 6.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, in the presence of the officer and civilian employees of National Headquarters, administered the oath to General Dargusch and pinned the stars of a brigadier general on his shoulders.

General Dargusch, as Chief of Staff at National Headquarters, supervises the operations of its 13 divisions. He also administers the budget, coordinates the functions of the entire system, and discharges the duties of the Director in his absence.

Assigned to National Headquarters soon after the enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act in 1940, General Dargusch was successively a staff officer in the Manpower, Finance and Supply, and Legal Divisions, assistant executive in the research and statistics program, Chief of the Manpower Division, national operations executive, and Deputy Director. He was promoted to colonel February 1, 1942, and has been Deputy Director of Selective Service since March 1944.

## Board Members Vie For Marathon Honors

Last October we made mention of Bernard Brandt, 71, secretary, Local Board No. 1, Tyndall, S. Dak., who had traveled about 4,500 miles to attend around 200 board meetings since his appointment in October 1940. Yes, once more we started something.

"Mr. Brandt has just been strolling," writes 69-year-old Charles Olson, chairman, Local Board No. 1, Sturgeon Lake, Minn., "I have traveled 24,024 miles to attend 286 meetings."

And a letter from Henry M. Herman, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Butte, Neb., proclaims the performances of Chairman Christ Anderson, 78, and Louis Lynch of that board, who have traveled, respectively, 10,520 and 13,150 miles to attend 263 meetings.

000 to make up shortages accumulated against calls for the months since VJ-day and the Army has requested that these 75,000 additional men be delivered by the end of that month.

It is hoped that the acceptance of these men may result in the induction of the 250,000 men, which the Army has estimated it must obtain through Selective Service during the first part of this year to supplement enlistments, and to provide replacements for the men to be demobilized up to July 1.



## Visits to Homes Of Neighbors Aid Vets in Hospitals

Entertainment of veterans who are convalescing in hospitals, at the homes of their present neighbors, is proving so beneficial that the Veterans' Administration has accepted the offer of the National Convalescent Service to promote and expand the program.

The keynote of the program, which is one that can be aided by Selective Service local board members and their staffs in localities where veterans are hospitalized, is to provide homey contacts for patients who are able to leave a hospital for brief visits but are unable to go to their own homes because of distance or other reasons. Patients are invited personally by the prospective hostesses who visit hospitals to become acquainted with them.

The National Convalescent Service arranged entertainment in private homes for 7,500 patients in Army and Navy hospitals during the war. Commanding officers and doctors found the service to have excellent therapeutic value. Homes where informal entertainment—particularly contact with other young people—can be offered are particularly desirable.

The American Red Cross has volunteered to act as a coordinating agency in setting up local chapters of the National Convalescent Service in communities near to Veterans' Administration hospitals.

## N. Y. Service Centers Open Thursday Evening

Recognizing the fact that all veterans cannot get into contact with service centers during regular hours, the Veterans Service Centers in Manhattan and Brooklyn, N. Y., now remain open Thursday evenings. The Thursday evening hours end at 8 p. m. and are devoted to keeping appointments with veterans who cannot be interviewed during the daytime.

## Hard-of-Hearing Aid Provided for Veterans

Speeding aid to hard-of-hearing veterans, the Veterans' Administration has started a rehabilitation plan under the direction of Col. Norton Canfield, senior consultant in audiology, who managed the Army's effective program in the same field.

Local boards, therefore, should advise registrants returning from military service with ear ailments or otic defects to consult with their nearest Veterans' Administration regional office to obtain treatment.

## Veterans Offer Industry Huge Pool Of Skilled Manpower and Brainpower

(Continued from page 1)

do the mass of material things necessary to adapt himself to the conditions under which the equipment was used.

"One of the startling things is that as war has become more mechanized you have had to have more men, and not only have more men but more men highly trained."

### Men With High Skills

"These men whom you are getting back are not kids; they are adults, and you should treat them as such. They are also people who have learned many things of a scientific or near scientific nature. They have learned scientific principles, or the application of them. After all, these same principles and applications must be used in your factories, regardless of what type of equipment is functioning in the plant.

"American servicemen have commanded an industrial front of considerable magnitude. They have utilized tools and weapons produced at home.

## Vet Asks Clerk's Aid To Get Married

Varied and often odd are the experiences of a local board clerk, avers Irene M. Ward, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Dayton, Ohio, and increasingly so with the rising influx of veterans seeking assistance on their personal problems.

"Yes," writes Mrs. Ward, who has three sons in the armed forces, "we've had to deal with virtually every problem of human existence.

"We've acted as counselor to men leaving for war and returning from it, cooperated with the Red Cross and other agencies as liaison with inducted registrants' families, and aided the F. B. I. to track down delinquents. We've assisted the postal authorities to get ration board, social-security board, and school board mail to their proper designations.

"But the other day we had our most unusual request:

"It was nearing the noon hour when a young couple came in. He was a returning veteran, and we took the needed information from his Separation Report to send to his board of registration.

"Can we help you in any way?" we asked. (We meant job assistance, explanation of veterans' rights, etc.)

"Yes," he replied. "Will you go with us to be a witness to our marriage?"

"That only meant a curtailed lunch period. We went."

They have operated, maintained, and improved millions of pieces of materials used in war. They even manufactured countless new items hastily needed by the ravenous appetite of war. These men learned new applications for old products, discovered defects that never showed up in wind tunnels, on the test block, or at the proving grounds. Finding necessity necessarily the mother of invention, the mechanics and technicians came forward with an amazing array of worth-while equipment. Battles have been won by the speed and skill with which soldiers built roads, airfields, communications, bridges, railroads, pipelines, harbor facilities—solved logistics—and built, rebuilt, and repaired equipment to carry on the fight."

### War Advanced Technology

"Technologically, America has progressed by many years through the lessons gained from this war, and matching such advancements are the millions of soldiers who are now being demobilized to carry on the fortunes of peace. Business executives with the foresight and vision to properly utilize this huge pool of manpower and brainpower can look to a future of unprecedented progress.

"In conclusion, I would like to emphasize that the veterans will have much to give to industry, and it is confidently hoped that, through the combined efforts of all concerned, a way will be found by which their training, experience, and abilities can be utilized. Industry cooperated in a splendid manner in the winning of the war, and it is to be expected that this same spirit will continue as this grateful Nation meets the equally challenging responsibility and opportunity of reabsorbing the veterans in peacetime pursuits."

## Army Will Employ Handicapped Veterans

Secretary of War Patterson has instructed all Army installations to make every effort to place physically handicapped veterans in positions which they can successfully fill. The directive was issued to implement the War Department's policy of providing the maximum possible assistance to veterans.

Placement technicians working with operating officials, and medical officers where available, will determine the working conditions, hazards, and physical requirements of positions and apply such information in the selective placement of physically limited personnel.

## Maine Univ. Houses Married Veterans In Trailers

Thirty-one house-trailer units, formerly used at the Presque Isle Army Air Field, have been leased from the Federal Public Housing Authority by the University of Maine to accommodate veterans enrolling for the spring semester and their families.

The units will occupy an area on the university campus adjacent to several cottages now housing World War II veterans and their families.

There were approximately 190 veterans taking courses at the university in January, of whom about 25 percent were married. The enrollment of former servicemen for the new semester is estimated at 400.

## 183 Hospitals to Care For 151,500 Veterans

A total of 183 permanent hospitals of all types with a capacity of 151,500 beds will be available for the treatment of United States war veterans when the world's greatest hospital construction program, just launched by the Veterans' Administration, is completed. The program will cost \$448,000,000.

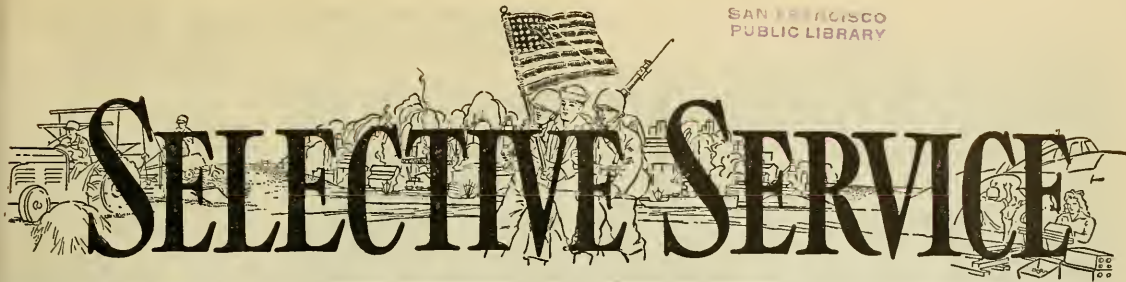
There are 98 Veterans' Administration hospitals in operation now, with a total bed capacity of 83,339. In addition, the Veterans' Administration is taking over five Army hospitals, with a bed capacity of 3,750. When the \$448,000,000 construction program is completed, the Veterans' Administration will have 106 general medical and surgical hospitals, 49 neuropsychiatric hospitals, and 29 tuberculosis hospitals. Three of these hospitals are under construction; funds are available for 47 others; and appropriations for 30 others are pending in Congress.

As of January 31, there were 30,331 World War II veterans receiving treatment in Veterans' Administration hospitals. This total compares with 18,291 on January 25, 1945; 10,797 on January 27, 1944; 1,584 on January 31, 1943; and 167 on January 31, 1942.

## VA to Provide Shows For Vets in Hospitals

Bimonthly musical and vaudeville shows for patients at Veterans' Administration hospitals are planned to begin in March. They will be presented in cooperation with U. S. O. Camp Shows, Inc., the Veterans' Administration has announced. The shows will be designed for presentation both on the stage and broken down into groups to appear in wards.





# Extension of Selective Service Act Urged To Release Combat Veterans and Fathers

***We Can't Buy National Defense  
On the Bargain Counter,  
Hershey Emphasizes***

Security depends upon the provisions made to sustain it. It may die in its dawn or live forever, for it dies only because of neglect and thrives only when wisely nurtured. Nor is it a tangible thing that can be won and thenceforth regarded as a possession. It has its existence in a state of mind—the desire to possess it, the determination to protect it.

We have national security today, won by blood and sweat and tears and at the cost of many young lives and maimed bodies, but we can lose it today or tomorrow. We can have it only so long as we take adequate care to retain it. We can, or will, lose it if, or when, the enemies of democracy discover we are not able or willing to maintain it.

We cannot buy national security on the bargain counter! We must be prepared to defend it. And we cannot afford to get a bargaining kind of defense. We must have a military organization of the type and size which our experienced military leaders and our statesmen deem necessary for our contribution for the establishment.

*(Continued on page 2, column 1)*

## ***American Legion Urges Draft Extension As Immediate Need for National Defense***

Declaring Selective Service fundamental for national security, "at the present and for some time to come," the National Legislative Committee of The American Legion, in a statement presented to the House Military Affairs Committee, urged the prompt and indefinite extension of the Act.

### **Immediate Action Urged**

Col. John Thomas Taylor, director of The Legion's legislative committee, when presenting the statement, emphasized the importance with which the veterans' organization regards the need for the continuance of Selective Service thus:

"In all of the hundreds of appearances which The American Legion has made before your Committee in the last 27 years, we regard none as more important than that which we make

today in behalf of legislation to extend the Selective Service Act of 1940 as a matter of national security."

Stressing the need for "immediate" action for an extension of Selective Service, the statement said:

"The lessons of two World Wars should convince every American, who will permit himself or herself to be convinced, that military preparedness is now the only means by which peace and security of the Nation can be maintained, and is the only assurance we can give to the future American that he will have a chance for life should this Nation be attacked."

### **Release of Veterans**

The statement continued:

"We of The Legion are aware of the fact that there is a natural demand  
*(Continued on page 2, column 2)*

## **Discharge of Fathers Depends on Draft, Says Eisenhower**

The question of whether and how soon all fathers can be released by the Army depends upon whether the Selective Service Act is extended after May 15 and for how long. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, has told the House Military Affairs Committee.

If the Selective Service Act is extended a year or more, General Eisenhower said, the Army can release all fathers by the end of August or early in September, regardless of how long they have been in service. He also warned the Committee that if the draft is not extended the Army faces a probable shortage of 165,000 men of its estimated needed strength of 1,070,000 on July 1, 1947.

### **Suggests Amendments**

General Eisenhower said that if Congress is willing to extend the draft, the Army would be willing to have certain conditions and restrictions included in the Act. He suggested the following:

1. A restriction of service to no more than 18 months;
2. A requirement that no more men be inducted than are necessary to meet

*(Continued on page 3, column 4)*

## **Registrant Only 16 On Last Birthday**

"How old were you on your last birthday?" inquired Mrs. Hortense Glandt, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Kewaunee, Wis., when Leo H. Lukes, a high-school senior, presented himself for induction last February 28.

"Sixteen," replied Lukes. Then he explained that he was born on February 29, 1928, and therefore his birthday had since recurred only four times.

## **Congress Ponders Period Of Duration, Preparing To Act in April**

Warned by the President and the Nation's military and diplomatic chiefs that extension of Selective Service for at least 1 year is vital for national security, Congress, at this writing, has indicated that it will take definite action next month. Hearings are being held by the House and Senate Military Affairs Committees to determine the most advisable duration of extension beyond the present expiration date of next May 15, and it is anticipated that one or more of the bills pending in both houses will be reported for voting by the second week of April.

### **Leaders Sound Warnings**

Secretary of State Byrnes has warned both committees that our Nation's military position may become "critical" in the light of the current troubled international situation and our commitments for maintenance of democratic peace. For the same reasons, Army and Navy chiefs have recommended extension for at least 1 year, to permit demobilization of combat veterans and the release of all fathers, and at the same time to insure their minimum needs of 2,216,000 men in the armed forces on July 1, 1946, and 1,736,000 on July 1, 1947.

### **Hershey Offers Data**

Appearing before both committees, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, urged indefinite extension of the Selective Service Act pending concurrent action to end it by both houses of Congress. The reasons for his conviction that the Act should be so extended, General Hershey said, are twofold:

1. The Voluntary Recruitment Act of October 6, 1945, will not produce the numbers of men required by the armed  
*(Continued on page 3, column 1)*

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume VI

MARCH 1946

Number 3

## We Can't Buy National Defense On the Bargain Counter!

(Continued from page 1)

ment and maintenance of an enduring world peace, founded upon democratic principles, upon which our own national security henceforth must rest.

The splendid military organization which won the victory for democratic government—for American ideals—was mobilized largely through the devoted work of the members of the Selective Service System. The men who fought so heroically on land, on the seas, and in the air in every quarter of the globe were selected by the Selective Service local boards, and that they were well chosen no one today will gainsay. They won the victories to establish the national security we now must protect.

This then is the problem which confronts the peoples of the United States today: How may we best protect the fruits of our heroes' valor? Guard them we must, but we also must change the guard. We must bring home the men who fought at the battlefield and replace them with the younger men upon whom now devolves the duty of protecting the peace they won.

This is the problem which Congress is pondering as these words are written. It is being considered in the light of the warnings of our Chief Executive and his Secretaries of State, War, and Navy that we cannot maintain adequate guard over the peace we have won, and at the same time bring home the heroes who won it, without the aid of the Nation's most powerful "recruiting agent," the Selective Service System.

The gist of their arguments for the extension of the Selective Service Act well beyond the present expiration date of May 15, 1946, is given in other columns of this bulletin. And those who speak in opposition are presenting their arguments, as they did in 1917, 1920, and 1940, with little change in tenor or bases.

We of the Selective Service System must abide by the decision of Congress as to whether we shall continue to officially serve the cause of peace after May 15 and for how long. While we wait, however, we must not relax in the discharge of our duty or become careless of our own responsibilities to the men we sent to war. This duty is twofold:

We must work to the utmost of our ability so long as we are required to provide replacements which will enable as many as possible of our combat veterans to return to their homes and their jobs; and we must strive with equal zeal, and up to the last minute we are permitted to function, to see that they return to happy homes and to jobs that will maintain them.

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Official Notices

The following official communication to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

March 14 (Transmittal Memo. No. 242). Subject: Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 8A, 8B, 70, 71, 111, 118, 119, 120, 126, 128, 129, 130, 141, 142, 148, 149, 151, 151A, 153, 200, 217, and 221, WD AGO Forms 20 and 221, and miscellaneous DSS Forms.

March 4 (Transmittal Memo. No. 241). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 179, as amended, "Induction of Persons of Japanese Ancestry or Nationality."

February 25 (Transmittal Memo. No. 240). Subject: Revised Veterans' Assistance Program — Introduction Card (Form 132) and the revised Home Address Report (Form 166); Rescission of Instruction No. 1 for Form 132.

## Draft Extension Urged by Legion

(Continued from page 1)

and desire upon the part of those in the armed forces to shed their uniforms and return to their civilian pursuits. We are also aware of the fact that rapid demobilization is endangering our voice at the peace table. Therefore, it seems to us the answer lies in substituting new draftees for those who have already served their Nation in wartime.

"All of us desire world peace. But we of the United States shall not prevail in our views unless we are ready and strong to enforce world peace. We all know that armed strength is the only thing that is respected by the 'gangster' nations. We certainly will not be respected by those nations which are still grabbing for territory, trying to indoctrinate whole nations of peoples with a philosophy so alien to free Americans, if we are weak.

"The veterans of World War II fought a glorious fight during the dark days after Pearl Harbor and up to VJ-day. I do not believe they will appreciate their efforts being scattered to the winds by a lack of foresight in maintaining a proper and respected National Defense program. In view of the fact it will be some time before the Congress can enact a new National Defense Act, there is one answer at the moment, namely, extension of the Selective Service Act."

## It Happened in St. Louis

Miss Adele Warren, clerk, Local Board No. 17, St. Louis, Mo., had just finished processing a returned veteran, and politely inquired, "Is there anything else we can do for you?"

"No, mam," he said, "there isn't, unless you have a stray alarm clock around here."

Miss Warren reached into a drawer of her desk and then handed him an old and unused alarm clock she had happened to have on hand.

## Byrnes Sees Peril To World Peace If Draft Expires

Warning that the international situation will become critical if the Selective Service Act is permitted to expire on May 15, or soon thereafter, Secretary of State Byrnes has asked Congress to extend the law for an indefinite period.

Appearing at an executive session of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, Secretary Byrnes told the members that those who have responsibility for the security and welfare of the United States are alarmed at the possibility that the draft may not be extended.

It is imperative, the Secretary said, that the draft be continued in force at least for the period in which the Army and Navy have responsibility for:

1. The occupation of Germany and Japan;
2. Protection of surplus property overseas;
3. The continuing defense of the United States;
4. Fulfillment of our commitments under the United Nations' Charter.

Secretary Byrnes particularly stressed the need that our Nation maintain a state of preparedness with military forces adequate to carry out its commitments under the charter of the United Nations. For this reason, he said, the Selective Service Act should be promptly extended indefinitely.

## 65% of Public Favor One Year Draft Extension

Two out of every three voters polled by the American Institute of Public Opinion this month favor extension of the Selective Service Act for at least 1 year, according to returns released by George Gallup, director of the institute, on March 28.

When announcing the vote, Director Gallup called to attention that about the same percentage of voters favored adoption of the original Selective Service Act in public-opinion polls taken in 1940 just before the Act was passed.

In this latest poll, the public was asked:

"The Selective Service Draft Law expires in May. Do you think Congress should or should not vote to continue the Draft Law for another year?"

The vote was:

	Percent
Should continue .....	65
Should not .....	27
No opinion .....	8

In the summer of 1940, just before the Selective Service Act was passed, an institute poll showed 67 percent of the public in favor of the draft.



# National Security Demands Draft, Congress Told

## Extension Urged to Release Fathers and Combat Veterans

(Continued from page 1)

forces. It is absolutely imperative that Congress extend the Selective Training and Service Act so as to leave no question as to the ability by the Nation to fulfill its commitments at home and abroad.

2. The reinstatement rights of veterans will cease on May 15, and it is imperative that Congress extend these rights.

### Enlistment Outlook

The Army has indicated, General Hershey pointed out, that during the next year it will need an average intake of 50,000 men a month. He then cited data to show that if the Selective Service Act is not extended, 10,000 voluntary enlistments per month is the maximum that can be obtained. And he emphasized that this figure of 10,000 enlistments per month is about double the Army enlistment rate in any normal period of our history.

In addition, he called to attention that there also will be a need for enlistments into a greatly expanded Navy and Marine Corps. And he commented that inasmuch as the enlistments from civilian life into the Navy and Marine Corps are made almost entirely either from persons who are liable, or who are about to become liable, for military service under the provisions of the Selective Service Act, the termination of the Act will seriously affect their recruiting programs.

### Rights of Veterans

Pleading for protection of the reinstatement rights of demobilized veterans, General Hershey pointed out that the right of the soldier and sailor to return to his old job was established by the Selective Service Act. "That right," he emphasized, "expires on May 15, 1946."

"The full benefits of the veterans' reemployment rights," General Hershey declared, "lie not so much in the language of the Act but in the constructive assistance rendered veterans by the 6,443 Selective Service local boards in effecting those rights."

### Only 17 Cases Tried

Pointing out that more than 10 million men and women had been discharged as of March, General Hershey cited that several hundred thousand have been given assistance by the Selective Service System.

"It is significant," he said, "when considered in the light of these huge numbers discharged, that only 17 cases have actually gone to trial and that less than 400 cases are pending in the

# Selective Service Medal Awarded Ex-Governors Now Members of the House or the Senate



Honoring former Governors for their work in the administration of Selective Service in their respective States, the Selective Service Medal was presented to nine United States Senators, a Member of the House of Representatives, and the widow of a former Governor at ceremonies in the National Capitol on March 18. The presentations were made by the Hon. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

Those receiving the medal were: Mrs. William H. Wills, widow of the former Governor of Vermont; Senators Charles C. Gossett, Idaho; Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Iowa; Forrest C. Donnell, Missouri; E. P. Carville, Nevada; Clyde R. Hoey, North Carolina; Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina; Harlan J. Bushfield, South Dakota; W. Lee O'Daniel, Texas; George D. Aiken, Vermont; and Representative Matthew M. Neely, West Virginia.

The following former Governors will receive medals at a later date: Senators Leverett Saltonstall, Massachusetts, and Burnet R. Maybank, South Carolina; Admiral William D. Leahy, former Governor of Puerto Rico; and George A. Wilson, Iowa; and Robert Le Roy Cochran, Nebraska. Former Governors J. Howard McGrath, Rhode Island, and Herbert H. Lehman, New York, were awarded medals on March 14.

Federal courts or awaiting action in the hands of United States attorneys."

Stressing the fact that the Selective Service organization would be wiped out May 15 if the Act is not extended, General Hershey continued:

"To summarily wipe out an experienced organization largely staffed by uncompensated persons and to replace it at this time with compensated persons unfamiliar with the reinstatement problems of veterans would, in my opinion, render a disservice to these veterans which Congress and the Nation should thoughtfully consider before taking such action."

"All other Federal agencies with responsibilities to veterans are already overburdened," he pointed out, "and to add to this load would only spread thin the service now being rendered to veterans. The ultimate loser would be the veteran."

### Would Confuse Boards

The need for a substantial, rather than a brief, extension of Selective Service was emphasized by General Hershey. He asserted that "a few months' extension would only serve to confuse the 200,000 uncompensated members of the Selective Service System."

"I am sure," he said, "that I reflect the opinions of that patriotic group of American citizens who have given 5 years of effort to Selective Service

when I say that they believe the needs of the country during the trying months ahead demand a positive policy for the procurement of the manpower the armed forces need. It must be apparent that it would not only be disconcerting but eminently unfair to ask these local board members to shoulder the responsibility of continuing to induct their neighbors when the established need is not supported by the immediate enactment of necessary legislation.

It must be concluded, General Hershey pointed out, that the meaning of a compromise extension which failed to take into account the over-all need could not help being communicated to those members and would serve to reduce materially the number of men which Selective Service might mobilize for the armed forces.

## Selective Service Aid Effective, Says Veteran

Thanking Missouri State Selective Service headquarters for its effective aid on his reemployment problems, a returning veteran writes: "If the Government doesn't do anything else for the veterans it did a wonderful job in enacting the Selective Service Act. They surely see to it that the veteran gets an even break."

## Discharge of Fathers Depends on Draft

(Continued from page 1)

estimates of strength required by July 1, 1947;

3. A stipulation that the Army discharge all fathers now in service and decline to induct any in the future.

General Eisenhower told the Committee that military strength is necessary to support the position of the Allies in the United Nations Organization and that the smaller nations are looking to the larger ones to supply that strength. He pointed out that the United States has commitments "made in serious conference with other nations," and said:

"We undertook soberly and seriously to get those jobs done and we must assure those nations that we have the strength to carry out our commitments."

## Legion Honors Clerk

Lauding her work for the assistance of returning veterans, Post No. 88, the American Legion, presented a desk lamp to Miss Earline Webster, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Norman, Okla., at a recent dinner when she was a guest of honor.



## VA Check-Ups To Protect Vets From 'Gyp' Schools

Moving to protect veterans studying or training under the GI Bill from exploitation by "fly-by-night, gyp-joint schools," the Veterans' Administration has instituted a program of monthly check-ups of all veterans enrolled in schools and on-the-job training establishments.

As of February 28, the number of trainees and students under the GI Bill totaled 257,638. A constant check on the progress and conduct of each veteran so enrolled will be kept by "qualified training officers." the VA has announced. It is estimated that one training officer will be required for each 75 trainees, concerning whom he will make monthly reports.

### Monthly Check-Ups

The monthly check-ups will be made to determine whether the veteran is actually pursuing the course of training at the place where he is enrolled, and whether his conduct and progress in the course is satisfactory. The supervision, it is emphasized by the VA, will be of the veteran and not of the school or the on-the-job training establishment.

The new instruction further requires training establishments to provide VA training officers and trainees with a definite program, in "black and white," outlining the course of training offered. This, it was explained, "will be a basis for the veteran to know what parts of the occupation he is expected to learn."

In cases where training facilities are lacking and a definite course cannot be set up, training officers have been instructed to remove the veteran from training and stop payments of subsistence allowances. Providing assurance is given by the establishment that a course will be recorded promptly, the veteran will be continued in training status for a reasonable period.

The instructions also pointed out to training officers that veterans may be removed from training if they fail to show satisfactory progress when a bona fide course of training is offered.

## VA To Survey College Facilities for Veterans

To aid the increasing number of veterans knocking at college doors but finding enrollments jammed, the Veterans' Administration, in cooperation with educational agencies, will make a survey of 1,500 to 2,000 institutions at the junior college and college level to locate all available training facilities.

This survey will begin in March, and it is anticipated that the results will be available at Veterans' Administration's 54 regional offices in time for summer and fall enrollments.

## Evasive Employer's Pes Planus Plea Falls Flat

Stressing that a veteran's local board is peculiarly qualified to protect his reemployment rights because it maintains a complete case history of each registrant, Capt. Stephen E. Dwyer, liaison officer in Toledo for Ohio State headquarters, cites an instance when a Toledo veteran recently was denied his old job on the contention that flat feet would make him inefficient.

After physicians had established that the veteran's *pes planus*, commonly called flatfoot, condition had existed since birth, the local board presented the Federal court with several deferment claims in which the employer attempted to prevent induction of the man on the grounds that he was "essential and irreplaceable." The court ordered the veteran returned to his old job.

"The veteran's local board is composed of his neighbors who know his background and have complete records concerning him readily available," Captain Dwyer points out. "Therefore," he asserts, "the local board is virtually irreplaceable as an agency to assist him when he returns to civilian life."

## USAFI Courses Offered Veterans in Hospitals

The War Department has made arrangements with the Veterans' Administration whereby personnel in veterans' hospitals will have certain educational opportunities of the same nature they enjoyed while on active duty.

Some 90-odd correspondence and self-teaching courses prepared by the United States Armed Forces Institute, together with corresponding end-of-course tests such as are regularly given to personnel on active duty, will be made available to hospitalized veterans. It is planned that the VA Medical Rehabilitation Service personnel at the respective hospitals will enroll veterans for the courses, transmit lessons for grading, maintain records, and administer tests.

## GI Bill Loans Average Over 4,000 a Week

Government guarantee of loans to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act (GI Bill) is making it possible for an average of more than 4,000 veterans a week to buy homes, farms, or businesses.

GI Bill loans guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration up to March 1, 1946, totaled \$133,328,936, of which \$124,358,998 was on homes, \$6,455,294 for business, and \$2,514,643 for farms.

## \$105 Minimum Fixed for Disabled Vets in Training

The minimum monthly rate payable to a disabled veteran in training under Public Law 16, as amended, is \$105 if he has no dependents, and \$115 if he has a dependent. The latter rate is plus \$10 for one child, \$7 for each additional child, and \$15 for a dependent parent.

These minimum rates were announced by the Veterans' Administration to clear up some misunderstanding of increases provided for disabled veterans being trained under Public Law 16, as amended, because they involve disability pensions and subsistence allowances.

The subsistence allowance is \$65 a month for a disabled veteran without dependents while he is in training, or \$90 a month if he has one or more dependents, and both are payable in addition to disability pensions. If the disability pension plus the subsistence allowance of a disabled veteran in training is less than \$105 a month, the minimums of \$105 a month for a veteran without dependents, or \$115 and upwards for a veteran with one or more dependents, are payable.

## State Veterans' Laws Compiled and Digested

A compilation of State veterans' laws has been issued as a pamphlet by the House of Representatives Committee on Pensions and is on sale at the Government Printing Office at the price of 40 cents per copy.

Part I of the pamphlet is an index tabulation of State laws, showing which States have enacted laws on the various listed subjects. Part II is a digest with citations of laws enacted by each State with respect to, or affecting, veterans. Part III gives information relative to custodians of records of births, marriages, divorces in the several States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, and also indicates the States recognizing common-law marriages.

Requisitions, accompanied by remittances, should be addressed to: *Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.*

## VA Has 95,290 Veterans In Hospitals and Homes

During the week of March 7, the number of veterans currently receiving hospital treatment and domiciliary care reached an all-time peak of 95,290, the Veterans' Administration has announced. This compares with 94,818 for the week of February 28.

## Beneficiaries of Vets Urged To Consult —VA Attorneys—

Relatives of veterans or others interested in the appointment of guardians for minor or incompetent beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration are advised that, to save both trouble and expense, they should consult the chief attorneys at VA regional offices before initiating action in State courts.

This suggestion which anticipates an increase of such beneficiaries because of World War II, is equally applicable to others entitled to benefits from VA because of service in World War I, other wars, or peacetime service.

Some cases have been brought to the attention of the VA Guardianship Service in which court costs and other expenses have been incurred in appointments of guardians which might have been avoided had the chief attorneys been consulted before taking action. Court action to appoint a guardian is not always necessary, VA points out, for in many such cases VA is authorized by Federal law to recognize a fiduciary, designated as legal custodian to whom payments in behalf of a beneficiary may be released.

Local boards should refer beneficiaries of veterans who ask advice and assistance in matters pertaining to guardianship to chief attorneys at VA regional offices. The staff includes lawyers and field examiners trained in procedures and problems of guardianship in State courts who can give maximum assistance to beneficiaries or their legal representatives.

As of February 28, 1946, there were 107,698 beneficiaries of VA under guardians or legal custodians.

## Faulty Addresses Delay Refunds on Insurance

All National Service Life Insurance policies provide for waiver of payment of premiums during "continuous disability of the insured for 6 or more consecutive months."

The Veterans' Administration has granted more than 360,000 waivers of premiums on NSLI policies on account of total disability of policy holders. When a claim is proved, immediate steps are taken to refund to the insured all premiums he may have paid since his disability was incurred.

Veterans submitting claims should include a permanent address. Of approximately 50,000 checks for such refunds mailed each month, as high as 7,000 are returned undelivered because the address given by the veteran was incomplete or of a very temporary nature.





Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL-MAY 1946

Numbers 4 and 5

# President Orders Induction of Men 26 to 30 While Congress Ponders Draft Act Extension

## Million Future Veterans Face Job Rights Loss

A million or more of the men inducted into the armed forces by next July 1 face the loss of the reemployment rights guaranteed to them by the Selective Service Act if that law is not extended beyond that date or other provision made to protect them.

It is estimated that five million of the approximately fifteen million men who entered the armed forces during World War II were entitled to reinductment to their old jobs under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. Of this number possibly as many as four million vet-

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## Hershey Awarded D. S. M. by Navy

Citing his administration of the Selective Service Act as of "inestimable value," Secretary of the Navy James Forrestal presented the Navy Distinguished Service Medal to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, on May 3.

The citation stressed General Hershey's "exceptionally meritorious" aid in wartime recruitment. It stated:

"Assuming the tremendous task of administering the change-over of Naval policy from voluntary enlistment to Selective Service on February 1, 1943, Major General Hershey successfully inducted over a million and one-half men into the Navy. His distinguished service was of inestimable value to the Navy in meeting the steadily increasing need for personnel to man our ships, planes, and shore establishments, and reflects the highest credit upon Major General Hershey and the United States Armed Service."

The presentation was made at the Navy Department.

*We Will Never Quit Fighting  
For the Boys Who Fought!*

By

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Director of Selective Service

Congress has passed a resolution which extends the Selective Service Act until July 1, 1946, thus preserving the structure of the Selective Service System. We must now await word as to whether it will be further continued for a sufficient period and with restoration of authority to function for national defense and discharge of the Nation's obligations to the men who served it in battle.

We of Selective Service will strive to the utmost in the limited field of men 20 through 29 years of age, to which we are currently restricted, so that as many as possible of the men we sent to fight may return to share the fruits of their victories. Such earnest endeavor is our duty despite the fact that the law under which we now are operating cannot assure the armed forces sufficient replacements to release combat veterans and fathers as was planned and at the same time maintain military manpower needed to meet our commitments for establishing world peace.

The obligation of returning the veteran to his family and his job is the dominant interest of the personnel of the Selective Service System in connection with continuance of the Selective Service Act. It is an obligation to the men we sent to fight for us. We will fight as steadfastly to protect them.

The veteran has many legal rights which are clearly defined. They are generally known and need no enumeration. But he has other rights that transcend these.

Because he shouldered arms and went to meet almost every conceivable and unconceivable danger, the veteran has an outstanding right to be replaced as speedily as possible and returned to civilian life.

That one right does not end there. It merely begins there. When our country, our homes, and our hearths—our very lives, also—faced a real and immediate threat of extinction, he was the man who saved all these things for us. He stood on the ramparts against the brutal attack, and when the time was ripe he struck back, and you know the result. We and everything we have exist because of him.

So it follows as a fundamental truth that it is the veteran's inherent right to have the same kind of protection after he is relieved

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Demobilization Of Vets and Job Rights in Peril

### Truman Urges Congress To Extend 1940 Act For One Year

Striving to prevent complete wreckage of the Nation's recruitment schedule, and particularly of plans for rapid demobilization of war service veterans and fathers, President Truman has extended the draft acceptable age to include childless men 26 through 29 years, exclusive of men who have been discharged from the armed forces. Instructions to call up eligible registrants in that age bracket for preinduction physical examinations have been sent to all local boards.

The President's order raising the age of acceptableness for military service followed, and was made necessary by, a joint resolution passed by Congress on May 14, on the eve of the expiration date for the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, which extended the life of the Act until July 1, 1946, but amended its provisions to halt induction of 18- and 19-year-old registrants and to exempt all fathers.

#### President Chides Congress

In issuing the order on May 16, President Truman said he was acting "to save what we can from the near-

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## Board Inducted 22 Relatives of Member

Anson Huntsman, secretary, Noble County Local Board, Albion, Ind., attended 378 board meetings from October 16, 1940, to March 29, 1946. Mr. Huntsman had 23 relatives in the Armed Forces during the last World War, 22 of whom were inducted through his local board.

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Numbers 4 and 5

## We Will Never Quit Fighting For the Boys Who Fought!

(Continued from page 1)

from duty—for himself and for his family and for his home. That right will be denied him if a complacent, a thoughtless Nation refuses to grant the protection in terms of manpower necessary to guarantee it. And every potential inductee should say to himself, "I am here and America is here because of the veteran. Even though I am only asked to give sweat—where he gave both blood and sweat—it is my turn now!"

The President and the heads of our Military Establishment have advised Congress specifically and in detail concerning the recruitment outlook—that voluntary enlistments cannot be depended upon to maintain our armed forces at required strength if all veterans who will have earned their right to discharge by July 1947 are demobilized. Hundreds of thousands of these men who served in battle will have to be retained indefinitely unless replacements for them can be drafted.

In addition, the reemployment rights to hundreds of thousands of combat veterans depend upon the continuance of the provisions for their protection embodied in the Selective Service Act. These provisions are administered by the Local Boards and all demobilization experience has demonstrated that these Local Boards, equipped with complete records concerning the social and economic status of each of their veterans, are peculiarly effective in restoring them to civilian occupations.

"Stand by the Veteran" is and must continue to be the slogan of the Selective Service System until every man who offered his all for the defense of his country has been given *all* that he was promised in return. It is the slogan of your National Headquarters and epitomizes the consensus of the recent Semiannual Conference of our State Directors; and I know that it also reflects the spirit and determination of the entire personnel of the Selective Service System.

I know that all of you—Local Board Member and Clerk alike—will stay steadfast at your posts of duty and discharge that duty as effectively as possible and with the unselfish patriotism that has distinguished the record of the Selective Service System for the past more than five years. With that confidence in your proven high loyalty, I call upon you now to "Stand by the Veteran."

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## President Orders Boards to Induct Men 26 to 30

(Continued from page 1)

wreckage of the Selective Service System." He expressed the hope that Congress, before the present extension expires on July 1, "will extend Selective Service for a year in a form that will meet the Nation's requirements."

Two bills to extend the Selective Service Act are pending in Congress—one passed by the House, which would extend the Act to February 15, 1947, but would exempt "teen-age" registrants and all fathers, and halt all inductions until October 15, 1946; another, which was reported favorably by the Senate Military Affairs Committee, would extend the Act for 1 year, without any "draft holiday," and exempt all fathers, but would include 18- and 19-year-old registrants for drafting. Both limit training and service periods to 18 months.

### Final Action Expected Soon

It is expected that the Senate will act on this pending legislation within the next few weeks and it is deemed probable that the final provisions will be worked out in conference between the two Houses of Congress by the first part of next month.

When he signed the resolution extending the Selective Service Act until July 1, pending final action by Congress, President Truman stated that he did so "reluctantly" because it was "bad legislation." He signed the measure, he said, because conditions would be worse without it and because it preserved the draft machinery and protected the reemployment rights of veterans.

### President's Statement

The President again expressed his disapproval of the draft-extension resolution, as it was amended by the House of Representatives to exempt "teen-age" registrants, in a statement issued with his order to raise the draft age to include 29-year-old registrants, and repeated his urging that Congress extend the Selective Service Act for a year with the minimum induction age of 18 retained. He said:

"As I have already said, the Draft Extension Act is bad legislation. I signed it reluctantly, and only because of my conviction that conditions would be worse without it. The act at least has the merit of keeping intact the draft machinery and of preserving for the time being the reemployment rights of veterans.

### One-Year Extension Needed

"It is to be hoped that before July 1, when the present extension expires, the Congress will extend Selective Service for a year in a form that will meet the Nation's requirements.

"General Hershey (Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service) informs me that the exemption of 18- and 19-year-old registrants will reduce the number of men who can be inducted into the armed forces each month, in the age group under 26, from approximately 35,000 to approxi-

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

April 26 (Transmittal Memo. No. 246). *Subject:* Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Form 26 and Standard Form No. 71, (CSC); also reprinted pages for Form Disposal Instruction for DSS Form 3B, reissued to correct errors in printing.

April 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 245). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 183, "Confidential Records and Lists of Registrants," amended to permit local boards to furnish lists of registrants separated from the armed forces to accredited representatives of the press and radio upon request; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-K, "Special Consideration for Certain Employees of Western Railroads," and Local Board Memorandum No. 115-L, "Consideration for Registrants Engaged in the Production of Coal.

April 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 244). *Subject:* Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 3A, 3B, 25, 54, 141, 221, 279, 311; and WD AGO Form 221.

March 26 (Transmittal Memo. No. 243). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 197-C, as amended, "Disposal of Obsolete and Discontinued DSS and Standard Blank Form"; Local Board Memorandum No. 197-D, "Disposal of Records—DSS Forms 200 and 221; WD AGO Form 221."

mately 5,000. Eighty thousand physically and mentally acceptable 18- and 19-year-old high-school students whose induction had been postponed are now lost to the armed forces.

"It will be noted that the Congress has restricted inductions, except of volunteers, to the age group who became 20 or who were between 20 and 30 at the time fixed for their registration. Seemingly, it was the intent of Congress to include only those who are now under 30, but the clear words of the law include as liable all men born on or subsequent to October 17, 1910, who have reached the age of 20. Thus, men up to 35 years 7 months of age could be drafted. I cite this fact just to illustrate how loosely drawn is this law. As another example, there is nothing in the law to prohibit the reinduction of men of eligible age who have already had their war services and been discharged.

### Men Over 30 Not Wanted

"Of course, there is no intention to draft men up to the age of 35 years 7 months. The War Department does not want men over 30, and men over that age will not be reclassified.

"I am, however, authorizing the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy to call upon the Director of Selective Service for the induction of men who become 20 and who will not have reached the age of 30 on the date of their induction. Under present regulations the top limit is 26. We must save what we can from the near-wreckage of the Selective Service System."





## Langston Leaving; Awarded D. S. M.

Announcing the retirement of Col. John D. Langston, of Goldsboro, N. C., as Assistant Director of the Selective Service System, after approximately 30 years of leadership in its formulation and administration, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presented him with the Distinguished Service Medal, bronze star.

The presentation of the medal was made on May 3, in the presence of the entire personnel of National Headquarters and was preceded by the reading of an open letter, signed by all of its members, which paid tribute to Colonel Langston's outstanding qualities of heart and mind. This tribute also was summarized by General Hershey, who said:

"As Colonel Langston returns to Goldsboro, he completes another chapter in the long and illustrious book he has lived in procurement of men to defend their Nation. Most fortunate for the Nation, he begins another chapter in this service—for he has more to contribute. Until the last word of Selective Service history is written, and the last lesson from its operation has been gained, Colonel Langston will be a functioning part of the organization which proudly bears so many of the marks he has left upon it."

Colonel Langston was first identified with Selective Service in 1917, as chairman of the District Draft Board for Eastern North Carolina.

"Stand by the Veteran," was the slogan of the Semiannual Conference of Selective Service State Directors, held at National Selective Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C., May 6, 7, 8, and 9.

The consensus of the meeting was that the personnel of the Selective Service System has a compelling and continuing obligation to see that the men sent to war from their communities receive all rights and benefits pledged to them by the law under which they were drafted.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presided at the conference which was attended by the following State Directors or their representatives:

Col. James T. Johnson, Jr., *Alabama*; John McCormick, *Alaska*; Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill, *Arizona*; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, *Arkansas*; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, *California*; Col. Howard E. Reed, *Colorado*; Comdr. John F. Robinson, *Connecticut*; Lt. Col. H. B. Van Seiver, *Delaware*; William E. Leahy, *District of Columbia*; Lt. Col. Robert G. White, Executive Officer, *Florida*; Col. James N. Keelin, Jr., *Georgia*; Milton E. Balengee, *Hawaii*; Lt. Col. William S. Perry, *Idaho*; Col. Paul G. Armstrong, *Illinois*; Lt. Col. Franklin L. Summers, *Indiana*; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, *Iowa*.

Also Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, *Kansas*; Lt. Col. Solon F. Russell (acting), *Kentucky*; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, *Louisiana*; Lt. Col. Harold M. Hayes, *Maine*; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, *Maryland*; Col. Chester A. Furbush, *Massachusetts*; Brig. Gen. LeRoy Pearson, *Michigan*; Col. Joseph E. Nelson, *Minnesota*; Col. Lawrence W. Long, *Mississippi*; Col. Claude C.

Earp, *Missouri*; Col. S. H. Mitchell, *Montana*; Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, *Nebraska*; Brig. Gen. Jay H. White, *Nevada*; Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, *New Hampshire*; Col. E. N. Bloomer, *New Jersey*; Col. Rufino R. Sedillo, *New Mexico*; Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, *New York*; Maj. Candler Cobb, *New York City*; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, *North Carolina*; Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, *North Dakota*.

Also Col. Chester W. Goble, *Ohio*; Lt. Col. R. W. Johnson, State Procurement Officer, *Oklahoma*; Col. Elmer V. Wooton, *Oregon*; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, *Pennsylvania*; Col. Harry F. Besosa, *Puerto Rico*; Lt. Col. Edward J. Noons, *Rhode Island*; Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, *South Carolina*; Col. Edward A. Beckwith, *South Dakota*; Col. George H. Butler, *Tennessee*; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, *Texas*; Col. H. A. Rich, *Utah*; Col. Charles N. Barber, *Vermont*; Gov. William H. Hastie and C. Frederick Dixon, *Virgin Islands*; Col. Joel D. Griffing, *Virginia*; Capt. Patrick H. Winston, *USNR, Washington*; Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce, *West Virginia*; Col. John F. Mullen, *Wisconsin*; and Col. Rhodolph L. Esmay, *Wyoming*.

## Col. Frank D. Rash Dies in Kentucky

Col. Frank D. Rash, Kentucky State Director of Selective Service, died unexpectedly at his home in Louisville on April 19.

Colonel Rash, who was one of the outstanding professional and businessmen of Kentucky, had a long record of military service for his country. He entered the Kentucky National Guard in April 1904 and served through 1917 as 1st Lt., Inf., Captain and Adjutant, Maj., A. G. D., Brigade Adjutant and Major, I. G. D. During World War I, he was a Major, I. G. D., AUS. After that war, he continued as a Major, Lt. Col., and Colonel of Cavalry, USR, and in 1932 became a Colonel of Infantry in the Kentucky National Guard.

On September 16, 1940, Colonel Rash was requested by Governor Keen Johnson of Kentucky to become State Director of Selective Service and was appointed by President Roosevelt on October 18, 1940.

## Always on the Job

Isaac F. Patterson has been chairman of Local Board No. 26, Cleveland, Ohio, since it was organized in 1940. During the 5 years he has missed only one meeting of the board.

William A. Heien, clerk, Local Board No. 2, Bend, Ill., a World War I veteran, has served since 1940. He has attended every board meeting and at the departure of every group of selectees.



## Million Future Veterans Face Job Rights Loss

(Continued from page 1)

erans with reinstatement rights will have been separated from the armed forces by July 1. Thus, approximately one million men still in service on July 1 will lose their reemployment rights under the Selective Service Act if the Act is allowed to expire on that date.

The provisions of the Selective Service Act guaranteeing reemployment rights to men inducted into the armed forces expire on July 1 and unless these rights are extended, there would be no existing statute protecting the reemployment rights of men inducted under the Act who were still in the armed forces on that date.

### Discharged Also Jeopardized

Even the reemployment rights of veterans who already have been discharged would be jeopardized by the expiration of the Act.

While it is the opinion of National Headquarters, Selective Service System, that the reemployment rights of the veterans who already have been restored to their old jobs under the Act would not be extinguished, this is not free from doubt. Moreover, the reemployment rights of discharged veterans who have not yet been restored to their former position would be in grave doubt.

Even where their reemployment rights are not lost by the expiration of the Act, veterans might find that the means of enforcing such rights were considerably diminished.

### Many Benefits Imperiled

Under the law as it now stands, discharged veterans whose rights have been violated may file suit in the Federal district court and may have the United States district attorney act as their attorney without any cost to the veteran, and with the assurance that the case will be advanced on the court calendar for a speedy hearing. Should these provisions expire, veterans who are able to bring their cases within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts probably would lose the benefit of representation by the United States district attorney, the right to have their cases advanced on the court calendar, and would become subject to court costs.

### Apprentices Needed

Leaders in the printing industry, says the *NAM News* of the National Association of Manufacturers, estimate there is a shortage of 75,000 craftsmen and virtually no apprentices.

## Self-Employment Allowances Putting Vets Back on Farms

Self-employment allowances under the GI Bill are contributing to the Nation's maximum food production by enabling many veterans to return to farming. The Veterans Administration has announced that about 85 percent of self-employed veterans drawing allowances during April were engaged in farming.

The intent of the self-employment allowance program is that the Government underwrite the veteran during the critical period of his enterprise. This is peculiarly necessary in connection with farming as many veterans otherwise could not hope to continue until they harvest first crops. The allowance tides them over until

they have had a chance to make their farms productive.

The GI Bill provides that a veteran "self-employed in an independent establishment" for profit is eligible for the allowances if his net earnings for a given month are less than \$100. He is entitled to the difference between his monthly net earnings and \$100 a month for a period up to 10% months.

### Applications for Allowances

Self-employed veterans file original applications in the same fashion as unemployed claimants. The period of benefit is determined from review of military records, with 52 weeks the maximum period that benefits may be drawn. Benefits are computed at the rate of 5 weeks for each month, up to a maximum of 10% months.

A veteran may claim allowance for a given month during the first 20 days of the succeeding month. In filing a claim, he completes a standard form to show the type of business, the legal status of the business, and a statement of net profit for the period claimed. From these statements, individual audits are made. Wherever possible, and particularly on first claims, field checks are made.

According to a recent VA survey, agricultural States accounted for 82.7 percent of all new self-employment allowance claims filed throughout the country. In 16 other States, which included those predominantly industrial, only 6.3 percent of new claims were filed.

### Counselors To Aid Vets on Problems

Specially trained personal counselors will be provided at Veterans Administration regional offices to assist veterans on personal problems that are interfering with their education or vocational training, the VA has announced.

The three main jobs of the counselors will be: (1) When the problem is a minor one, the counselor will use psychological techniques to help the veteran reach a solution himself; (2) When the problem involves economic difficulties, or other needs the veteran cannot solve alone, the counselor may refer him to an agency which can aid him; (3) When the veteran has a serious mental or emotional disturbance, particularly one with an organic involvement, the counselor will refer him to a VA out-patient mental hygiene clinic or other VA medical officers.

## War Hero Aids Vets As Clerk for His Local Board

Returning veterans like to talk to John P. Fiore, a clerk with Local Board No. 4, Kennett Square, Pa., and eagerly seek his advice concerning their rehabilitation into civilian life. For Fiore knows whereof he speaks.

Fiore was inducted by the Kennett Square local board on May 6, 1941. He was in charge, as sergeant, of a squad of the infantry which stormed the Normandy Beach on D-Day. Thirty minutes after landing, a mine took off his right leg at the knee. For 10 hours thereafter, he sat on the beach directing American troops around the mine field. Then came an operation on an LCT while crossing the English Channel, months in hospitals, the Purple Heart, a citation for heroism, and an honorable discharge on December 1, 1944.

On April 1, 1945, Fiore became a member of the clerical staff of the Kennett Square local board to interview and counsel other returning veterans. The Board reports that Fiore is doing an excellent job and points out that his employment is consistent with Selective Service policy to give all possible aid to returning veterans.

## 38 Correspondence Schools Approved

Correspondence and extension courses by mail have been opened for veterans eligible for educational benefits in 38 educational institutions throughout the country, the Veterans Administration has announced.

Of the 38 contracts which have been concluded by the VA, 25 are with colleges and universities in 19 States, 15 of which offer high school as well as college courses. There also are 13 trade and business schools on the approved list.

Local boards should instruct eligible veterans who wish to enroll for correspondence courses to make application at the nearest VA regional office.

The veteran receives no subsistence allowance while pursuing a correspondence course and the total cost of all such courses he takes may not exceed \$500. A charge of one-fourth of the time spent in following a correspondence course is made against the veteran's period of eligibility for educational benefits under the GI Bill. A correspondence course also may be taken in conjunction with regular institutional or job training.

## Veteran's Reveille Rouses Clerk At 5:55 A. M.

Reveille is not a sweet memory to the average returning veteran, but it apparently lingers in the mind of one who was inducted through Local Board No. 115, Lebanon, Ky.

Aroused from slumber at 5:55 a. m. on March 25, by a persistent tapping on the front door of her home, Miss Inez Buckler, clerk of the board, was confronted by this veteran. Inquiry developed that he wished to report his discharge from the Army and finding the board office unopened had proceeded to her home.

"It's all in a day's work for a local board clerk," says Miss Buckler, who graciously received the report and duly advised the veteran of his rights under the Selective Service Act and the GI Bill.

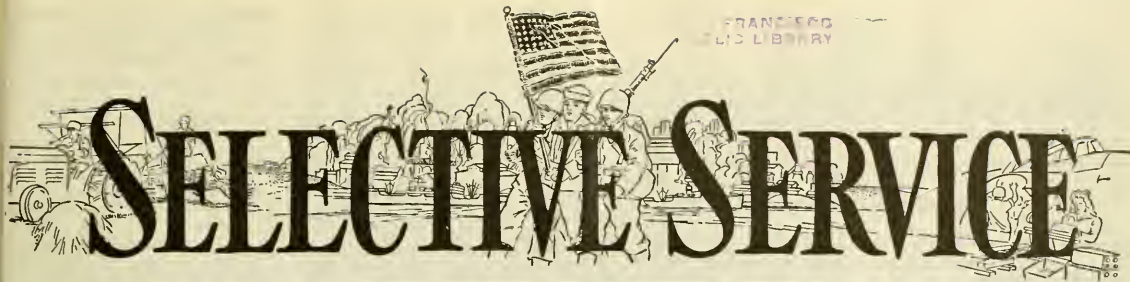
## Grateful Veteran Sends Roses to Board Clerks

"It has not been unusual," says Mary P. Mullany, clerk, Local Board No. 24, Philadelphia, Pa., "for a registrant, just before leaving for induction, to thank us for courteous treatment; nor are such verbal bouquets from returning veterans infrequent."

"However, it was out of the ordinary the other day," she continues, "to receive a dozen beautiful red roses from a returned veteran about fifteen minutes after he had reported to this office and we had discussed his problems with him."

Attached to the roses was a card inscribed: "Thanking you for remembering me in April '43. I never forget good old Local No. 24."





Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE-JULY 1946

Numbers 6 and 7

## 270,000 Vets May Be Unable To Go To College

### Exemption of 18-Year-Olds Expected To Aggravate Situation

Unless the gap between the capacity of the colleges and the anticipated demand for enrollment in September is speedily closed, approximately 270,000 veterans will be unable to matriculate this fall, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion reported to President Truman on May 20, 1946. This situation will be greatly aggravated next fall by the noninduction of 18-year-old registrants, many of whom will now attend college to the exclusion of veterans.

#### Far-Reaching Action Urgent

The immediate problem, the report declares, is to provide the facilities—housing, classrooms, teachers, books, and other equipment—needed to enlarge the capacity of the Nation's higher education institutions to meet the rising demand. Its solution, the report declares, demands the best efforts of State and Federal Governments in cooperation with the colleges and universities.

Indicating the urgency of the situation in view of anticipated enrollment in September, the report points

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

### A Bit Belated

Recently, avers Mrs. Nannie F. Shannon, clerk, Local Board No. 1, Southport, N. C., a gray-haired man entered its offices and requested:

"I would like to have you make a copy of this discharge paper for I-C classification."

Noting his apparent age, Mrs. Shannon was perplexed.

"Is it your son's paper?" she inquired, "and how far back is it dated—10 days or 2 weeks?"

"No, ma'm," he answered. "It's my paper; but I reckon I'm a little late getting around, 'cause it's dated back 26 years ago."

He was a veteran of World War I.

## We Must Strive to Stabilize Military Manpower

By

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Director of Selective Service

Under the provisions of the Selective Service Act as it was amended by Congress when extending its life until March 31, 1947, the Selective Service System must strive to stabilize a confused military manpower situation.

To all persons who have knowledge of the Nation's military manpower requirements, the problem presented is a stupendous one as its solution can be assured by no present predictable factor. The possibility of meeting future military manpower needs now rests to a substantial degree upon attaining a volume of voluntary enlistments that is not known and must therefore always be a gamble.

The task imposed upon Selective Service, therefore, is to stabilize the flow of replacements which the armed forces will need to permit prompt discharge of all fathers and veterans of 18 months' service by inducting sufficient numbers of registrants to make up the difference between requirement and the recruitment by voluntary enlistments and reenlistment.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Thomason Lauds Local Boards

Selective Service local boards can be depended upon to classify their registrants fairly and justly, Representative R. Ewing Thomason of Texas reminded Congress during the House debate on the recent extension of the Selective Service Act.

Mr. Thomason, who was one of the most effective protagonists for extension of the draft, answering a question as to the status of agricultural workers, asserted his confidence that all "bona fide and essential farm workers" will be deferred by their local boards.

"Local draft boards have done a grand job," he declared. "They are fine citizens who know the boys in their communities. They can be depended upon to administer this act fairly. They usually do justice, in spite of what some of them might think at the time."

## Registration at 18 Still Compulsory

The liability of every male citizen of the United States and every other male person residing in the United States, including those who become 18 years old, to register as provided in section 2 of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, remains unchanged, although none may be inducted until he is 19 years old unless he volunteers.

Any such person becoming 18 years old is required by the law to present himself immediately for registration by the local board for the area in which he has his permanent home or for the one in which he may happen to be on that day. Failure to register is punishable, upon conviction, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

## Occupational Deferments Cut To Meet Calls

### Rejectees and I-C Men With Brief Service To Be Reviewed

Faced with a requisition for 25,000 registrants 19 through 29 years old, who are not fathers and are physically acceptable to the armed forces, during September, together with estimated total calls for 225,000 by next March 31, Selective Service local boards have been instructed that occupational deferments in that age group must be gradually reduced to the barest minimum consistent with the calls of the Army.

This instruction is based on the action of the Congress at the time of extending the act. It means that local boards must gradually confine occupational deferments to those few registrants 19 through 29 who, after the most drastic scrutiny, are found to be absolutely "indispensable and irreplaceable to national existence" as individuals in their present occupations. The only exception to the general rule is by statutory provision, the so-called Tydings amendment concerning farm workers.

#### Deferment of Students

Students as well as workers are included in this new deferment policy necessitated by restriction of induction calls to men 19 through 29. No registrant 19 years old or over, who is pursuing a course of instruction at a high school or similar institution (section 5 (f) Selective Service Act) may have his induction postponed beyond the termination of the academic year.

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## Two Sets of Twins Registered Together

Two sets of 18-year-old twins, their birthdays only a day apart, registered together with Local Board No. 1, Ironton, Mo. They are Donald C. and Ronald B. Crocker, of Black, Mo., and Earl and Burel Chronister, of Ironton.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume VI

June-July 1946

Numbers 6 and 7

## We Must Strive to Stabilize Military Manpower

(Continued from page 1)

The manpower pool assigned to Selective Service for this purpose is limited to physically fit men 19 years old or over who are not fathers, not veterans with satisfactory periods of service, not engaged in agriculture, or not otherwise specifically exempted.

Admittedly this is a discouraging prospect. Nevertheless, it is the task given to Selective Service by Congress and it becomes, therefore, the patriotic duty of every member of the Selective Service System to strive to the utmost to fulfill it. Let us look at it and prepare to cope with it.

The War Department has indicated that the Army probably will need 225,000 men from Selective Service during the 9-month period for which the act has been extended, in order that the Army may be maintained at the minimum strength required for national defense and for fulfilling our obligations and commitments for establishing an enduring democratic peace.

Within the age group 19 through 29, it is estimated that only under the most favorable of circumstances can Selective Service obtain more than 155,000 men acceptable to the Army before March 31. Even this estimate provides for the gradual elimination of occupational deferments other than those in agriculture and requires a careful rescreening of all registrants 26 through 29 previously rejected or deferred.

While it thus appears that the 19-through-29 group will yield only about two-thirds of the anticipated calls to be made upon Selective Service by March 31, this is all the more reason that most careful selection should be made so that the Army may obtain as many qualified men as possible. It is the proud record of Selective Service that it has always produced to the utmost, with fairness and justness, and we must not fail in our mission at this time when so much depends upon our efforts.

Every effort must be made to fill the monthly calls for needed manpower which we will receive from the armed forces during the next 9 months. That is our duty to our country, to the men we sent to battle, and to their families. They have earned the right to come home, and we will do all in our power to bring them home.

*Lewis B. Iversley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Army Restricts September Call To Men Under 30

(Continued from page 1)

demie year during which he becomes liable or after he ceases to pursue such course of instruction.

Likewise the new policy eliminates any provision for postponement of induction during a quarter or semester for undergraduate college students. Deferment of students in graduate courses also is limited to theological students (deferred by law) and those preparing for the professions of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, and osteopathy, and certain graduate students certified to the Director of Selective Service, but only so long as they are making satisfactory progress in their studies.

Preparing to meet the September call and to make provision for anticipated future calls under Public Law 473, which extended Selective Service to next March 31, 1947, local boards must make a virtually general review of the classification of all registrants 26 through 29 years previously deferred as unfit for general military service to determine if they now are acceptable under revised standards. The classification of such registrants who are not now manifestly disqualified for military service will be reopened and if not deferred again, they will be placed in a class available for service.

### Review of Class I-C

The amended Selective Service Act also provides for reinduction of certain registrants in class I-C who are under 30 years of age and who have not served overseas or for at least 6 months. The specific provision includes "all registrants in class I-C who have not served on active duty in the land or naval forces of the United States outside the continental limits of the United States or Alaska or who have not served on active duty for at least 6 months after September 16, 1940, exclusive of time served while pursuing a course of instruction in a university, college, or similar institution of learning." The cases of all such registrants must be reopened and reconsidered.

The age bracket for liability for military service under the amended act is 19 to 45 years old with the provision that the President shall approve all requirements for men. The current induction bracket, 19 through 29, was announced by President Truman on July 16 on recommendation from the War Department and the Selective Service System.

Besides lowering the draft age from 20 to 19 years, the current law also provides: (1) an 18-month training and service period for inductees; (2) exemption for all fathers who support their children or maintain a bona fide family relationship with them.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

July 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 252). *Subject:* Discontinuance of Job Classification Sheet (DSS Form 83); Transmittal of Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 88, 38-A, 39, 39-A, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 550, 551, 552, 1000, 1001, 1002, 1003, and 2000.

June 13 (Transmittal Memo. No. 251). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 202, "War Trophy Firearms," amended to clarify and limit the type of information to be distributed by agents of the Alcohol Tax Unit and to provide that arrangements to disseminate such information will be made with State Directors of Selective Service and not directly with local boards.

June 13 (Transmittal Memo. No. 250). *Subject:* DSS Form 31-A, "Certificate of Appreciation."

June 10 (Transmittal Memo. No. 249). *Subject:* Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 210, 211, 212, 212-A, 213, 213-A, and 214.

May 23 (Transmittal Memo. No. 248). *Subject:* Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Form 131 and WD AGO Form 20; Discontinuance of DSS Form 42 (General-Merchant Marine), "Affidavit—Occupational Classification;" DSS Form 59-A, "Employer's Report to Local Board;" DSS Form 68-A, "Turn-Over Report of Employment;" and DSS Form 333, "Employer's List of Registrants."

May 23 (Transmittal Memo. No. 247). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 201, *Modified Procedures Under Public Law No. 379;* and Local Board Memorandum No. 202, "War Trophy Firearms."

## Kin of Overseas Dead Asked for Addresses

The War Department is requesting those who, during the war, received notice of the death of a relative in the armed forces overseas to inform the military service to which the deceased was attached if they have changed their address in the United States since the date the notice of death was first received. This request also is made on behalf of the Navy Department, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Red Cross, and War Shipping Administration.

Congress has authorized the War Department to ascertain the wishes of legal next of kin concerning return and final burial of World War II dead of all military services. A letter requesting information regarding their wishes for final burial will be mailed by the War Department to the last known address of next of kin of overseas dead of the Army and the two civilian agencies. Similar letters will be mailed by the Navy Department, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.



## Army To Continue Inducting Dentists During August

The moratorium on inductions during July and August does not affect the requisition made upon Selective Service last May for 1,500 dentists to be delivered as soon as possible, Secretary of War Patterson has advised National Headquarters.

"A very critical shortage of dentists exists in the Army," Secretary Patterson said, "and in order to hasten the return to civilian life of those dentists who have given long and arduous service it is necessary that the procurement of 1,500 dentists be continued through Selective Service."

The induction of dentists will cease, Secretary Patterson stated, "for some time at least," when the present quota is filled either by induction through Selective Service or by voluntary acceptance of commissions.

Selective Service local boards have been instructed to submit for preinduction physical examination all graduate dentists 19 through 29 years old who are not fathers, including those in class I-C who have not served in the armed forces overseas or for 6 months on active duty, excluding time spent in a course of instruction in a university, college, or similar institution.

## Minnesota County Always Bids Its Selectees Farewell

Beginning with the departure of its first contingent on February 14, 1941, Mille Lacs County, Minn., has conducted farewell ceremonies for every group of selectees it has sent to the armed forces. And its citizens plan to continue these patriotic demonstrations until Selective Service is ended.

The programs are held in the Court House at Milaca, under the auspices of Post 178, The American Legion, with Harry Fortnum, a World War I veteran, as master of ceremonies. Mr. Fortnum is reemployment committee-man for Local Board No. 1 of Mille Lacs County.

The programs include music and inspirational talks and useful gifts are presented to the selectees. The Milaca American Legion Auxiliary serves coffee and doughnuts to the selectees, their relatives and friends. A photograph of each group is taken by Ab Cravens, also a World War I veteran, for publication in his newspaper, *The Mille Lacs County Times*.

## Special Notice

This publication is *not* issued for general circulation. Its primary purpose is to be a medium for interchange of information, advice, and suggestions between National Headquarters and the other components of the Selective Service System, who are urged to make use of its columns and to keep its issues on file.

## Historic Heroes of World War I Receive Selective Service Medal



Two outstanding heroes of World War I who also served their country well in World War II now wear the Selective Service Medal together with the Congressional Medal of Honor. They are Sgt. Alvin C. York, chairman of the Fentress County (Tenn.) Local Board, and Maj. Dwite H. Schaffner, legal adviser at Tennessee State Selective Service Headquarters and former member of Local Board No. 7, Summit County, Ohio.

This photograph of the presentation ceremonies in the offices of Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee shows (left to right) Col. Hilton Butler, State Director of Selective Service; Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee, who presented the medals; Sergeant York; and Major Schaffner.

The Selective Service Medal was authorized by Congress as an award to certain members of the uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System who have served more than 2 years.

Both Sergeant York and Major Schaffner have served since the Selective Service System was organized. Sergeant York has been chairman of the Fentress County (Tenn.) Local Board since his appointment in October 1940. Major Schaffner was appointed to Summit County (Ohio) Local Board No. 7 in November 1940 and became legal adviser at Tennessee State Headquarters in 1943.

Sergeant York is recorded in history as one of the greatest individual heroes of World War I. Single-handed, he captured a German machine-gun battalion, killing 25 of the enemy and marching 132 others back behind the American lines. For this he received the Congressional Medal of Honor.

The feat of Major Schaffner, which likewise earned the Congressional Medal of Honor, closely paralleled that of Sergeant York. As a first lieutenant in September 1918, he led his company of infantry through terrific machine-gun fire to capture an enemy battery. Personally, he silenced a machine-gun nest, killing or wounding the entire crew and capturing the German captain. Although surrounded on three sides by strong enemy

## Britain To Draft 18-Year-Old Men Throughout 1947

The new conscription plan announced by the British Labor Government includes 2 years of military service for men reaching their eighteenth birthday in 1947.

It is hoped, the announcement said, that this conscription, together with volunteers, will provide sufficient recruits to release all men who were inducted before 1944 some time during 1947.

Barring unforeseen circumstances, it also is hoped that the 2-year military period may be reduced progressively in 1948 so that men called up in the end of that year would serve only 18 months, Labor Minister George Isaacs told Commons.

A government white paper, giving details of the new conscription plan, emphasized that it may become necessary to revise the estimates upon which it is based "in order to fulfill our responsibilities for the occupation of former enemy countries."

The white paper said men may be deferred in 1947 for coal mining, agriculture, building, and production of certain building materials. Deferrals also may be granted to apprentices and university students.

## Col. George Bonnet Buried in Arlington

Col. George A. Bonnet, a member of the National Headquarters staff since the organization of the Selective Service System in 1940 and a veteran of World War I, who died in Denver, Colo., on June 18, was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery on June 24. The funeral services were attended by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service; Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, Deputy Director; and other military personnel attached to National Headquarters.

Colonel Bonnet was called to active duty on September 25, 1940, to help establish the civilian personnel organization of the Selective Service System. He was chief of the Civil Service Section of National Headquarters until 1941, when he was appointed chief of the Appointments and Personnel Division. In October 1944 he was assigned as liaison officer from National Headquarters to the War Department Separation Center at Fort Logan, Colo., where he remained until shortly before his death, which followed an operation.

Colonel Bonnet was awarded the Legion of Merit by the War Department for his service as Chief of the Appointments and Personnel Division of Selective Service National Headquarters, and received the Army Commendation Ribbon for his work as liaison officer to the War Department Separation Center.

## VA Detection Unit Protects Vets

Set up primarily to protect veterans and their dependents against attempts to defraud them, the work of the Identification and Detection Division of the Veterans' Administration is becoming increasingly important as demobilization progresses. It is especially valuable in passing upon documents submitted in connection with claims.

Many forms of evidence are submitted to bolster a claim, including letters, diaries, Bibles, marriage certificates, reports of physicians, and checks, as well as official forms. Any of these types may be tampered with and the VA experts, equipped with scientific apparatus, have shown up frauds of all these types.

The Identification and Detection Division is part of the VA's Inspection and Investigation Service and operates through units in all 13 of the VA's branch offices. It investigates groups and individuals purporting to aid veterans, and looks for irregularities on the part of VA personnel as well as among those seeking to gain from veterans' benefits.

forces and under heavy fire, he held the position for 5 hours. This heroic action was a decisive factor in the important American victory of St. Hubert's Pavillion in the closing stages of World War I.

# Veterans' Assistance



# Program Notes

## 270,000 Veterans May Be Crowded Out of College

(Continued from page 1)

out that on the basis of programs for expansion of capacities in effect last month, institutions faced with a potential enrollment of 2,080,000, including 970,000 veterans, will be unable to accommodate more than 1,600,000 students this fall. It then declares:

"Unless more far-reaching action is taken, 400,000 or 500,000 young people may have to be turned away from the college careers on which they are anxious to embark. Among them will be 270,000 veterans who will be unable to redeem the pledge of educational opportunity which was made to them in the GI Bill of Rights."

The fulfillment of that pledge to the veteran, the OWMR report says, has been a matter of particular concern to the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and a dozen Federal agencies, working to that end, will spend more than a billion dollars in the coming fiscal year. At the same time, during the coming academic year, State governments will spend over \$300,000,000 on higher education.

### Army and Navy Facilities

Federal Government aid, through authorized agencies, is being directed especially toward providing housing. All currently unused Army and Navy facilities—whether declared surplus or held in stand-by condition—together with any appropriate equipment they contain, are being made available to colleges and universities on a no-cost lease basis. These facilities are being used as temporary school buildings and student housing centers and are deemed the most effective single means of securing the needed expansion, provided the colleges and universities supplement the action of the Federal Government by providing the necessary administration, faculty, and supplementary equipment.

Programs for State aid to educational institutions, the OWMR report points out, should include: (1) providing financial assistance to colleges and universities, and exercising the initiative in making the fullest use of Federal benefits; (2) establishing various services to make sure (a) that schools use their capacities most efficiently, and (b) that prospective students know what schools have vacancies and which offer the courses they wish.

## Attendance: 100 Percent

Chairman Thomas R. Wells of Local Board No. 1, Cottonwood Falls, Kans., has been a member of the board since 1940. Up to June 1 the board had held 328 meetings and Mr. Wells had missed none.

## War Trophy Guns May Arm Crooks, Vets Warned

Many veterans return with firearms as war trophies, thereby aggravating a difficult problem in enforcement of the National Firearms Act, which seeks to prevent fully automatic firearms—such as machine guns, machine pistols, sawed-off shotguns, and the like—from getting into the hands of the criminal element.

For this reason, members of Selective Service personnel are requested to advise veterans to comply scrupulously with the requirements of the National Firearms Act. This act requires that all firearms of the automatic type be registered with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This may be done through the nearest investigator in charge of an alcohol tax unit, Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury Department. Penalty involved is a fine not to exceed \$2,000 or imprisonment not to exceed 5 years, or both.

Transfer of a firearm of the type described without payment of the \$200 tax incurs the foregoing penalty, except if such firearm is rendered unserviceable before transfer when it becomes tax-free upon submission of the proper forms to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

## Fishgold Case Decided By U. S. Supreme Court

The decision by the United States Supreme Court in the case of *Fishgold v. Sullivan Drydock & Repair Corp.* holds that a veteran with statutory reemployment rights need not be restored to an actual working status, or retained in a working status during the statutory period of 1 year, if such restoration or retention would require the displacement of a nonveteran employee holding greater seniority rights than the veteran.

Selective Service assistance to veterans in obtaining their reemployment rights will be in conformity with this ruling by the United States Supreme Court.

## Vocational Guidance

Veterans should be advised to consult with the Veterans Administration before contracting with any vocational guidance agency. The National Vocational Guidance Association, on behalf of reputable guidance agencies, has issued a warning against "high-priced, high-pressure vocational guidance services which promise to tell a person exactly what occupation he is best qualified to enter."

Vocational advisement is available to veterans at VA regional offices.

## World War II Victory Medal Now Being Manufactured

Procurement of the World War II Victory Medal which will be issued to veterans has been ordered, the War Department has announced, and first deliveries are expected within the next few months.

The medal may be awarded to all members of the armed forces of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands who served honorably on active duty at any time between December 7, 1941, and the date of the termination of hostilities of the present war. Announcement will be made when the medal is ready for distribution, which will be through the Office of the Quartermaster General.

Pending manufacture of the medal, the service ribbon, which is worn immediately after the Asiatic-Pacific, American, or European, Africa-Middle Eastern campaign ribbons for World War II, is being issued as avail-

able with the first supply going to stations at which personnel is being separated from the service.

The World War II Victory Medal is made of bronze, 36 millimeters in diameter. On the obverse is a figure of Liberation standing full length with head turned to dexter looking to the dawn of a new day, right foot resting on a war god's helmet with the hilt of a broken sword in the right hand and the broken blade in the left hand, the inscription "World War II" horizontally placed immediately below center. The reverse has the inscriptions "Freedom from Fear and Want" and "Freedom of Speech and Religion" separated by a palm branch, all within a circle composed of the words, "United States of America—1941-1945."

## Veterans Planning Schooling in Fall Should Apply Now

Veterans planning to attend school for the first time next fall under the GI Bill should apply immediately for their certificates of eligibility, Veterans' Administration has announced. This can be handled by mail, the VA stated, but warned of possible delays if applications swamp VA offices at the last minute.

To obtain an application form for education or training, the veteran should write to the VA regional or subregional office having jurisdiction over the area in which he resides. The form, when filled out, should be mailed to the same office from which it was received. The office then will mail the veteran the certificate which he should take with him when he enrolls in school.

When a school accepts a certificate of eligibility and forwards it to VA, it becomes the basis for payment of the veteran's tuition, fees, and supplies to the school and of the subsistence allowance to the veteran. The subsistence allowance is payable from the date the veteran enters training, providing he already has applied for it; but prompt application now will protect him from delays in issuing his certificate.

## Overseas Packages May Weigh 70 Lb.

The Army Postal Service has raised its limitations on the weight and size of packages which may be mailed to Army personnel overseas to 70 pounds and a maximum measurement of 100 inches length and girth combined. The old limitations were 22 pounds and 72 inches.

## Veteran Presents Medals To Board Members

While local boards throughout the land are paying honors to their returning heroes, the situation was reversed recently in Bellflower, Calif. There it was the returning hero who honored his local board.

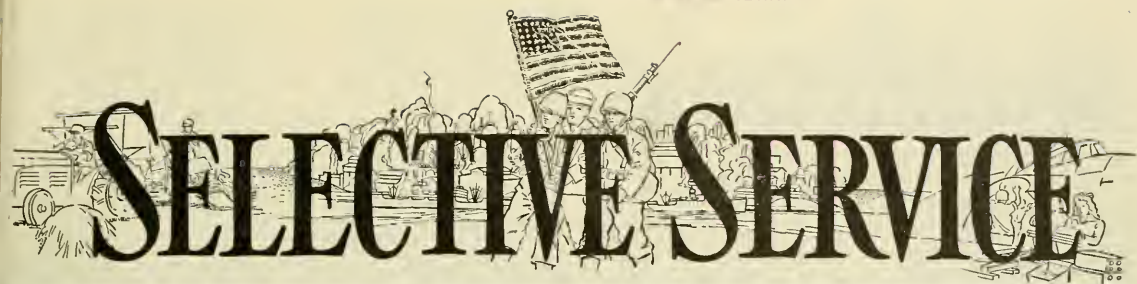
The occasion was the presentation of the Selective Service Medal to four members and two appeal agents of Los Angeles County Local Board No. 269. The veteran, Lt. Buford Johnston, one of the board's first selectees, had been a prisoner of war in Germany for 5 months. Lt. Johnston told the board members that, although he had not felt too kindly concerning them while he was at the front and in prison camp, he had always realized that they had a hard job and were doing it well.

## VA Accepts "Collect" Emergency Phone Calls

The Veterans Administration has announced that it will accept "collect" telephone calls to its nearest VA office when physicians want to ascertain whether they may be paid by VA for emergency treatments given to veterans. It is emphasized, however, that such authorization is not needed to give an emergency treatment.

Such payments are made only for emergency treatments when VA facilities are not immediately available and are only for service-connected disabilities. If it develops that the emergency arose from a nonservice-connected disability, then VA will not be responsible for subsequent treatments.





## Deferred Farm Youth Can't Quit To Attend School

### War Veterans Have Prior Rights to Educational Opportunities

Registrants 19 years old, or over, who are deferred under the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Service Act cannot leave the farm to complete their education. Any such registrant who leaves his agricultural occupation to go to school will be reclassified, and if he is acceptable for military service, he will be ordered to induction.

Answering inquiries from farm youth and agricultural organizations, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, pointed out that any other procedure would not only be in violation of the Tydings Amendment but also unfair to veterans.

#### About 160,000 Affected

"Our schools already are crowded with veterans who wish to complete their educations," General Hershey declared. "If those youths who were deferred on farms now try to go to school, they will crowd out veterans of military service."

Furthermore, he said:

"If a draft-age man is not needed on the farm, he's needed in the Army."

There are about 29,000 registrants 19 years old who have been deferred by local boards to work on farms, and

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## Vet Thanks Board For Drafting Him

"Thanks a million for drafting me!" wrote George W. Williams, USC, to Local Board No. 238, Long Island City, N. Y., announcing his recent discharge in Frankfurt, Germany. "My mother will tell you why," he added.

Williams obtained his discharge to marry a girl he met in France, his mother, Mrs. Rose Williams, informed the board. He is a draftsman and plans to resume that occupation when he returns home with his bride.

## Our Field Is Fallow—So, We Must Work Harder!

By

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Director of Selective Service

With resumption of induction into the Army through Selective Service, our Local Boards are presented with another of the many difficult problems of supply and demand by which they have been frequently perplexed during more than 5 years of patriotic service. They are asked to meet vital military needs from a field that not only has been searchingly gleaned but also now is virtually fallow.

This is patently a disturbing prospect, but it is not necessarily one of futility. Rather, it is a challenge to harder work—closer scrutiny of all eligible registrants and meticulous consideration in each case to insure that only those are deferred who are absolutely "indispensable and irreplaceable to national existence" as individuals in their present occupations as set forth in revised Local Board Memorandum No. 115, dated Aug. 12, 1946.

We have met similar situations—although probably none quite as bleak—in the past. We have not always been able to meet in full the requisitions made upon us, but the painstaking, tireless labors of our Local Boards and their assistants always met them to the possible maximum with fairness and justness.

The field to which Selective Service recruitment is restricted today—19-through-29-year-old registrants—has been harvested to most meager yield to meet wartime and demobilization demands. It

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## War Dept. Plans To Begin Paying GI's Terminal Leave During September

Forms to be used by veterans to file claims for payment for unused terminal leave, recently authorized by Congress, will have been distributed to all post offices by the end of this month, and the War Department plans to begin payments in September.

Under the new law (Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946) persons who have left military service will be reimbursed in cash and bonds for accumulated leave not taken up to 120 days between Sept. 8, 1939, and Sept. 1, 1946. Payments to veterans will be made at the pay rate in effect at the time of the last separation from active service as an enlisted person.

If the amount due the claimant is less than \$50, or if the claimant was separated from active service before Jan. 1, 1943, payment in full will be made by U. S. Treasury check. For amounts of \$50 and above, payment will be in bonds in multiples of \$25 with a check for the balance. Exceptions will be made in the cases of persons who have died since separation from service, and individuals who have become insane or otherwise adjudged incompetent. Their survivors or guardians will be paid in full by check.

All claims to be considered must be filed by Sept. 1, 1947, with the branch

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## New Deferments Seek To Promote National Security

### Four New Categories To Get Most Serious Consideration

Moving to meet the increasing importance of science and technology to insure national security and pressing reconversion need for skilled workers in production, transportation, and construction, National Headquarters has added four new categories to those previously designated for "most serious consideration for occupational deferment."

These new categories for special deferment consideration as "essential men" were made at the request of the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. They include college and university teachers, home construction workers, and critical production and transportation workers.

#### Previous Categories

Previously local boards had been authorized to give "most serious consideration" to requests for deferments for students in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine and osteopathy, and certain teachers and research workers in the physical sciences and engineering who are certified by the Office of Scientific Research and Development. Requests for deferments in the four new categories likewise must be certified by designated Government agencies.

The new categories and procedure concerning them are set forth in revised Local Board Memorandum No. 115, dated August 12, 1946, which has

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## 18-Year-Old Registrant Has Wife, 3 Children

Local Board No. 25, Cleveland, Ohio, has an 18-year-old registrant named "Ice" who is the head of a family composed of a wife and three children.

Ice, whose warm heart belies his name, was married at 17. The bride, who now is 37 years old, has three children by a previous marriage.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

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## Our Field Is Fallow—So, We Must Work Harder!

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can be seeded only by registration of 18-year-old youth and produces only as they become 19 and eligible for induction.

We should have no particular difficulty—after the July-August draft holiday and the deferment of 19-year-old men since last May 15—in obtaining the 25,000 men requisitioned for September. Thereafter it is anybody's guess.

We will do what we can—deliver to the utmost of our ability—but the prospect is that we will be far from the 185,000 men over-all call estimated by the War Department as our allotment for vitally needed recruitment by next March 31. And if we do not get these men—or at least two-thirds of them—by that date, the Nation just will not have the military manpower required for national security and maintenance of world peace and must decide how to obtain it.

That, however, is a problem that must be solved by Congress in cooperation with the President and his Cabinet. Our duties are clear. Their thorough discharge depends—as do all basic Selective Service operations—on the conscientious efforts of our Local Boards. And that they do so discharge their duties is attested by an unblemished record over nearly 6 years.

Throughout the parlor period since last spring that has been marked by changing Congressional action—throughout the vicissitudes of stopgap legislation with shifting stipulations affecting age groups, social status and economic demands—I have been heartened immeasurably by the loyalty, the earnest effort, and patriotic devotion of Selective Service personnel. There has been no waver in our lines; from Local Board clerk through Local Board membership and State Headquarters staff, including affiliated agencies and their personnels, the Selective Service System has stood steadfast with National Headquarters and sedulous to discharge its duty to the full extent of legal opportunity.

This is the spirit of Selective Service. This is the fine tradition we have acquired. This, I am confident, is the way we will continue to function so long as our Nation calls upon us for service. That is why I am so humbly thankful to my coworkers and friends who constitute the Selective Service System and why I am so proud of all of you.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## New Deferments Seek To Promote National Security

(Continued from page 1)

been issued to local boards as a standard of interpretation as to what constitutes a person who is found to be "indispensable and irreplaceable to an activity essential to the national existence," and to provide instructions for their occupational deferment. Only such persons may be given occupational deferment under present Selective Service policy and the memorandum defines an activity essential to the national existence as "one of such importance that any disruption thereof would adversely affect the physical well-being, the public safety or economic life of the community or the Nation."

### Certification Procedure

Under the revised plan, employers and self-employed registrants requesting an occupational deferment will continue to submit Form 42A Special (Revised). This affidavit will be submitted in specified instances to a designated Federal agency, which must certify to the Director of Selective Service that the deferment is imperative. Registrants so certified will be given the "most serious consideration" by their local boards.

Registrants who must be certified by the Office of Scientific Research and Development include those "accepted by an accredited college or university for a master's or doctor's degree," those "employed by or attached to the staff of an accredited college or university for research," and "scientific personnel necessary to and engaged in basic research in the physical sciences or engineering in the employ of laboratories not connected with colleges or universities, and scientific personnel in industry who are not engaged directly in production."

Teachers employed by an accredited college or university will be certified by the United States Office of Education.

### Industrial Workers

Registrants engaged in critical production and transportation industries will be certified by the Civilian Production Administration. These may include "supervisory, technical, or scientific personnel whose removal would significantly retard production in industries essential to reconversion or otherwise essential to the national existence," and "qualified and irreplaceable production workers in industries designated as critical by the Civilian Production Administration."

Construction workers will be certified by the National Housing Agency. These may include "skilled workmen in the home-building trade where shortages of such men have been established. Such persons must have had at least 3 years of training and experience in key building crafts such as bricklaying, plastering, plumbing, and carpentering, and it must be definitely established that the loss of such person is delaying or immediately

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

August 12 (Transmittal Memo. No. 256). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, "Occupational Classification." This memorandum furnishes a standard of interpretation as to what constitutes a person who is found to be indispensable and irreplaceable to an activity essential to the national existence.

August 8 (Transmittal Memo. No. 255). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 186, as amended, "Medical Survey"; and Local Board Memorandum No. 197-B, as amended, "Disposal of Certain Publications, Releases, and Reports"; and Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 201, "Modified Procedures Under Public Law No. 379."

July 24 (Transmittal Memo. No. 254). Subject: Instruction No. 1 for Form 151, as amended, "Designation of 'Non-Fathers' and 'Fathers' and Miscellaneous Categories"; Instruction No. 1 for Form 275, as amended, "State Monthly Report of Inductions and Rejections (Form 275, Revised)."

July 22 (Transmittal Memo. No. 253). Subject: Reissue of Local Board Memorandum No. 115, "Occupational Classification Other Than Agriculture"; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 115-F, "Occupational Classification of Federal Government Employees"; No. 115-H, "Deferment of Men in the Merchant Marine of the United States and in Training Thereof and Men in the Merchant Marine of Co-belligerent Nations"; and No. 115-M, "Special Consideration for Certain Students, Teachers, and Research Workers in the Physical Sciences"; Local Board Memorandum No. 179, as amended, "Induction of Persons of Japanese Ancestry or Nationality"; Local Board Memorandum No. 77-C, as amended, "Classification of Registrants Separated by Discharge or Relieved from Active Duty by the Land or Naval Forces of the United States."

threatens to delay the Veterans' Emergency Housing Program." Also specified for possible certification are managerial or supervisory personnel possessing a minimum of 3 years' experience in home construction."

### Statutory Exemptions

Present Selective Service legislation exempts ministers and students of theology, all fathers, and veterans who have been on active duty overseas, or who have served 6 months in the armed forces, excluding service as a student in a college, university, or similar institution of learning.

Still in force also is the Tydings Amendment, providing for the deferment of any registrant "who is found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort and for whom a satisfactory replacement cannot be found."



## Deferred Farm Youth Can't Quit To Attend School

(Continued from page 1)

around 131,000 who are 20 through 25 years old.

Explaining why none of these registrants now can be deferred merely to attend school, General Hershey declared:

"Recognizing the need for high food production, both during the active fighting of the war and in the present time of world-wide food shortages, the Congress, in November 1942, passed the Tydings Amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and in Public Law 473, approved June 29, 1946, continued its provisions.

### Board's Consent Required

"The Tydings Amendment provides for the deferment of every agricultural worker who, in the opinion of the local board subject to appeal to the board of appeals, is necessary to and regularly engaged in an essential agricultural occupation or endeavor and for whom a satisfactory replacement is not obtainable. This amendment further provides for penalty if the registrant who is agriculturally deferred leaves his agricultural pursuits without the prior consent of his local board.

"Furthermore, the Selective Service Act provides that no deferment shall be continued after the cause for deferment ceases to exist."

Because of these provisions of law, General Hershey said, the Selective Service System has no alternative but to reclassify any registrant who leaves the agricultural occupation or endeavor for which he has been deferred.

## Citizenship by Military Service Ended in 1945

Aliens now entering the armed forces do not come under the provisions of Public Law 270, 79th Congress, which shortened naturalization routine because of military service.

This law provided that such persons must have served in the military or naval forces prior to Dec. 28, 1945, and must petition for naturalization not later than Dec. 31, 1946.

Local boards are instructed to keep these facts in mind when advising alien registrants, particularly those desiring to volunteer, concerning the possibilities of their becoming United States citizens through service with the armed forces.

## Caesar to Coolidge

From Julius Caesar to Calvin Coolidge runs the list of famous names among registrants with the Dallas County (Ark.) local board as submitted by Clerk C. H. Thomas. Included also are George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Jefferson Davis, Grover Cleveland, and Woodrow Wilson.

## Selective Service Really Aids Veterans, Says State Chief

High appreciation of the assistance Selective Service gives to World War II veterans is expressed by Director John L. Slavenburg of Washington State Department of Veterans' Affairs in a recent letter to U. S. Senator Hugh B. Mitchell of Washington.

Transmitting this commendation to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, Senator Mitchell said, "I also would like to add my appreciation for the assistance you and members of your staff have given me on various occasions I have found it necessary to contact your office."

Stating that he invariably receives prompt consideration of requests for

cooperation by Selective Service National Headquarters, Mr. Slavenburg praised particularly the attitude and efforts of Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, Deputy Director of Selective Service, stating:

"He has gone out of his way on numerous occasions to aid this Department in its objective of promoting the welfare of veterans. He has demonstrated thoroughly a conscientious desire not only to perform his assignments, but has spared no efforts, in his relations with us, to do everything in his power to attain desired objectives.

"It is my wish at this time to commend General Dargusch for his unstinting efforts to improve the lot of World War II veterans, and for assistance he had rendered this Department to that end."

## Wacs Who Were Waacs—Get Old Jobs Back—

Reemployment rights under the Selective Service Act have been extended to former members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps who, within 90 days after termination of service in that corps, joined the Women's Army Corps.

This amendment to the Selective Service Act (Public Law 709), which was approved August 9, affects approximately 40,000 women who became Waacs after termination of service as Waacs without having accepted in the meantime a position other than temporary with a civilian employer.

The WAAC was not a part of the Army, therefore women who left civilian employment to join it before entering the WACS could not be held to have left such positions to enter military training and service.

## That Made It Even

"Young man," solemnly asseverated David A. Driscoll, Sr., of Advisory Board No. 20, Franklin County, Ohio, "this is one of those things that keep divorce lawyers busy." He was admonishing a registrant who could not remember the date of his wedding.

"Got a phone?" asked the registrant.

"In about 3 minutes," avers Driscoll, "he returned with a grin that could be tied into a bowknot at the back of his neck." "Say," he yelled, "she doesn't know the date either."

## Ky. Board Inducts 106 Relatives of Member

D. L. Creech, a member of Local Board No. 60, Cumberland, Harlan County, Ky., is very proud of the fact that 106 of his close relatives have been inducted into the armed forces during World War II.

Since Mr. Creech became a member of the Harlan County Local Board when it was organized in October 1940, its inductees have included 3 of his sons, 1 grandson, 10 nephews, and 42 other close relatives. In addition, around 50 close relatives of Mr. Creech have been inducted by other boards.

## Big Manufacturer Praises Fairness Of Local Boards

Declaring that it was "high time" our Nation recognized fittingly the patriotic service rendered by its Selective Service local boards, the *Whiting News*, published by The Whiting Corporation, Harvey, Ill., one of America's largest manufacturers of heavy industrial equipment, commends the Selective Service Medal as "a step in this direction."

"These men," an editorial in the *Whiting News* asserts, "have rendered a service to their country in a position which forced them to accept as inevitable personal abuse and criticism of individual honesty and, in some cases, sanity. It is high time that our country recognized this service."

"We desire," the editorial continues, "to add our voice, as a small part of American industry, to what should be an ever-swellingly chorus of recognition of a job well done."

And, commenting on The Whiting Corporation's own experience with Selective Service, the editorial says:

"It is impossible for us to list the members and other personnel of all the Draft Boards with whom Whiting had official dealings during those dark days when our country was in terrible need of both utmost production and a big fighting force. We made over 100 visits to draft boards in connection with industrial deferments and in all but one occasion met with the most courteous and cooperative reception. We didn't always get what we asked for, but we know that our case received full consideration, and we want to say 'Thank you, men, you performed admirably under difficult, even adverse, circumstances!'"

## Seven Stars on Board Member's Service Flag

Himself a veteran of World War I, Henry B. Oatley, chairman, Local Board No. 713, Great Neck, N. Y., proudly displays a photograph of 2 sons, 2 stepsons, 1 son-in-law, 1 stepson-in-law, and 1 stepdaughter, all in military uniform.

## Hospitals for Veterans

Veterans Administration is operating 20 "surplus" Army and Navy hospitals with 14,789 beds for treatment of veterans, pending construction of 78 permanent hospitals. It also has Presidential approval to take over 11 more with 6,450 beds.

## Board Honors Clerk

A testimonial letter, signed by the members of Local Board No. 63, Henderson, Ky., together with a silver salad dish, was presented to T. B. Stevenson, its clerk since 1940, at a dinner in his honor at the home of Chairman S. O. Heilbronner. The letter lauded Mr. Stevenson's service.

## Wis. Boards Praised By Local Newspaper

The work of Selective Service local boards viewed in retrospect meets with nothing but praise, declares the Manitowoc (Wis.) Herald-Times in recent articles reviewing the war and peacetime activities of the two Manitowoc County boards.

"Although many residents throughout the Nation formed an immediate dislike to all Selective Service Boards," the newspaper says, "as soon as their sons had been drafted into the armed forces, reasonable people were the first to admit and recognize the noble service performed by the two local boards in the county, No. 1 here in Manitowoc and No. 2 in Two Rivers."

## A "Home-Loving" Lad

George A. Weathers, coordinator, Group L, Greenville County, S. C., writes of a "home-loving" registrant who likes homes so well he has had 78 since he registered in 1942. His changes of residence, as reported to Local Board No. 37, Greenville, have located him in 37 different cities in four states—South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

## Appeal Board Member Covers Lots of Ground

Figuratively speaking, members of Selective Service Boards of Appeal must cover lots of ground but this was true literally also in the case of Dr. Milton B. McDowell of Chadron, Neb., who served as chairman of Appeal Board No. 3 in his State from December 13, 1940, until January 31, 1946. During those five years, Dr. McDowell drove his car 29,280 miles, to and from North Platte, to attend 60 regular meetings of the board and an additional 960 miles to attend a State meeting in Lincoln.



## War Dept. Plans To Pay GI's Terminal Leave During September

Forms Now Available  
To Veterans at All  
Post Offices

(Continued from page 1)

of the Military Establishment with which the veteran served. The maturity date of the 5-year bonds, which will be used for the bulk of the payments, is determined not by the date on which the claim is filed but by the date of the claimant's last separation from active service.

### Recommended Procedure

The following procedure is outlined by the War Department for veterans to follow in applying for this payment:

1. Obtain from any United States post office a form entitled "Claim for Settlement Unused Leave" and the instruction sheet which goes with it.

2. Fill out this form, following the instruction sheet.

3. Swear to, or affirm, the statements before a notary public or other civil officer authorized to administer oaths.

4. Mail the completed form, together with your Discharge Certificate, to the appropriate Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard paying office listed on the reverse side of the claim form. The discharge certificate forwarded may be the original, a photostatic copy, or a copy certified by a State or local official duly authorized to make such certifications. If the original discharge paper has been lost or destroyed, a Certificate in Lieu of Discharge will be considered as valid evidence.

### Photostat Both Sides

When a veteran sends a photostatic copy of his discharge certificate, he should make certain that both sides of the certificate are photostated. It is also suggested that before a veteran mails his original discharge certificate he should have at least one photostatic copy made for his own files.

## Amputees Auto Forms Available Next Month

Application forms for amputee veterans to use in obtaining automobiles at Government expense are expected to be available from Veterans' Administration offices and contact representatives about the middle of September, VA has announced.

Veterans who think they are entitled to receive cars are asked not to write or wire VA in Washington but to wait until they obtain necessary forms and information from VA contact representatives.

## Clerks Can't Certify Leave Pay Claims

Local Board clerks are not authorized to administer the oath on claims for settlement of unused leave under the provisions of the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946.

Veterans must have these claims subscribed and sworn to before a notary public or other official authorized to administer oaths for general purposes.

## Veteran Has Priority In Sales Territory

A veteran reemployed as a traveling salesman has priority not only on his job status but also on his former sales territory, according to a recent court decision. (*Whitver v. Aalfs-Maker Mfg. Co., D. C. N. D., Iowa*, June 1946.)

The court held that the employer's offer of the same commission, drawing account, and traveling expenses in a new territory did not meet the "like pay" requirements of the Selective Service Act.

## All Veterans Desiring New Employment To Be Referred to Nearest USES Office

Effective July 16, 1946, the responsibility of Selective Service for assisting veterans in obtaining new employment was transferred to the United States Employment Service of the Department of Labor. This transfer of function was accomplished by the President's Reorganization Plan No. III, submitted to the Congress on May 16, 1946, pursuant to the provisions of the Reorganization Act of 1945.

All veterans reporting to local boards seeking new employment hereafter will be referred to the nearest office of the United States Employment Service. That agency has been reviewing their existing facilities and staff to determine whether they are adequate to provide veterans with maximum job opportunities, especially in areas for which no provision has heretofore been made.

Selective Service is proud of what it has accomplished in its joint efforts with USES to find new jobs for returning veterans. The personnel of those local boards who found it necessary in the past to engage in new job placement activities on behalf of

## New Law Limits Job Training Subsistence

Ceilings for subsistence allowances to veterans following earn-while-you-learn courses are fixed by an amendment to the GI bill approved by President Truman on August 8. The new law provides that "in no event shall the rate of such allowance plus the compensation received exceed \$175 per month for a veteran without a dependent or \$200 a month if he has a dependent or dependents."

While this provision will mean a cut in the subsistence allowances of some veterans in on-the-job training, it will permit students in either full-time or part-time school courses to work on the side and receive their allowances within the ceilings stipulated. It affects only veterans and establishments involved under the GI bill, not disabled veterans enrolled under the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

The Veterans Administration expects that several months will be required to get every veteran's allowance adjusted, but states that there will be no delay in sending out monthly checks. Veterans are warned, however, that if they are subject to a cut in allowance, checks received pending adjustment will be subject to refund.

## Veterans' Pensions Go Up 20 Percent On September 1

Nearly 2,000,000 veterans of both world wars and 400,000 dependents will have their pensions automatically increased 20 percent under new legislation signed by President Truman this month.

Payment of full pensions or compensations to veterans who are hospitalized or domiciled in Veterans Administration institutions also is authorized by the act. Heretofore, payment of such pensions was limited to \$20 of their full monthly payments and, in certain cases, to \$8. The new law does not affect the \$1,500 accumulation now permitted for veterans declared mentally incompetent.

The increases will be effective Sept. 1, 1946. Monthly benefits are not paid in advance, therefore the increased rates will not reflect in any payments made before Oct. 1, 1946. No action by veterans or widows who receive pensions is required as the new rates will be applied automatically.

## Home Town Dentists May Serve Veterans

Veterans with service-connected dental conditions now may have a "free choice" of private dentists when Veterans Administration dental clinic service is not "feasibly available."

Under a new fee-schedule program, worked out with the American Dental Association, VA will pay the bills for this service given by local "participating dentists on a fee basis," when they are called to treat veterans who cannot be taken care of in VA dental clinics.

State dental societies have been requested to name a dental advisory committee to approve nominations and to make recommendations for any adjustment of fees at the state level. Appointments are actually made by the VA branch office.

## Blind Vets To Operate Stands in VA Buildings

Veterans' Administration will give preference to blind veterans who apply for small vending stands in VA buildings in the future, VA has announced.

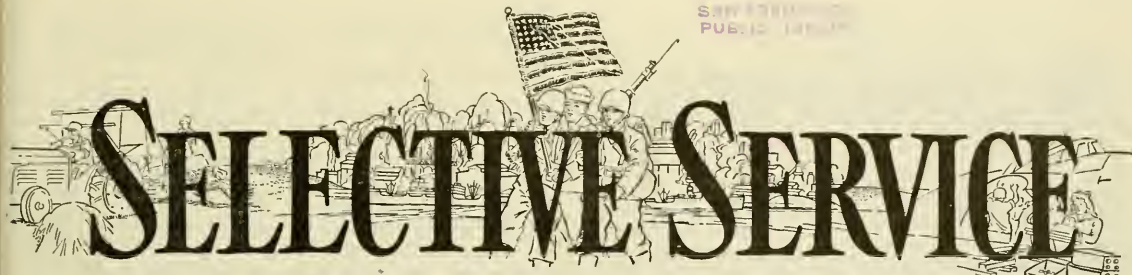
Sales in these concessions are limited to cigarettes, candy, magazines, and newspapers. No rental fees are charged for these stands.

Applications should be filed with deputy administrators in branch offices or managers of regional offices of the areas in which the applicants reside. Applicants must obtain licenses to operate vending stands in Federal buildings from the State Commission for the Blind or from other designated state licensing agencies.

## Athletic Training For Disabled Vets

Planned as an important factor for the psychological as well as physical rehabilitation of disabled veterans, an athletics and sports program for patients in Veterans Administration hospitals and homes is being organized. The training of each veteran will be tailored to his particular needs and physical capacity.





## 66% of Men Who Won War Were Draftees

### 10,000,000 Inducted Without Disrupting Vital Production

Six years ago—on September 16, 1940—the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the first peacetime conscription in American History was inaugurated. One month later, the Selective Service System was in complete operation and the first contingents of the more than 10,000,000 men Selective Service was destined to furnish to save the world for democracy had been inducted.

#### Two-Thirds Drafted

When the Nation was attacked at Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, the trained military manpower of the United States was only about 1,000,000 officers and men. When the fighting was ended by the surrender of Japan on August 14, 1945, over 12,000,000 of the 14,700,000 men who served under arms against Germany, Japan, and their allies were still in service.

Of the 14,700,000 who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, 9,700,000, or approximately 66 percent, were registrants inducted through Selective Service. And among the remaining 5,000,000, a large proportion were influenced to enlist or seek a commission because of their liability to be drafted.

#### A Two-Fold Task

With the outbreak of war, Selective Service had a two-fold task. It involved, on the one hand, the duty of furnishing to the armed forces the numbers of men desired and the types they would accept; on the other hand, the responsibility of leaving on farms, in factories and mines, on railroads and ships, those men necessary to supply the implements of war to our armed forces and our allies, to feed and clothe them and to care for the welfare of the folks at home. How stupendous was this task is indicated by the fact that local boards were re-

(Continued on page 3, column 3)

## Selective Service Supplied Sinews for Victory

*This issue of the Selective Service Monthly Bulletin is concurrent with the Sixth Anniversary of the establishment of the Selective Service System. It is fitting, therefore, that we should briefly review the salient events in its history.*

1940

Sept. 16—Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (Public Law 783) signed by President Roosevelt.

Sept. 23—Regulations for Organization and Administration of Selective Service System prescribed by the President. Executive Order 8545, *Deferment for dependency authorized, but must be based upon a "dependent in fact" even if the dependent is a wife or child.*

Oct. 7—First Selective Service Local Boards appointed.

Oct. 16—First Registration (ages 21 to 35 inclusive). 16,565,037 registered in Continental United States.

Oct. 29—First National Lottery (Established Order Numbers for registrants).

Nov. 18—First Selectees sent to U. S. Army Induction Centers.

1941

Feb. 6—President authorized establishment and designation of "Work of National Importance" for Conscientious Objectors, as provided by the Act.

June 26—Selective Service Memorandum, effective July 12, permitted deferment of registrants with 1 or more dependents to whose support they make "any substantial contribution."

July 1—Second Registration (21 years old since Oct. 16, 1940). 837,892 registered in Continental United States.

July 17—Second National Lottery.

Aug. 16—P. L. 206 Relieved men 28 years of age and over from training and service.

Aug. 18—Service Extension Act of 1941 (P. L. 213) extended period of military service to 18 months.

Dec. 8—Declaration of War with Japan.

Dec. 11—Declaration of War with Germany and Italy.

Dec. 13—Selective Service Act amended (P. L. 338); removed restrictions on territorial use of Army and extended period of military service for duration of the war and 6 months thereafter.

Dec. 20—P. L. 360 extended liability for military service to ages 20 to 44 inclusive, and for registration to ages 18 to 64 inclusive. (943,590 Inducted during 1940 and 1941.)

1942

Feb. 16—Third Registration (ages 20 and 21 and 37 to 44 inclusive). 8,513,036 registered in Continental United States.

Mar. 16—Occupational deferment restricted to men needed in war effort. Two classes of "necessary men" established: *Class II-A*—Men found necessary in service or endeavor essential to national health, safety, or interest. *Class II-B*—Men found necessary in war production.

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Men Drafted Before Official End of War Will Be Eligible for GI Bill Benefits

Members of the armed forces inducted under the Selective Service Act before war is officially terminated will be entitled to the benefits provided for World War II veterans by the "GI Bill of Rights" (Servicemen's Readjustment Act—Public Law 346).

The only material difference between the benefits to be obtained by the man who is drafted between now and the official ending of the war and the man enlisting or reenlisting before October 6, 1946, under the Voluntary (Continued on page 4, column 3)

## Army Prefers Men Qualified For Full Service

### Calls May Be Completed With Selectees Fitted For Limited Duty

In connection with current calls from the armed forces local boards should keep in mind that the pressing need is for men physically fit for general military service. Their recruitment is basic to rebuild the Nation's trained and mobilized military manpower at strength adequate to maintain democratic peace throughout the world for the indefinite period that may be required to stabilize it.

For this reason, local boards are asked to answer their calls, insofar as possible, with selectees 19 through 29 years old who can meet the physical standards for general military service. However, when all such available registrants have been ordered to report for induction, a board should then make every effort to complete its call with men qualified for "military service."

#### Deferments

Most scrupulous attention also must be given to the provisions of the Tydings Amendment when classifying registrants in agricultural occupations, and to Local Board Memorandum No. 115, dated August 12, 1946, which governs deferment in other occupations. The provisions in L. B. M. 115 concerning registrants who may be found "indispensable and irreplaceable to an activity essential to the national existence" should be carefully studied and such registrants, when certified by the designated Government agency, must be given "most serious consideration" for deferment. (Continued on page 2, column 3)

## Just A Nudge, As It Were!

Laura Bird, clerk, Local Board No. 222, Los Angeles, Calif., is inquiring as well as industrious; e.g., she writes: "We have come across this interesting definition in the *Medical Dictionary*—'INDUCTION: Electrical influence exerted by neighboring bodies.'"

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume VI

September 1946

Number 9

## On Our Sixth Anniversary, We Scan a Proud Record!

When the Selective Service System was established by act of Congress 6 years ago, the first of the thousands of patriotic citizens who have served in its personnel were advised that they were assuming positions of high public trust. This realization of profound obligation to merit public confidence, likewise, has dominated all advice and instructions that have guided the administration of Selective Service and must always be its keynote.

This obligation, which in essence is to classify registrants fairly and justly—wholly with the thought of the Nation's welfare and the individual's duty and ability to promote it, rests primarily on our Local Boards. Theirs is the basic responsibility for the classification of registrants. Theirs is to bear the brunt and the first and major impact of criticism; theirs, then, is the major credit for laudable accomplishment.

Because the Local Board is the basis for democratic mobilization of manpower, its members are selected with extreme care. Largely they are veterans of World War I and, therefore, of proven patriotic devotion, and all are outstanding representatives of the professional, business, and labor elements of the communities in which they function. They are the embodiment of the democratic conception of Selective Service—selection by neighbors.

The record of Selective Service during the crucial 6 years that saw the world saved once more and the beginning of the arduous task of building the structure to maintain peace, is presented briefly but impressively in other columns of our Monthly Bulletin.

This chronology does not set forth the full story of how well Selective Service has functioned through its Local Boards, operating with the guidance of their State and National Headquarters and with the equally zealous cooperation of affiliated agencies and our loyal clerical personnel. However, it does set forth salient events that recall, and emphasize, difficulties met and overcome to do a momentous job in a manner that has earned commendation from the public generally—from the men inducted, those liable for induction, their families and friends.

We can scan this record and be proud!

*Lewis B. Horsley,*

Director of Selective Service.

## Army Prefers Men Qualified For Full Service

(Continued from page 1)

No registrant under 19 years of age may be inducted except as a volunteer and fathers should not be forwarded for induction under any circumstances.

### Review of 19-Year-Olds

Since May 15, 1946, many registrants who, previous to that date, had been classified into a class available for military service, have become or will become liable for induction under the current law on reaching the age of 19. Such registrants should be allowed to present any new information to local boards following which classification will be considered anew.

### 18-Year-Olds

While all male citizens and every other male person residing in the United States must register under the Selective Service Act when they become 18 years old, no 18-year-old registrant may be classified until he is 19 unless his local board has definite knowledge that he is a member of the armed forces, in which case he should be placed in Class I-C. The death of an 18-year-old registrant should be noted on the local board records.

It also is not permissible to send a questionnaire to an 18-year-old registrant unless he volunteers for induction. He then should be processed in accordance with the provisions of Part 624 of Selective Service Regulations.

## Political Activity Limited by Law

With the approach of the Nation-wide biennial election this fall, the attention of all Selective Service personnel, both compensated and uncompensated, is directed to provisions of law governing their political activities. These provisions are set forth in a Political Activity Warning Poster (Civil Service Form 1982) which is being distributed to all local boards and other Selective Service agencies for prominent display in their offices.

Political activity of Federal employees is definitely limited by law (*Hatch Political Activities Act; 53 Stat., 1148*), the U. S. Civil Service Act, and Civil Service Rules and Regulations. All persons within the scope of the law are responsible for seeing that their activities do not violate it and ignorance of its provisions does not excuse violation.

Uncompensated personnel, which includes members of local boards, are not barred from taking active part in political management or in political campaigns. However, there are provisions against use of their official positions for the purpose of influencing an election, or permitting politics to affect, in any manner, their official acts as members of the Selective Service System. Local board and other

## Official Notices

September 16 (Transmittal Memo. No. 260). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 77, as amended, "Moral Standards."

August 29 (Transmittal Memo. No. 259). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 77-E, "Reexamination of Registrants Ages 19 Through 29," amended to conform to policies and the provisions of Public Law No. 473, 79th Congress.

August 28 (Transmittal Memo. No. 258). *Subject:* Discontinuance of DSS Form 42, "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (General)"; DSS Form 42, "Affidavit—Occupational Classification (Special—Merchant Marine)"; and DSS Form 304-A, "Statement of United States Citizens of Japanese Ancestry."

August 28 (Transmittal Memo. No. 257). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 194, "Preinduction Physical Examination and Induction—Special Procedures." Amended to provide that registrants, 26 through 29, who were in a class available for service when the age of acceptability was lowered to 25 years may not be forwarded for induction without a new preinduction physical examination.

offices of the Selective Service System shall not be used for political meetings, or for planning political activities of any description.

Compensated personnel are not permitted to take any active part in political management or political campaigns. Among prohibited forms of political activity are: (1) Serving on or for any political committee, party, or similar organization; (2) soliciting or handling political contributions; (3) participating in a political meeting or rally, except as a spectator; (4) serving as an officer of a political club or as a member or officer of any of its committees, addressing such a club or being active in organizing it; (5) distributing campaign literature or material.

In case of doubt, consult your personnel officer prior to engaging in any political activity.

## Overseas Xmas Mailing Period Oct. 15–Nov. 15

Christmas packages for Army personnel stationed overseas may be mailed without request slips between October 15 and November 15, the Army Postal Service has announced. This is one month later than during the past war years.

The later mailing period was decided upon because of the reduction of the number of soldiers overseas and the lessening in movement of units. It is expected that the later mailing period and the fact that American families this year know exactly where their soldier relatives are stationed will result in more accurately timed mailing and more packages will be delivered, therefore, just before or during the holiday season.



# Chronology of Selective Service

(Continued from page 1)

Mar. 17—Third National Lottery.

Apr. 27—Fourth Registration (ages 45 to 64 inclusive) for occupational classification. 14,215,829 registered in Continental United States. (No lottery; these registrants not liable for military service.)

June 30—Fifth Registration (ages 18 to 20 inclusive). 2,809,866 registered in Continental United States. (No lottery; these registrants called according to birth dates.)

Nov. 13—P. L. 772 made 18- and 19-year-olds liable for military service. *Tydings Amendment* required deferment of workers in essential agriculture until replacements are available.

Dec. 5—Executive Order 9279: (1) Placed Selective Service System under War Manpower Commission. (2) Terminated volunteering of males ages 18 to 27 inclusive other than through Selective Service.

Dec. 5—Drafting of men aged 38 and over discontinued.

Dec. 11—Sixth Registration (age 18 and those attaining 18 after Dec. 31). 511,971 registered in Continental United States by Dec. 31, 1942. Others required to register as they become 18. (No lottery; these registrants called according to birth dates.)

(3,033,361 Inducted during 1942; *Cumulative Inductions* to Dec. 31, 1942, 8,976,951.)

1943

Apr. 25—Registrants with dependents separated into 2 groups (Classes III-A and III-B) for induction according to the relation of their occupations to the Nation's war effort. Those whose activities are not essential to the war effort to be called first.

May 1—Dependency deferments not permitted registrants engaged in non-essential activities.

Oct. 1—Drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers began.

Dec. 5—P. L. 197: (1) Required that occupational deferments be reviewed by appeal board having jurisdiction over place of employment. (2) Required fathers be inducted after non-fathers. (3) Provided for automatic review of occupational deferments by appeal board having jurisdiction over area in which registrant employed if outside of area in which registered. (4) Removed Selective Service from under War Manpower Commission. (5) Directed the President to appoint a 5-man commission to study rejections. (6) Required the Director of Selective Service to make periodical reports to Senate and House Military Affairs Committees.

Nov. 16—Dec. 31—Registration of male citizens (ages 18 to 44 inclusive) residing abroad. 31,944 registered.

(3,323,970 Inducted during 1943; *Cumulative Inductions* to Dec. 31, 1943, 7,300,921.)

1944

Feb. 1—Preinduction examination procedure began.

Apr. 7—Induction of men 26 and over in essential industry postponed, pending review. Armed Forces request men under 30, preferably 18 through 25.

May 12—Occupational deferment requirements (other than Agriculture), with preference given to fathers, for each of three age groups established: *Ages 18-25*, must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in" war supporting industry and endorsed by State Director; *Ages 26-29*, must be "necessary to and regularly engaged in"; and *Ages 30-37*, must be merely "regularly engaged in."

Dec. 12—"Job Jumpers" reclassified into classes liable for immediate call. (1,591,942 Inducted during 1944; *Cumulative Inductions* to Dec. 31, 1944, 8,992,863.)

1945

Feb. 21—Occupational deferment requirements (other than Agriculture) revised: *Ages 18-29*, to be "certified" by Government agency as "necessary to and regularly engaged in" war supporting industry; *Ages 30-33*, to be "necessary to and regularly engaged in"; and *Ages 34-37*, to be "regularly engaged in."

May 8—Germany Surrendered.

May 9—P. L. 54: (1) Extended the Selective Training and Service Act to May 15, 1943; (2) Provided 6 months training prior to combat for 18-year-olds.

June 22—Occupational deferment requirements (other than Agriculture) revised: *Ages 18-29*, to be "certified" by an authorized Government agency; *Ages 30-37*, to be "regularly engaged in" war supporting industry.

June 30—Induction of "Job Jumpers" not acceptable for general military service discontinued. *Total Inducted*—12,966.

Aug. 14—President announced unconditional surrender of Japan.

Aug. 15—Induction of men 26 and over discontinued, except volunteers ages 18-37 inclusive.

Aug. 29—Executive Order 9605 permitted resumption of recruiting of men ages 18 to 37 by the armed services.

Sept. 26—Volunteers, age 35 and over, no longer acceptable through Selective Service.

Nov. 3—Fathers of 3 or more children under age 18 no longer acceptable for induction, whether volunteers or non-volunteers.

Dec. 19—Drafting of fathers discontinued.

(945,862 Inducted during 1945; *Cumulative Inductions* to Dec. 31, 1945, 9,838,725.)

## 66% of Men Who Won World War II Supplied by Selective Service System

(Continued from page 1)

quired to make more than a quarter billion classification actions.

Since the first registration on October 16, 1940, well over 34,000,000 men under 45 years of age had been registered and classified by local boards and an additional 14,200,000, aged 45 to 65, were registered and their occupations and skills recorded. More than 19,000,000 registrants were examined by the Selective Service System or were forwarded to the armed forces for examination to determine their physical and mental fitness.

### Major Problems

Among the major problems of Selective Service during World War II were: Age limits for induction, physical standards, occupational deferments, and the drafting of fathers. Although age was the basic factor in determining who should register, the selection of men for induction or deferment was, until 1944, dependent on marital status and occupation of those within the limits of the age group which was currently acceptable for induction.

In November 1942 the Tydings Amendment was passed, requiring that registrants "necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort" be deferred so long as they remained so engaged and until such time as satisfactory replacements could be obtained.

Recruiting by the armed forces of men 18 through 37 years of age was terminated on December 5, 1942. Prior to this, all men inducted through Selective Service were furnished to the Army but thereafter they were also forwarded to the Navy, Marine Corps,

and Coast Guard. This move, which was intended to provide better control over the distribution of manpower to industry, agriculture, and the armed forces, was somewhat offset by the recruitment program of the Navy Department which continued to accept men under 18 years of age. Although the armed forces could not recruit men aged 18 through 37, it was permissible for a registrant in this age group to apply to his local board for immediate induction.

The drafting of fathers, which became urgently necessary in October 1943, met with considerable opposition. In December 1943 the Act was amended to provide that, on a State and National basis, fathers of children under 18 years of age would be inducted after non-fathers. After VJ-day all fathers were deferred.

### Fighters Needed in '44

In the Spring of 1944, because of the need for combat replacements, emphasis was placed by the armed forces on the induction of young men. Rigid deferment requirements were established for registrants aged 18 through 25, with requirements becoming progressively more liberal for the 26 to 29 and 30 to 37 year age groups. By February 1945, it had become necessary to extend the strictest deferment requirements to all men under 30 years of age although many were deferred under a certification program.

With the coming of VJ-day, Selective Service concentrated on processing only those registrants in the age group 18 to 25. The age group was changed with the amendment of May 15, 1946, to 20 to 29 and again under the amendment of July 1, 1946, to 19 to 29, under which the System is presently operating.

1946

Jan. 21—President Truman, in "State of the Nation" message to Congress, urged extension of Selective Service Act beyond May 15, 1946, to fulfill demobilization promises and meet military manpower commitments to our Allies.

May 14—Congress extended Selective Service Act until July 1, 1946, but amended its provisions to halt inductions of 18- and 19-year-old registrants, except volunteers, and to exempt all fathers. (P. L. 379.) Age of liability, 20 through 29.

May 16—President Truman extended the militarily acceptable age to include men 26 through 29 years old.

June 24—War Department announced that no calls will be placed on Selective Service during July and August 1946.

June 29—Congress extended the Selective Training and Service Act until March 31, 1947 (Public Law 473), making age bracket for liability for military service 19 through 44 years old, providing for induction of veterans who have not served overseas or for at least 6 months, exempting all fathers, and limiting service to 18 months.

(163,844 Inducted during first 6 months of 1946; *Cumulative Inductions* to June 30, 1946, 10,002,569.)

July 16—President Truman fixed induction bracket for Selective Service registrants at 19 through 29 years.

July 16—War Department estimated that the over-all call on Selective Service to supplement voluntary enlistments and provide estimated military manpower needed by that date to insure national security and maintain world peace would be 185,000 men by March 31, 1947.

July 22—Occupational deferment (other than Agriculture) in 19-29 age group limited to men absolutely "indispensable and irreplaceable to national existence" in present occupations.

Aug. 12—College and university teachers, home construction workers, and critical production and transportation workers, certified by designated Government agencies, added to categories to be given "most serious consideration" for occupational deferment.



## VA Tells Veterans How To Expedite Insurance Service

Veterans who make inquiries regarding National Service Life Insurance should make sure they "write right," Veterans Administration suggests.

It is of particular importance, VA says, that veterans identify themselves fully in their letters.

VA receives approximately 10,000 letters a day on insurance matters alone. This requires the drafting of thousands of replies and the crediting of many accounts. It also involves a search through vast index files to establish the identity of the veteran who does not fully identify himself.

### Proper Identification

Every veteran writing or sending payments to VA should always include his full name, his insurance certificate or policy number, his military service serial number and his complete permanent address.

VA goes to great lengths to identify the right veteran even when the information he furnishes is scanty, but the laborious searches that are sometimes necessary cause delays; e. g., there are 150,000 Johnsons in the files, and 120,000 Browns. There also are 13,000 John Smiths, 8,000 of them without middle initials.

### Protection for Families

Veterans inquiring at Local Board offices should be impressed with the advantage of continuing insurance as protection for their families. Those who have failed to pay their premiums after being discharged may reinstate their term insurance, irrespective of the date of lapse, without a medical examination, at any time before Feb. 1, 1947 by the payment of only two monthly premiums and submission to VA of a signed statement that they are in as good health as they were on the date the insurance lapsed.

### Other Advantages

After Feb. 1, 1947, term insurance may be reinstated, within the term period, any time within 6 months from the date of lapse, on the same comparative health basis.

One of the many benefits of National Service Life Insurance is the waiver of premiums if the insured becomes totally disabled for 6 consecutive months or more. This means that during such total disability, he will no longer be required to pay any premiums and that any premiums he has paid from the date the waiver was made effective will be refunded.

## Vets Urged To Save Their Allowances For Hard Times

Stating that a small group of veterans throughout the Nation appear to be accepting unemployment allowances for abnormally long periods without making honest effort to find work, Maj. Gen. G. B. Erskine, Administrator of Retraining and Reemployment, in a recent address, warned that they are doing themselves as well as the country a disservice.

"These allowances," General Erskine warned, "should be saved for hard times."

Throughout the Nation, he said, 1 out of 7 veterans has received the allowance for 20 or more weeks. The maximum period of a veteran's entitlement to this unemployment compensation is 52 weeks.

General Erskine asked all persons having advisory contact with veterans to influence them not to use up their entitlements during times when jobs are available.

## Veterans Who Reenlist May Obtain GI Loans

Veterans who reenter active military or naval service are still eligible for guaranteed loans and other benefits under the GI Bill where these are not incompatible with service, the Veterans Administration has stated.

The situation of an eligible veteran who reenlists, the VA points out, is really little different from that of another who accepts full-time civilian employment. Obviously he is not entitled to unemployment allowance, nor to subsistence allowance while enrolled for educational benefits. However, he may pursue any approved course of education or job training not incompatible with his Army or Navy service, with the Government defraying cost of tuition and incidentals.

Also, if a reenlisted veteran can convince an eligible lending agency that his plan is financially sound and feasible, there is nothing to prevent his getting a guaranteed loan for construction or purchase of a home, and in certain circumstances he might qualify for a farm or business loan, the VA says.

## 90% Loans to Veterans For Purchase of Homes

Up to September 1, the Veterans Administration had guaranteed a total of 293,331 home, farm, and business loans for veterans under the GI Bill. These loans have a face value of \$1,429,331,000, of which VA has guaranteed or insured \$657,958,000. Nearly 90 percent are for homes, VA says.

## Men Drafted Before War Ends Eligible for GI Bill Benefits

(Continued from page 1)

Recruitment Act (Public Law 190), has to do with the extent of those benefits for which period of military service is a substantial factor; i. e., educational benefits and readjustment allowances.

### Accrual of Service

The period of service accruing as a factor for increasing certain benefits under the GI Bill for a man who is drafted before the official ending of the war will be from the date on which his active service begins until the date on which the war is ended, unless he should be discharged sooner.

The period of such accrued service for the man enlisting or reenlisting prior to October 6, 1946, under the provisions of the Voluntary Enlistment Act will continue for the purpose of benefits under the GI Bill until the termination of his period of enlistment, unless he should be discharged sooner.

The amount of service credit which a veteran has determines the amount of educational benefits and readjustment allowances to which he may be entitled, but it is not involved in the other benefits provided by the GI Bill.

The period of education to which a veteran will be entitled, over and above the first year, will depend entirely upon the amount of his wartime service credit. The amount of such credit also will determine the number of weeks (within the 52-weeks maximum) of readjustment allowances to which he may be entitled.

On the other hand, eligibility for loans, among other important benefits of the GI Bill, requires only entrance into active military service prior to the termination of the war and the basic 90 days service, any part of which may be service after the termination of the war.

### VA's Interpretation

This question of what advantages in the matter of benefits under the GI Bill attach to those enlisting prior to next October 6 as distinguished from those who enter the armed forces by induction prior to or after that date, or enlist thereafter, has been submitted to the Veterans Administration, which has advised Selective Service thus:

"The Servicemen's Readjustment Act (Public Law 346, 78th Congress) applies to anyone who served in the active military or naval forces of the United States during the period of World War II. It follows, therefore, that anyone who is drafted at the present time may be eligible for the benefits provided under said Act, but some of these benefits will depend upon the period of time served; and this period

is, of course, problematical, inasmuch as it is not known when the war will be declared at an end. As to those veterans who enlisted or reenlisted subsequent to October 6, 1945, and prior to October 6, 1946, under the provisions of Public Law 190, 79th Congress, approved October 6, 1945, the period of the war for the purpose of benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act will continue until the termination of such period of enlistment or reenlistment. Consequently, one who enlists or reenlists may be entitled to more substantial benefits than one who is drafted.

"The benefits of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act are confined to those who served during the period of World War II, and the termination thereof is defined by Section 1502 of the Act to mean the termination of the war as declared by Presidential proclamation or by concurrent resolution of the Congress. It follows that under the Act as it now stands there is no authority to credit anyone with service for benefits thereunder after the termination of World War II except those veterans provided for under Public Law 190, 79th Congress, whose service may extend beyond the termination of the war."

### Enlistees Advantage Uncertain

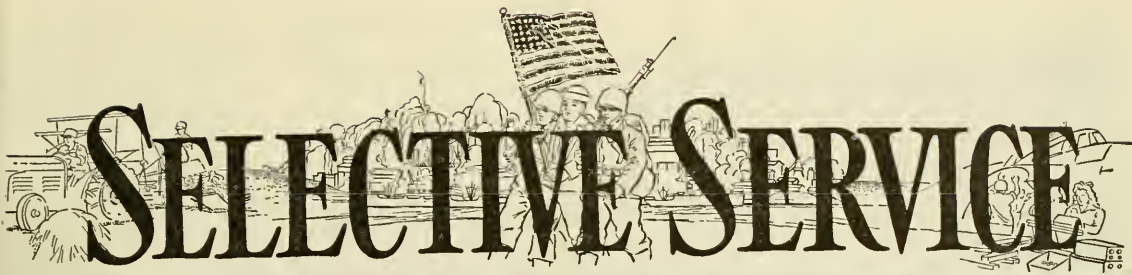
It would appear therefore that all persons entering the armed forces, either by enlistment or induction, whether before or after October 6, 1946, become eligible for benefits under the "GI Bill of Rights" providing, of course, that they otherwise qualify and depending in some measure upon the date when the war will be declared officially terminated.

The only advantage that accrues to those enlisting under the Voluntary Recruitment Act prior to October 6, 1946, over other enlistees or other inductees, is that those enlistees will be assured service credit for the entire period of their enlistment should the war be declared terminated during such period of enlistment. Other veterans, under existing legislation, will not receive service credit for time served after the official termination of the war.

## North Carolina Board Intact Since 1940

The first meeting of Pender County (N. C.) Local Board No. 1 was held on October 16, 1940. At that time the oath of office was administered to members J. T. Wells, chairman, H. McN. Johnson, and George H. Highsmith and to Clerk T. J. Betts. This organization remains intact today.





Volume VI

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 1946

Number 10

## Revised UMT Plan Includes Selective Service

Local Boards to Register, Classify and Select All Trainees

Registration and selection of trainees for Universal Military Training in much the same manner as men are now processed for military service are included in the revised UMT Plan announced by the War Department.

In announcing the plan, the War Department points out that it was prepared as a basis for its staff to study so that the Army may be prepared to put Universal Military Training into operation should it be approved by Congress, also that this preliminary draft does not include details of training as planned by the Navy Department. It does include, however, the suggestion that 726,000 of the approximately 1,000,000 fit men, between 17 and 20 years old, estimated as available annually for military training, be allocated to the Army and the remainder to the Navy.

### Navy Plan Expected Soon

While no official statement has been forthcoming from the Navy Department, it has been indicated that its plan will be announced by the time the next Congress is convened in January. This Navy Plan is expected to correspond, in general, to the one announced by the War Department.

Under the UMT Plan, trainees would remain civilians and would not

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## W. Va. Board Personnel Sent Six Sons to War

The three members and the clerk of Local Board No. 1, Clay, W. Va., not only have served continuously since it was organized in October 1940 but each also sent one or more sons to the armed forces.

B. F. Murphy, chairman, saw one son inducted and return; E. O. Boyer, secretary, his two and only sons; and Earle L. Boggs, the other member, his only son, inducted and return. Two sons of Clerk R. C. Boggs are still in the service.

## It Is Time To Take Stock For National Security

By

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Director of Selective Service

With the approach of a new year, it is always well to take stock of assets and resources that we may plan intelligently and with some degree of certainty to meet prospective demands for safety and progress.

The opportunity we have eagerly awaited to make such inventory insofar as it must include Selective Service registrants is presented by the War Department's recent decision to make no calls upon us until next January. We must and will take prompt and full advantage of it.

Local Boards will begin the Classification Inventory on December 2. It is the earnest desire of National Headquarters that it shall be complete in every detail of data requested by the instructions being given to Local Boards and available by the date fixed, December 20. This is imperative that the data may be carefully and thoroughly

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## American Legion Presents D. S. M. To Gen. Hershey

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, was awarded The American Legion Distinguished Service Medal at the Legion's recent national convention in San Francisco.

Accepting the medal, General Hershey said he appreciated it particularly "because it is given by an organization whose members, individually and collectively, have supported so wholeheartedly the operations of the Selective Service System."

### Lauds Local Boards

"I know," he continued, "that The American Legion today pays tribute to the members of the Selective Service Local Boards who did this heart-searching task. I am honored because I am the symbol of those thousands of our fellow citizens, a large percentage of them fellow Legionnaires. To each and every member of the Selective Service System belongs a full share of this Distinguished Service Medal."

The first world famed soldier to receive the medal was Marshal Foch of

## Draft Holiday Doesn't Affect Appeal Period

Classification of registrants will be continued by local boards during the current draft holiday.

Local boards should advise men classified during the holiday that it does not affect the period in which they may appeal their classifications. That period is limited to within 10 days of the mailing of the Notice of Classification.

When inductions are resumed in January, a registrant who failed to avail himself of his right of appeal during the prescribed 10-day period will not be afforded a further right of appeal.

France in 1921. Since, only 29 soldiers, sailors, and civilians have been so honored.

The distinguished company: Marshal Foch of France, Admiral Beatty

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Inventory To Aid Congress To Plan National Security

Survey To Provide Data On Nation's Potential Military Power

With the decision of the War Department to suspend calls upon Selective Service there is presented the opportunity to make a thorough inventory of America's military manpower as it is represented and indicated by the roster of Selective Service registrants.

This survey will place our local board records in a state of readiness for any action anticipated and thus will provide data vital for the welfare of our Nation and democratic government throughout the world. It will be started on December 2 and completed by December 20. The instructions for making this inventory are given to local boards in Local Board Memorandum No. 203, dated October 30, 1946, which also states and stresses its importance. All members of Selective Service personnel are urged to read L. B. M. No. 203 carefully and thoughtfully, and particularly to give their earnest cooperative effort, as individuals, to see that it is complete by December 20 and promptly transmitted to National Headquarters.

### Basic for Planning

The data to be compiled and analyzed in this inventory of Selective Service registrants will be invaluable in planning for National Security. Our military leaders must have it to make their recommendations; the President and his Cabinet must have it for intelligent consideration of such recommendations, and Congress must have it for authoritative guidance in making its decisions. Therefore, it is

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## 18-Year-Old Kentuckian Father of 2 Children

Local Board No. 41, Lexington, Ky., reports an 18-year-old registrant who is the father of two children. "And they are not twins," further avers Clerk John C. Golden.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume VI

October 1946

Number 10

## It Is Time To Take Stock For National Security

(Continued from page 1)

digested and prepared for full reference before the new Congress meets in January.

When the new Congress is convened, on January 3, 1947, it must determine the measure of the aid our Nation can give to insure world democracy, and how it can be given effectively. It must decide speedily:

Whether Selective Service should be continued after the present Act expires next March 31 to provide the military manpower required over and above that produced by recruiting.

To make this vital decision with sureness and wisdom, Congress must have facts. It must be informed as fully as possible concerning pools from which military strength may be obtained. It must know the assets of today and the resources of tomorrow. It must have an inventory from which to plan for national security in the immediate future, and from which it can deduce authoritative data concerning the potential military strength upon which we can rely to meet the continuing menace of greed and lust inherent in mankind.

That information is in the files we maintain for each and every registrant with a Selective Service local board. It must be assembled, collated and analyzed, and prepared for lucid presentation. This work must be done quickly and thoroughly. The result must be sent to National Headquarters not later than next December 20 that it may be processed for vital consideration.

I know this inventory places an additional burden upon our local board members, who already give so largely of their time and energies to the work of registration and classification, and upon their clerical personnels. But I also know that they put patriotic service above any other consideration and that they will respond with the prompt efficiency which has been the pride of the Selective Service System during the entire six troublous years of its existence.

*Lewis B. Horsley*

Director of Selective Service.

## Survey Includes All Registrants 18 Through 44

(Continued from page 1)

the patriotic duty of every member of Selective Service personnel to see that the inventory is as precise and comprehensive as is possible, and complete by December 20.

Likewise, the continuing factor involved in the making of this inventory, which is of vital significance for maintaining its status as a factual basis for future national security planning, depends on similar cooperation by all members of Selective Service personnel.

When the inventory is completed on December 20, the records of Selective Service will have been placed in such condition and arrangement so that a summary card can be prepared and maintained for each registrant. It is contemplated that the summary card file will contain up-to-date information on each Selective Service registrant under 45 years of age who has served in the armed forces or is in a deferred classification.

### Purpose and Responsibility

The purpose of the inventory is set forth in Part I of L. B. M. No. 203 as follows:

"In order that the Selective Service System may be in a position of readiness to fill such calls as may be placed upon it beginning January 1, 1947, and to otherwise fulfill its obligations, it has been determined that all local boards will inventory the status and classification of each registrant as of December 2. Inventory also will greatly facilitate the preparation of a summary card on each registrant which is to be accomplished after the completion of the inventory. Information gained as a result of this inventory will be of immense value to the War Department in considering future calls and to the Congress."

### Must Be Ready December 20

While the State Director has the responsibility for the taking of the inventory in the local boards under his jurisdiction, the chairman of each local board has the direct responsibility for the inventory in his local board. And it is particularly important, L. B. M. No. 203 stresses, that all concerned in the inventory "understand the vital necessity of its being complete and accurate and submitted within the time limit prescribed," which is by December 20.

### Local Board Chairman Heads Legion Post

John A. Duffy, chairman, Local Board No. 15, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been elected commander of Fort Black Post No. 538, The American Legion. Mr. Duffy, a veteran of World War I, has been a member of Local Board No. 15 since it was organized in 1940. Harry Segal, secretary of the board since 1940, also is a Legionnaire.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

October 30 (Transmittal Memo No. 266). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 203, "Classification Inventory."

October 28 (Transmittal Memo No. 265). *Subject:* New DSS Forms 36-A and 36-B.

October 22 (Transmittal Memo No. 264). *Subject:* Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, as amended; Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 16, 17, 18, 105, 253, 259, 264, 265, 265-A, 266, and 267.

October 5 (Transmittal Memo No. 263). *Subject:* Amended Army Moral Standards for Local Board Memorandum No. 77; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 186, "Medical Survey."

September 26 (Transmittal Memo No. 262). *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 221, "Report of Physical Examination and Induction"; Instruction No. 1 for Form 221.

September 17 (Transmittal Memo No. 261). *Subject:* Instruction No. 1 for Form 131, "Preparation and Distribution of Form 131," as amended; Instruction No. 1 for Form 551, "Completion and Distribution of Form 551," as amended.

### 10,000 Certified For Deferments

Indicating the thoroughness with which the designated Government agencies are cooperating with Selective Service under the provisions of Local Board Memorandum No. 115, governing occupational deferments other than agricultural, is the fact that between August 12, when the plan went into effect, and October 15 certifications for such deferments received by Selective Service National Headquarters totaled approximately 10,000.

Up to the middle of this month, these designated agencies have sent a total of 9,910 certifications to National Headquarters for transmittal to local boards through their State Headquarters. About one-third of these have been received from the Civilian Production Administration, which passes upon requests for deferment of registrants engaged in critical production and transportation industries.

Under the provisions of L. B. M. 115, registrants 19 through 29 years of age, who are otherwise available for military service, may be considered for occupational deferment if they are found to be irreplaceable in and indispensable to an activity essential to the national existence. In order to assist local boards in making this determination, certain specified Government agencies were authorized to certify to the Director of Selective Service those registrants whose removal from their civilian activities would, in their opinion, retard reconversion.



# Armed Forces Preparing New Training Plan

(Continued from page 1)

be available for combat, or other operational requirements, except in an emergency declared by Congress. The trainees would not be subject to the Articles of War, but would be governed by a special Code of Conduct. They would be in "training"; not in "service."

## Selected by Local Boards

Selection by local boards is stressed. Section 12 of the Plan (*Role of Civilian Boards in Induction and Separation*) emphasizes that all phases of processing up to actual induction for training would be under control of a civilian agency.

Providing that "registration, preliminary examination, and selection of trainees will be handled by local boards," Section 12 states:

"In determining induction dates, local boards will give due consideration to individual circumstances and preferences insofar as requirements of the military program will allow, so as to effect the minimum disruption with normal educational and economic processes consistent with efficient administration of the program."

## Affects Men 17 to 20

Although all men between the ages of 17 and 20 would be eligible for training, under the UMT Plan, the age of 18 is fixed as the minimum age of enrollment. Voluntary enrollment at the age of 17 with parental consent would be allowed, and deferment until the age of 20 would be permitted to enable individuals to complete high school.

After the first six months of intensive training in military and technical specialties the trainee may elect, subject to quota limitations and standards of selection, one of the following options in lieu of the second six months' training:

1. To enlist in the National Guard;
2. to enlist in a Class "A" Organized Reserve Corps unit;
3. to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and attend a college ROTC with Government aid, agreeing to accept a Reserve commission, if offered, and serve on active duty;
4. enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and attend a technical school with Government aid, agreeing to serve in a component of the Army upon completion of course;
5. enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps and attend a technical school;
6. enter a Service Academy;
- or 7. enlist in the Regular Army.

## Purpose of Program

The declared purpose of the UMT program is to promote national defense by providing sufficient men trained as individual specialists and members of teams so that:

1. Readiness of the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the Organ-

# Safeguard Your GI Schooling Rights, RRA Advises Veterans

Veterans in schools and on-the-job training under the GI Bill and the Vocational Rehabilitation Act for disabled veterans totaled 1,382,563 at the beginning of this month, according to the Veterans' Administration. More than half—797,289—were in schools. More than 2,500,000 who also have applied for education or training had not yet entered courses, the majority because they have elected to begin training or education later.

## Situation is Temporary

Commenting on this situation, and the outlook that many prospective student veterans undoubtedly will be unable to obtain admission this fall into educational institutions of their first or second choice, the Retraining and Reemployment Administration of the U. S. Department of Labor urges such veterans not to become discouraged.

Veterans should be advised against delaying their educational plans or abandoning them entirely because of discouragement caused by a temporary condition, the RRA asserts, and all community counseling sources

should be made readily available for assistance in planning their educational careers wisely. They also should be counseled, the RRA says, to safeguard their Certificates of Entitlement and not to dissipate their educational benefits through enrollment in nonaccredited schools or other courses of training the value of which is not clearly apparent.

## Emergency Schools

Pointing out that the majority of veterans seeking higher education plan to enter freshman- or sophomore-level courses, the RRA advises:

"Emergency measures have been taken in practically every State to expand educational opportunities at these levels. Teachers' colleges, junior colleges, college-extension centers, and high schools are this year offering lower-level general education courses that will provide an adequate foundation for entrance into upper-level courses. The type of instruction available in these emergency institutions will be practically as good as that which is available at comparable levels in the established and better-known educational institutions.

"Veterans should be advised to take advantage of the opportunities offered in these emergency schools. Upon completion of this lower-level work it is reasonable to assume that the regularly established educational institutions will have expanded their facilities to the degree necessary to absorb greatly increased loads at the junior and senior years.

"One of the main factors responsible for overcrowded conditions in educational institutions this fall is that facilities and manpower have not been available in sufficient quantities to enable educational institutions to ex-

(Continued on page 4, column 3)

## Registration at 18 Compulsory

While the Selective Training and Service Act, as amended and extended until March 31, 1947, exempts men under 19 years of age from induction, except as volunteers, prompt registration at the age of 18 remains compulsory. Local boards should make sure, by communication through the press and radio, that this requirement of the law is generally understood in their areas.

The responsibility of every male citizen of the United States and every male person in the United States, including those who become 18 years old, to register for military training and service is set forth in Section 2 of the Act.

Any such person becoming 18 years old is required to present himself immediately for registration by the local board for the area in which he has his permanent home or for the one in which he may happen to be on that day.

Failure to register is punishable, upon conviction, by fine or imprisonment, or both.

ized Reserve Corps can be maintained at the highest level during peace; 2, mobilization and final training of the Nation's wartime Army can be completed rapidly in an emergency; 3, qualities of leadership can be developed and outstanding leaders selected for further training; 4, the aptitudes of the Nation's manpower can be established and classified and special skills developed.

# Selective Service War's Bright Spot, Says Utility Head

His company's experience with Selective Service local boards proved to be "one of the war's bright spots," George E. Welker, president, United Natural Gas Co., Oil City, Pa., declares in a recent letter to Local Board No. 1, Brookville, Pa.

"Your share in helping to bring World War II to a successful conclusion has indeed been a full one, and I wish to humbly say 'Thank you,' " Mr. Welker says.

Recalling that, beginning late in 1942, his company was forced to file deferment requests "to retain a working force sufficient to assure safe and continuous natural gas service to many industries producing war material and for essential civilian uses," Mr. Welker comments:

"In ordinary times a utility company operates under multiple regulations, so when total war came we were not wholly unprepared for many of the headaches and difficulties attendant upon the execution of orders and directives necessarily designed to achieve victory.

"However, our experience with Selective Service under such trying conditions has proved to be 'one of the war's bright spots.'"

"The orderly and business-like procedure adopted by Selective Service has been free of irritating delays and burdensome red tape. Decisions of local boards where our employees are registered, though not always to our liking, have been fair and impartial.

"I have frequently heard from those in our organization to whom Selective Service matters were delegated about your thorough understanding of the essentiality of natural gas service and of your patience in helping to work out our manpower problems."

# Legion Honors General Hershey

(Continued from page 1)

of Great Britain, Gen. Baron Jacques of Belgium, Gen. Diaz of Italy, Charles Bertrand of France (1921), Gen. John J. Pershing (1922), Admiral R. E. Coontz, Gen. Josef Haller of Poland (1923), Ignace Jan Paderewski of Poland (1926), Comte Francis Marie Robert DeJean of France (1927), Lord Allenby of Great Britain (1928), Judge Kenesaw M. Landis (1929), Admiral William S. Sims (1930), Gen. Douglas MacArthur (1942), Admiral Ernest J. King, Gen. George C. Marshall (1943), Gen. H. H. Arnold, Henry Ford, Frank Knox (1944), Franklin D. Roosevelt (posthumous), Henry L. Stimson, Ernest Taylor (Ernie) Pyle (posthumous), Admiral Chester Nimitz, Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt (posthumous), Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, William Randolph Hearst (1945), Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, J. Edgar Hoover, Bob Hope, Cordell Hull (1946).

## Lots of Schooling Left

Less than one percent of World War II veterans who had entered education or on-the-job training under the GI Bill by August 31, 1946, had exhausted their periods of entitlement by that date, the Veterans' Administration has announced.

## Card Lost In New Orleans Is Found In Rotterdam

While loading grain into a boat last September, John Branch, a registrant with Local Board No. 11, New Orleans, La., lost a wallet containing his Registration Card.

On October 18, the Local Board received a letter from C. V. Yantor of Rotterdam, Holland, with which were enclosed Branch's Registration Certificate, Classification Card, Social Security Card, and a photograph of his wife. The letter stated that the documents were found in a Rotterdam street.



## Law Does Not Limit Reemployment Rights of Veterans, Says RRA

Fifteen employment principles — eight of which are applicable to veterans only — to guide reintegration of veterans and war workers during reconversion to peacetime economy have been announced by RRA.

The first seven of these principles are of a general nature and urge the necessity for careful evaluation of wartime skills, training and experience in hiring, rehiring, and paying all workers and recommend that sex, race, creed, or physical impairment be disregarded in employment.

### Eight Principles

The eight principles which have to do exclusively with employment of veterans are set forth thus:

"All veterans having reemployment rights under Federal statutes should be accorded these statutory rights as a minimum.

"When recruiting in excess of lay-off commitments, employers, with due re-

gard to collective bargaining or other formal agreements, should give preference to qualified veterans.

### War Service Credit

"Employers should promote and establish in-plant training programs for the benefit of reemployed veterans in order that these workers may assume their places at the competitive level of employees having the same seniority who received promotions while the veterans were serving in the armed forces.

"Related training and experience received by veterans while in the armed services should be accredited toward shortening the apprenticeship periods.

"Upon their return to work, veterans should be allowed seniority credit and participation in related benefits offered by employers equal to their previous tenure of employment plus time spent in the armed services and in recuperation from service-connected injuries or disabilities either through hospitalization or vocational training.

### Newly Hired Veterans

"Newly hired veterans who have served a probationary period and qualified for employment should be allowed seniority credit, at least for purposes of job retention, equal to time spent in the armed services plus time spent in recuperation from service-connected injuries or disabilities either through hospitalization or vocational training.

"Leaves of absence should be granted to veterans having reemployment rights who apply for reinstatement within the statutory period but who wish to take advantage of the educational or vocational rehabilitation features of any Federal or State enactment for training connected with any jobs in their employer's organization. Such leaves of absence should not jeopardize veterans' statutory rights.

### Physically Handicapped

"Physically handicapped veterans should be given the highest employment priorities to jobs within their physical capacities and abilities. Where necessary, employment policies, and union agreements should be revised to allow for this priority."

### Vets' Welfare Literature

Material covering all phases of the national economy as related to veterans' welfare is available in the Veterans Administration historical library at Washington or through extensive interlibrary loan facilities.

## Vet Couple Bring Baby To College

When Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kemplin, both Navy veterans, enrolled in North Texas Teachers' College for the fall term, under the GI Bill, they brought their 8-month-old daughter, Camille, with them.

## Protect Your Schooling Rights, RRA Warns Vets

(Continued from page 3)

pand. These conditions are now in process of correction."

Veterans with educational problems should be advised to keep in close touch with high-school principals, school guidance officers, community and Veterans' Administration guidance centers, and with Veterans' Administration regional offices.

## Give Disabled Vets "A Break," NAM Suggests

Pointing out that less than one-third of disabled veterans applying for jobs are obtaining them, the National Association of Manufacturers urges employers to give these war heroes "a break."

"The need for concerted action is urgent," NAM stresses, in a recent bulletin to its members. "These young men and women deserve the fullest opportunity for gainful employment—not some day, but today." It further suggests:

"While all disabled veterans cannot be placed immediately in active employment, nevertheless, following a period of part-time training in hospitals or schools or with potential employers, large numbers will become fully employable. Such training should be directed specifically to qualifying the veteran for full-time employment in the occupation of his choice."

### 6,200,000 NSLI Policies

About 6,200,000 National Service Life Insurance policies, with a value of more than \$38,000,000,000, were in force on August 31, the Veterans Administration estimated.

### VA Has 127,000 Wards

Under the Veterans' Administration guardianship program, more than 127,000 wards were receiving benefits at the beginning of September.

## Overseas Graves Data Provided By War Dept.

Relatives of American armed forces personnel who died overseas during World War II can obtain full information concerning their return and final burial from the War Department. They should be advised against seeking special data from unauthorized persons or organizations.

Pointing out that the Office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. War Department, Washington 25, D. C., is the agency responsible for the return and final burial of World War II dead, the War Department, in a recent announcement, emphasized that its facilities are available to the relatives of all overseas dead.

"It is not necessary to employ or engage private organizations to get full information concerning overseas dead," the War Department advises their relatives. "A letter to the Quartermaster General will get all details without any cost whatsoever."

## Quick Citizenship Law For Alien Veterans Expires Next Dec. 31

Aliens who served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II, and who were inducted prior to December 31, 1945, have only until December 31, 1946, to qualify for quick citizenship under the Second War Powers Act.

Those affected by the law are not required to file the customary declaration of intention and need not have lived in the United States for any specified time. Also, they are not required to speak English, meet any educational tests, or pay any fees for filing their petitions.

Local boards should instruct honorably discharged aliens who wish to take advantage of the law to apply promptly, and before next December 31, to the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Department of Justice.

## Mental Hygiene Program For Veterans Expanded

Expanding its program for thousands of World War II veterans with emotional illnesses of service-connected origin, the Veterans Administration has authorized mental-hygiene clinics in any of its 70 regional offices when they are rated as "necessary" and the professional staff can be obtained within existing personnel ceilings. It is believed that a majority of these cases can be treated effectively without hospitalization.

## A-1 Plus Preference For Vets Upheld

Civil Service regulations granting the highest retention preference (A-1 plus) to returning World War II veterans during the first year of their reemployment by the Government have been held valid by Attorney General Tom C. Clark.

In a recent opinion to the President, the Attorney General pointed out that section 8 of the Selective Training and Service Act grants two separate and distinct rights to a Government employee who entered the armed forces during World War II—the right to be reemployed in his position or one of like seniority, status and pay, and the right to protection against discharge without cause for 1 year after his return. The apparent purpose of the latter provision, he said, was to insure stability of employment for a sufficient period after the veteran's return from military service to enable his readjustment to civilian life.

"In order to carry out this intent," the Attorney General declared, "it is necessary that such veterans be given a retention preference in a reduction in force over all other personnel, including other veteran preference employees."

The Attorney General conceded that in some few instances the Civil Service regulations might result in the release of another veteran having greater length of service, but pointed out that in such cases the supplanted veteran would be given the benefits of the Veterans' Preference Act in obtaining a new Government position.



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# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VI WASHINGTON, D. C., NOVEMBER—DECEMBER 1946 Numbers 11 and 12

## Army To Test Its UMT Plan Next Month

### "Pilot Plant" To Produce Military Training Data For Congress

Planned to provide factual information on the feasibility of Universal Military Training and to enable prompt and efficient operation should the program be authorized by Congress, a special UMT Experimental Unit will be established by the War Department at Fort Knox, Ky., next month.

Announcing the experimental unit, Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding the Army Ground Forces, said it will serve as a "pilot plant" to provide advance knowledge on how the combined military-civilian training program would work out. Particularly, it would be a practical test of the training planned and of the proposed "Code of Ethics" which would govern UMT trainees instead of the Articles of War. Also it is expected to determine the number of Army personnel which would be necessary to conduct and supervise the training envisaged.

#### Local Boards to Select

The UMT Plan, prepared by the War Department for consideration by Congress, would give military and naval training to approximately 1,000,000 civilians, 17 to 20 years old, each year. These young men would

(Continued on page 3, column 4)

## Cupid Beckoned; We Ran Second

Horace L. Ambrose, of Plymouth, N. C., became 18 years old on November 12, 1946, and shortly before that noon was registered for Selective Service by Mrs. Mildred W. Collins, clerk, Washington County Local Board No. 1.

About 2 p. m. the same date, Ambrose again accosted Mrs. Collins, as she was about to file his "cover sheet," with a request to amend the data it then contained. Yes, you guessed it! There had been a wedding at high noon.

## Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

—from the Director

It is not given to the ordinary mortal to peer into the future when he wishes "Merry Christmas" and "Happy New Year." However, joy and happiness depend so largely upon the character and disposition of the recipient that these greetings may be offered with certain confidence to those we know merit their fulfillment.

I have this warming feeling of certainty as I tender these greetings to my friends and coworkers in the Selective Service System.

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## Britain To Draft 18 Year Old Men Through 1948

Great Britain, faced with a slump in voluntary enlistments similar to that now worrying United States military and diplomatic leaders, plans to continue military conscription through 1948, but will limit its draft on and after next January 1 to men who become 18.

The plan has been proposed to the House of Commons by Minister of Labor George Isaacs as a "temporary scheme" to assure adequate military strength for national defense and for fulfillment of present commitments to Britain's associates in United Nations, and also was urged as absolutely necessary by Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee at a recent conference of the Labor Party members of Parliament.

#### Backed by Labor

As a proposal by the Labor Party the plan is particularly significant because the Labor Party had consistently opposed compulsory military service in peacetime.

It is estimated that Britain requires a monthly enlistment of 4,000 recruits in normal times to maintain a

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Drastic Drop In Enlistments Marks Holiday

### War Dept. Studies Data Before Announcing Future Policy

Deferring decision for future calls on Selective Service until the net effect of the draft holiday through October, November, and December can be studied in connection with discharge criteria and other factors affecting the legal size of the Army, the War Department has announced that no call for selectees will be made for January. A decision as to whether any further calls will be made before March 31, the expiration date of the current Selective Service Act, is expected in the near future.

#### Voluntary Enlistments Drop

Announcing the extension of the draft holiday to permit careful study of recruiting and manpower needs, the War Department also called to attention that there has been "an abrupt and continuing reduction in the number of voluntary enlistments since early October." This indication of the stimulating effect of operation of Selective Service upon voluntary enlistments, which also is reflected in Navy and Marine Corps recruiting, is strikingly apparent by analysis of Army enlistments from January 1 through November 15, 1946, compiled by the War Department.

With the announcement that no calls on Selective Service would be made during October and November, enlistments in the Army dropped from 61,750 in September to 48,769 in October. Moreover, the enlistments for

(Continued on page 2, column 3)

## Selective Service Symbol of Solidarity, Says Gen. Eisenhower

"Without Selective Service we could not have won World War II," Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff, who led the forces of democracy to that triumph, told Selective Service State Directors at their recent semi-annual conference.

Stressing the importance of national solidarity for maintenance of national security, General Eisenhower said it was exemplified by the Selective Service System.

"No history of World War II can be written that does not give important place to the mobilization of manpower accomplished by the Selective Service System," General Eisenhower declared. "Its operation exemplified the solidarity of the Nation. You did a colossal job without a pattern to follow. You did it efficiently for your country's military needs and, more remarkably, in a manner that won general public acceptance of the fairness of your work."

## "Seeing Eye" Dog Aids Appeal Agent

Dogs rendered valuable service to our combat troops in the war, and one also is serving indirectly in the Selective Service System in Illinois. He is a "seeing eye" dog and his sightless owner is Herbert F. Geisler, Government Appeal Agent for Chicago Local Board No. 133 since March 1941.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume VI November-December 1946 Numbers 11 and 12

## Merry Christmas and Happy New Year

(Continued from page 1)

I have had 6 years of intimate association with you in the conscientiously exacting work of determining among your neighbors, as individuals, who could give best service for National Security in the armed forces and who should be retained in sustaining civilian effort. This was soul-searching work that reveals character. And it is the pride of Selective Service that it was not only an amazingly effective basic contribution to Our Nation's victorious war effort but also that it was made in a manner that received the commendation of the American people generally.

I know your characters! They were revealed in your wartime record of prompt and efficient response to military manpower requirements without serious handicap to sustaining production, and with fairness and justice to each individual in the common pool from which both needs had to be met. They are emphasized even more impressively now, as we grope from war to peace, by your patriotic patience in standing steady and ready to continue to serve regardless of the perplexities of indecision over which we can have no control.

We are paused as of now—standing steady and firm with the discipline and spirit of good soldiers—for the orders which will come from the Congress that will be convened in January.

What those orders will be, no one today can foretell. They will emanate from the wisdom of Congress in consideration of the needs presented by our military and diplomatic leaders upon whom rests the responsibility for maintaining the democratic peace for which the men we sent to battle fought, bled, and died—to insure that those for whom these heroes made their sacrifice reap its fruits.

Whatever these are orders we await—whatever labor and sacrifice they entail—I know that you will respond, as you have during the past 6 years, to earn that full measure of patriotic satisfaction which is the joy and happiness I wish for you.

*Lewis B. Hershey*

Director of Selective Service.

## Drastic Drop In Enlistments Marks Holiday

(Continued from page 1)

the first week of November totaled only 4,851 as compared with 7,599 for the last 10 days of October, and the enlistments of men without prior military service during the 7 weeks from October 1 to November 21 was only 47,699 as compared to a total of 52,696 for the 4 weeks of September.

The most decided drop in all enlistments, and particularly in those of men without prior military service, occurred in the second week of October. This was coincident with the withdrawal of the October call that had been sent to Selective Service and also marked the ending on October 6 of extended GI Bill benefits offered by the Voluntary Recruitment Act (Public Law 190) to men voluntarily enlisting before that date.

### Decline Started October 7

More than half of October's recruits, or 23,303, enlisted in the first week. For the second week, enlistments dropped to 7,383, then to 5,484 for the third week, and totaled 7,599 for the last 10 days of the month. Enlistments of men without prior military service who were subject to draft during the first week of October totaled 25,909, dropped to 5,344 the second week, to 3,567 the third week, and totaled 4,487 for the last 10 days of the month. These figures remained virtually stationary during November and a further downward trend is indicated for December.

### Similar Drop Last Summer

The effect of Selective Service calls on recruitment is emphasized by reference to the Army Enlistments Data for July and August, 1946, the period of the first draft holiday which followed the extension of the Act on June 29.

Total enlistments for June were 62,494, of which 30,633 were men subject to draft. This dropped to a total of 44,063 in July, of which 26,812 were without prior military service, and then to an August total of only 39,615, including 27,580 without prior service. Coincidental with the Selective Service call for September, as has been pointed out, these totals rose that month to 61,750 enlistments, of which 52,696 were men who would have been drafted.

## Vet Who Lost An Arm Learns to Make Candy

A Schenectady, N. Y., confectionery company is training a veteran who has an artificial right arm to make candy.

The veteran is training in a Veterans Administration program, under Public Law 16, which offers a variety of courses to train disabled veterans for jobs that will fit their needs and abilities.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

November 27 (Transmittal Memo. No. 270). Subject: New DSS Form 112, "Statistical Summary"; Instruction No. 1 for Form 110, "Preparation and completion of Local Board Action Report," as amended; Rescission of Instruction No. 2 for Form 110.

November 22 (Transmittal Memo. No. 269). Subject: Table of Current Local Board Memoranda; Supplement to Table of Rescinded Local Board Memoranda; Rescission of Local Board Memorandum No. 77-F, "Induction of Certain Registrants Under 26 Years of Age Not Qualified For General Military Service."

November 20 (Transmittal Memo. No. 268). Subject: Local Board Memorandum No. 183, as amended, "Confidential Records and Lists of Registrants." The amendment permits local boards to furnish, upon request, lists of registrants separated from the armed forces to accredited representatives of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and National Guard, including the reserve components thereof.

November 15 (Transmittal Memo. No. 267). Subject: Discontinuance of DSS Forms 210, 212, and 212a; Rescission of Instruction No. 1 for Form 212; and Rescission of Medical Circular No. 4.

## NROA Endorses Military Training

Enactment by Congress of military training legislation was advocated by the Naval Reserve Officers Association at a national conference in Detroit, Mich.

The NROA Conference adopted a resolution favoring "the enactment of legislation prescribing some type of compulsory military and naval training," with the provision that "a person who completes a prescribed period of training in a reserve component of the Armed Forces, preferably 4 years, and has attended a specified minimum of drills and training periods thereof, shall be deemed to have fulfilled, at least in part, his obligations with respect to compulsory service."

## Rome Started Aid

### To Veterans in A. D. 6

The history of pensions or other aid for disabled war veterans or their dependents dates back to A. D. 6, during the reign of Augustus, the first emperor of the Roman Empire.

The American history of pensions or compensation for disabled veterans goes back to 1636 when the Plymouth Colony voted to provide for the care of the maimed.

Veterans Administration homes for disabled or aged veterans had their origin in the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers established in 1865 at the end of the Civil War.



# Selective Service Stands Ready To Serve, Says State Directors



## Britain To Draft Through 1948

(Continued from page 1)

Regular Army of around 250,000. The voluntary enlistments from civil life during September were only 1,868, Lord Pakenham, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, War Office, told Parliament.

To meet this alarming situation, the plan proposed by the Labor Party is expected to provide approximately 90,000 men a year and maintain British armed forces at around the 250,000 mark.

Until next January, Minister of Labor Isaacs said, the present "call-up" of men between the ages of 18 and 20 would be continued and then starting in January 1947 conscription would be limited to men reaching their eighteenth birthday. All those drafted during 1947 would serve 2 years, but, starting in January 1948 the period of military service again would be reduced. Those called in February 1948 would serve 1 year and 11 months. The period of service then would go down until those who were called in December 1948 would serve only 18 months.

### Special Exemptions

The Government estimates that at least 100,000 young men at the age of 18 would not be conscripted. This 100,000 would consist of volunteers, apprentices, who under this new scheme would be deferred until their apprenticeship is completed, university students, who would get similar deferment, and a small proportion who would be medically unfit.

### Choice of Service

The 18-year-olds conscripted would be able to choose which branch of the services they wanted to be in, and it is expected that the choice will depend largely on what they would want to do when they came out. While they were in the services their training would be

Selective Service will stand ready to serve so long as there is need for its aid to maintain national security, Selective Service State Directors assured Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff of the War Department, as he concluded an address at the second-day session of their semiannual conference in Washington, D. C., November 20, 21, and 22.

Spoken from experience as the battle leader of the armies of democracy, General Eisenhower declared that World War II could not have been won without Selective Service. This mobilization of manpower was an amazing as well as historical achievement, he said. That it was accomplished so effectively and speedily and with general public acceptance of its fairness and justness was an outstanding demonstration of national solidarity, he asserted.

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, presided at the State Directors' conference, which was attended by the following:

Col. James T. Johnson, Jr., *Alabama*; John McCormick, *Alaska*; Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Tuthill and Comdr. W. V. Ketcham, *Arizona*; Brig. Gen. E. L. Compere, *Arkansas*; Col. Kenneth H. Leitch, *California*; Lt. Col. Philip W. Whiteley, *Colorado*; Comdr. John F. Robinson, *Connecticut*; Col. Albert W. Foreman, *Delaware*; William E. Leahy, *District of Columbia*; Brig. Gen. Vivian Collins, *Florida*; Col. H. Cliff Hatcher, *Georgia*; Milton E. Ballengee, *Hawaii*; Brig. Gen. William H. Abendroth, *Idaho*; Col. Paul G. Armstrong and Col. Harris P. Ralston, *Illinois*; Lt. Col. F. Lyle Summers, *Indiana*; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, *Iowa*.

Also Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, *Kansas*; Lt. Col. Solon F. Russell, *Kentucky*; Brig. Gen. Raymond H. Fleming, *Louisiana*; Lt. Col. Harold

directed to fitting them for post-service jobs. Arrangements are now being made to develop the educational facilities and opportunities within the military services so that no young man would feel that he had wasted 2 years, or 18 months, of his life in useless military occupations.

M. Hayes, *Maine*; Col. Henry C. Stanwood, *Maryland*; Col. Chester A. Furbish, *Massachusetts*; Brig. Gen. LeRoy Pearson, *Michigan*; Col. Joseph E. Nelson, *Minnesota*; Lt. Col. James L. Davis, *Mississippi*; Col. Claude C. Earp, *Missouri*; Col. S. H. Mitchell, *Montana*; Brig. Gen. Guy N. Henninger, *Nebraska*; Brig. Gen. Jay H. White, *Nevada*; Brig. Gen. Charles F. Bowen, *New Hampshire*; Col. E. N. Bloomer, *New Jersey*; Col. Rufino R. Sedillo, *New Mexico*; Brig. Gen. Ames T. Brown, *New York*; Maj. Candler Cobb, *New York City*; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, *North Carolina*; Brig. Gen. Heber L. Edwards, *North Dakota*.

Also Col. Chester W. Goble, *Ohio*; Lt. Col. Robert Wendell Johnson, *Oklahoma*; Col. Elmer V. Wooton, *Oregon*; Lt. Col. Henry M. Gross, *Pennsylvania*; Col. Harry F. Besosa, *Puerto Rico*; Lt. Col. Edward J. Noons, *Rhode Island*; Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, *South Carolina*; Col. Edward A. Beckwith, *South Dakota*; Lt. Col. John B. Elliott, *Tennessee*; Brig. Gen. J. Watt Page, *Texas*; Col. H. A. Rich, *Utah*; Col. Charles N. Barber, *Vermont*; C. Frederick Dixon, *Virgin Islands*; Col. Joel D. Griffing, *Virginia*; Lt. Col. Charles M. Toynbee, *Washington*; Brig. Gen. Carleton C. Pierce, *West Virginia*; Maj. Bentley Courtenay, *Wisconsin*; and Lt. Col. Archie R. Boyack, *Wyoming*.

## Army To Test Its UMT Plan

(Continued from page 1)

be registered by local boards and processed for training in virtually the same manner men 19 through 29 years old are processed for induction in military service through the Selective Service System.

The training would extend through 1 year, with the trainee permitted to elect, subject to quota limitations and standards of selection, enlistment in a Reserve component or in the Regular Army, or entrance in a Service Academy, in lieu of the second 6 months' training.

### 800 in "Pilot Plant"

The experimental unit, or "pilot plant," will be composed of more than 800 newly enlisted Regular Army recruits, preferably 18 and 19 years old, organized as a composite battalion, with five companies of four platoons each. Training will be on a 6-day, 40-hour week basis.

Four platoons will receive Infantry training, three Artillery, two each Armored Cavalry, Engineer, and Transportation Corps, and one each Medical, Signal, Chemical, Ordnance, and Quartermaster. Trainees will be selected to conform to Army IQ averages, and two platoons will be "Student Training Units," receiving first-through-fourth-grade instruction in addition to military training. These two platoons will be made up of men who have not attained a fourth-grade educational level.

### Reach Options Level

At the end of the first 6 months, the trainees will have reached a level of training which would qualify them, if they were UMT trainees rather than Regular Army recruits, for any of the various study or training options that would be available to them under the proposed UMT program.



## Watch Deadlines On Benefits, VA Warns Veterans

Local Boards answering inquiries from veterans concerning benefits to which they are entitled should give particular stress, right now, to certain deadlines to which the Veterans' Administration is calling attention.

The first of these deadlines will affect about 100,000 alien-veterans who served in the U. S. Armed forces after September 1, 1939, and were inducted before December 31, 1945, and who, therefore, are eligible to "quick" American citizenship before December 31, 1946, when the Second War Powers Act expires. They should apply promptly at the nearest office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, U. S. Department of Justice, for further details.

### GI Term Insurance

The second deadline affects about 10,000,000 veterans who have let their GI term insurance lapse. They may reinstate this insurance on or before February 1, 1947, without a physical examination by signing a statement that their health is as good now as when their policies lapsed and by paying premiums for only 2 months.

### Other Deadlines

Deadlines for several other benefits will be set automatically when the President, or Congress, officially declares World War II ended. They are:

**LOANS.**—Home, farm, and business loans may be guaranteed or insured by VA up to 10 years after the end of the war.

**EDUCATION.**—Education or job-training may be started up to 4 years after the end of the war and must be completed within 9 years after the end of the war.

**REHABILITATION.**—Disabled veterans eligible for education or training under Public Law 16 face no entry deadline, but they must complete their training within 9 years after the end of the war.

**READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCES.**—Veterans are eligible for unemployment or self-employment allowances for 2 years after their discharge or after the end of the war, whichever is later. However, no payment may be made for any week which commences more than 5 years after the termination of hostilities.

### Appeals Limitation

While there is no time limit for making application for a disability pension, there is a limitation on appeals. An appeal from the decision of a rating board must be filed within 1 year from the date of notification of the decision.

## Vets Income Tax Problems Explained By Bureau of Internal Revenue

Income tax, puzzling to the average layman, is proving peculiarly perplexing for the veteran who got out of the habit of making returns during his war service. Many, therefore, are seeking advice from their Selective Service local boards—especially those who are earning pay in addition to subsistence allowances under the GI Bill while engaged in "on-the-job" training or attending educational institutions.

### "For What and When?"

"How come?" the vet asks when he observes that his employer makes tax-withholding deductions from his pay checks. And he follows up: "How about my subsistence allowance—do I have to pay income tax on that?" "Do I have to file an income-tax return myself?" "On what and for what period?" "When?"

The earnest advice of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to the veteran who has problems with his Federal income tax is that he have a chat with the Collector of Internal Revenue in his home district. This advice is given, the Bureau says, not because veterans' tax problems are particu-

larly difficult but rather so that someone familiar with taxes can fit the law to the particular circumstances of the individual veteran.

### General Rules

The general rules applying to veterans are fairly simple, the Bureau declares. The most important are:

**CIVILIAN INCOME.**—Income from civilian sources, whether earned during or after service in the armed forces, is taxable the same as if you were a civilian.

**SERVICE PAY.**—Pay for active service in the armed forces is completely exempt in the case of enlisted men (all ranks below commissioned warrant officer), and is exempt up to \$1,500 in the case of commissioned officers. Exempt for both enlisted men and officers are all payments for subsistence, quarters, travel, etc.

**VETERANS' BENEFITS.**—All disability compensation, retired pay, or pensions paid by the Government to veterans and their families are completely exempt. All educational and training benefits received from the Government under the "GI Bill of Rights" are completely exempt. Mustering-out pay and "terminal leave bonds" are exempt. However, retirement pay to a "regular" who is retired for age or any cause other than disability is taxable.

**FAMILY BENEFITS.**—Dependents are exempt on all allotments and allowances received from servicemen.

**REGULAR TAX PROVISIONS.**—All the regular income-tax exemptions, deductions, credits, etc., are allowed veterans and servicemen in addition to the special provisions mentioned above.

### Past Year Returns

Veterans who received officers' pay or civilian incomes and who postponed filing returns for past years because of overseas service should file them within 6 months after returning to the United States. If any tax is due on these returns, it may be postponed upon application to the local collector of internal revenue. In most cases, the collector is authorized to permit payments spread out in twelve quarterly installments without interest.

### Return for 1946

A veteran who had 1946 income from civilian sources where tax was not withheld, has until January 15, 1947, to file a "Declaration of Estimated Tax." He has until March 15, 1947, to file his final return for 1946. If he files his final return by January 15, it will also take the place of a "Declaration of Estimated Tax."

## Terminal Leave Frauds Incur Heavy Penalties

Applicants for payment for unused leave under the Armed Forces Leave Act of 1946 should be warned that the act provides heavy penalties for attempts to defraud the government by misrepresenting leave credits.

While false statements have been few among the 3,900,000 applications already filed, Maj. Gen. W. H. Kasten, Army Chief of Finance, says instances of fraud have been discovered. Prosecution, he warns, faces those who knowingly attempt to collect more cash-and-bond benefits than are legally due to them.

"All claims presented for payment are scrutinized carefully in order to determine possible cases of fraud," General Kasten points out, "and where fraud is suspected the case is sent to the Department of Justice for legal action against the individual concerned."

General Kasten cited a recent case in which falsification apparently existed in the AWOL time. It was found in checking the Application Form and the Discharge Certificate against the man's Service Record that he was making claim for unused leave for a period during which he was actually AWOL or in confinement. It developed that the AWOL time had been erased from the Discharge Certificate submitted by the veteran.

## VA Advises Vets On Using Bonds To Pay Insurance

Veterans who wish to assign their "terminal leave" bonds to Veterans Administration as payments on their National Service Life or U. S. Government Life Insurance should get the required forms from their nearest VA office where they also can obtain up-to-date information regarding GI insurance.

Although VA does not issue "terminal leave" bonds, it is authorized to accept them in connection with Government life insurance payments. The bonds may be used (1) to pay premiums on insurance already in force; (2) to purchase new insurance; (3) to reinstate lapsed insurance; (4) to pay the amount required when converting term insurance to permanent forms, or (5) to repay policy loans made prior to July 31, 1946.

When a bond is used for insurance premium payments, it must be assigned in its entirety. Any balance over the amount necessary to make the desired payment will be credited to the veteran's account and will be used for paying future premiums. However, the veteran can specifically request that the balance be held for him until the bond's maturity date.

## 900 Who Fought Indians in 90's Get Pensions

More than 900 veterans of the Indian Wars that ended 48 years ago were receiving pensions in October, the Veterans Administration reported.

VA estimated that the veteran population of the United States on October 31 was nearly 17,900,000, including veterans of all wars and peacetime service.

## Veterans Should Retain Discharge Certificates

Use of photostats rather than original discharge certificates as supporting evidence for claims under the so-called Terminal Leave Act is urged by the War Department. Otherwise applicants may be inconvenienced while awaiting processing of their claims.

Since a veteran requires his original discharge certificate to obtain GI Bill loans and other benefits, it is to his interest to retain the certificate at all times, the War Department points out. Veterans are advised to take advantage of photostating services which are offered free, or at low cost, by many service and veterans organizations. It is emphasized that both sides of the certificate must be photostated and submitted.





## Selective Service Aided 6 Million Vets In 1946

### Approximately 1,000,000 Sought Reemployment Assistance

During 1946 six million veterans of World War II applied to Selective Service local boards for information or assistance, and an additional 17,000 inquiries were received from dependents and other persons interested in veterans' welfare.

The efforts of the Veterans Personnel Division of the Selective Service System, which was established by Section 8(g) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, and continued through all amendments, are directed primarily to administration of the reemployment provisions of the law, i. e., assisting veterans in obtaining restoration to their former positions.

#### 1,000,000 Reemployment Cases

Approximately 1,000,000 of the veterans who sought the assistance of local boards during 1946 required aid regarding their reemployment rights. Many of the difficult cases are still in process of settlement, but on the whole, Selective Service has been able to obtain statutory reemployment

(Continued on page 4, column 1)

## D. C. Student Veterans Urge Draft Extension

Students at Veterans High School, Washington, D. C., polled by Dr. Eber Jeffery, history instructor, urge continuance of compulsory military service, and more than one-half favor induction at 18 years of age, he has announced.

One of 28 questions submitted to 1,000 student veterans by Dr. Jeffery was: "Should all physically fit young men now be required to serve a term in the armed services?" "Yes," replied 81 percent. "For how long?" One year, said 55 percent; two years, said 42 percent.

The ages of the veterans polled ranged from 17 to 39 years.

## Our Military Need Is Obvious; Our Problem Is To Meet It

By

Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey

Director of Selective Service

As we go to press with this issue of our Monthly Bulletin, a new Congress is pondering the problem of National Security—of how to consolidate the gains won for democracy in World War II and how to attain permanent peace.

The crux of this problem involves whether Selective Service must be continued to procure the manpower which experience shows will be needed to protect our country, discharge our commitments to our allies and other democratic nations, while we are engaged in completing the tasks of World War II.

We, who compose the Selective Service System, do not have the responsibility for making this momentous decision. We do have the duty of cooperation by giving whatever information and suggestions we can offer to those who must decide for the future; and

(Continued on page 2, column 1)

## 95 Percent of Selective Service System Personnel Is Uncompensated

On December 31, 1946, the Selective Service System was composed of 54 State organizations, 6,443 local boards, and 72 appeal boards plus 331 appeal board panels.

There were 182,509 persons connected with the System at the close of 1946, of whom approximately 95 percent serve without remuneration other than the satisfaction of rendering patriotic service.

The uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System, totaling 172,040 persons, at the end of 1946 was divided thus: 23,348 local board members; 7,703 Government appeal agents; 73,117 members of advisory boards for registrants; 26,966 examining physicians; 6,827 examining dentists; 1,972 members of boards of appeal; 8,395 members of medical advisory boards; 19,845 reemployment committeemen; 3,347 advisers and field agents of the medical survey program; 2 State directors, and 518 special advisers and consultants.

As of December 31, 1946, approximately 51 percent of the uncompensated personnel appointed when the Selective Service System was organized in 1940 were still serving.

## War Dead Kin Asked To File Leave Claims

Eligible survivors of deceased soldiers who had unused furlough time payable to them when they were separated from the service are urged by the War Department to file their claims promptly.

Payments will be made by U. S. Treasury check instead of savings bonds as in the cases of settlements with veterans.

Kin of war dead who inquire of local boards should be advised to communicate with: Finance Officer, U. S. Army, Army Finance Center, Building 204, St. Louis 20, Mo.

## National Security Crisis Confronts Current Congress

### Leaders Plan Exhaustive Inquiry to Determine Military Needs

As the expiration date of the current Selective Training and Service Act, March 31, 1947, nears, Congress faces the problem of making comprehensive and practicable provision for military preparedness to meet estimated future as well as present needs.

The Chairmen of the new Senate and House Armed Services Committees, through which such measures first must pass, have indicated there will be a series of joint sessions to hear departmental officials concerning our commitments and with regard to the military strength that should be available to keep those pledges and to insure national security.

#### The Immediate Problem

The premises of this problem on which an early conclusion must be reached are: (1) Extension of the current Selective Service Act to meet indicated immediate demands for military manpower; (2) Universal training of American youth to meet probable future needs for maintaining national security. These are correlated, inasmuch as the present Selective Service System provides a basic structure of proven dependability from which a Universal Military Training law may be launched to insure its fair and effective administration.

President Truman, in a recent message to Congress, estimated the needed

(Continued on page 3, column 1)

## Few C. O. Registrants In Camps or Projects

At the end of the year 1946 there were approximately 300 conscientious objectors assigned to four camps and projects. More than 11,300, who had been under control of the Selective Service System, had been discharged.



National Headquarters  
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21st and C Streets NW.

Washington 25, D. C.

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This Monthly Bulletin is a medium of information between National Headquarters and other components of the Selective Service System. However, nothing contained herein may be accepted as modifying or enlarging provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1948, as amended, or any other acts.

Communications should be addressed to: Editor, Selective Service Bulletin, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, 21st and C Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C.

Volume VII

January 1947

Number 1

## Our Military Need Is Obvious; Our Problem Is To Meet It

(Continued from page 1)

of continuing, earnestly and loyally, whatever service is required of us under the present law while awaiting the decision on extension.

Our statesmen and military leaders seem to be in unanimous agreement that a large trained military force must be maintained at least for the next several years, if democratic peace throughout the world, upon which our own national security depends so largely, is to be stabilized and continued. President Truman has given Congress an estimate of 1,070,000 men as the required strength of the Army after next July 1, together with more than half a million men for the Navy and Marine Corps, and approximately another million to build up their organized reserves and the National Guard.

To maintain these strengths during the next year will require an average monthly intake of 60,000 to 70,000 men. The strengths of required men are presently being met from a reduction in overall strengths, rather than as a result of the recruiting services which are now producing only a fraction of this average monthly requirement.

*It has been the history of our Nation that when relatively large numbers are needed in the armed forces for substantial periods some form of compulsion must be provided.*

*Lewis B. Hershey,*

*Director of Selective Service.*

### Board's First Inductee Now Its Appeal Agent

Capt. Maurice J. Rickelman, now Government Appeal Agent for Effingham County (Ill.) Local Board, was the first man inducted into the Army through that board. He was inducted as a volunteer and rose to a captaincy.

All five of the original members of this local board are still serving.

### 18-Year-Old Father of 3

Local Board No. 2, Towanda, Pa., reports an 18-year-old registrant who is the father of three children.

When he registered on August 23, 1946, he had two daughters, ages 1 and 2, and a son who was born the day before he registered which was his eighteenth birthday anniversary. His wife is 17 years old.

## Records Disposal Bans "Stripping" Of Cover Sheets

Approximately 10,000 to 15,000 tons of records have been created by administration of the Selective Training and Service Act during the more than 6 years the Selective Service System has been in operation.

### Fundamental Data

The fundamental information gathered by the Selective Service System concerning its registrants is contained in the "Cover Sheet" for each registrant. Because of the confidential nature of the information contained in the Cover Sheets of individual registrants, the manner and purpose of its procurement, and the many uses, legitimate or illegitimate, for which such information might be used, great care and full consideration must be given to all possible contingencies entering into the decision as to propriety of keeping or destroying any part of their contents. For the present at least, National Headquarters has adopted a policy of "no stripping and no destruction of Cover Sheets."

### Records Disposal Program

The Records Disposal Program of the Selective Service System is built around the preservation, at the local board level, of all cover sheets and subsidiary records necessary to efficient operation, and the periodic disposal of all transitory working papers, the usefulness of which is temporary, or records created for a specific purpose which has been accomplished.

Additional Form Disposal Instructions governing the disposal and retention of all prescribed DSS Forms are in course of preparation and should issue in the near future.

### Wife Doesn't Understand Him; Vet Studies French

Cortez E. Williams, former Army sergeant, is studying French in Seattle, Wash., under the educational provisions of the GI Bill, so that he can converse with his French bride.

### 3,500 Disabled Veterans Rehabilitated in 1946

Nearly 3,500 disabled veterans of World War II were rehabilitated during 1946 under the vocational rehabilitation act administered by Veterans' Administration.

### Claims Appeals

Veterans who have been denied Veterans' Administration benefits for which they have filed claims may appeal for final decisions by the Board of Veterans Appeals. These appeals should be filed through the Administrator of Veterans Affairs, Veterans' Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards have been issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System:

January 6 (Transmittal Memo. No. 274). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 189, as amended, "Classification, Physical Examination, and Induction of United States Citizens who are Outside the United States, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States."

January 1 (Transmittal Memo. No. 273). *Subject:* Table of Current Forms; Table of Current Instructions for Forms; Table of Discontinued Forms; Table of Discontinued Instructions for Forms; Table of Current Form Disposal Instructions.

December 20 (Transmittal Memo. No. 272). *Subject:* Discontinuance of Special Panel Certificate and Recommendation (DSS Form 603), and Parole Authority Certificate and Recommendation (DSS Form 604).

December 20 (Transmittal Memo. No. 271). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 77, as amended, "Moral Standards."

### GI Loans Put 40,000 Veterans in Business

More than 40,000 veterans had gone into business for themselves by last Christmas with capital obtained by GI bill loans guaranteed by the Veterans' Administration.

In this connection, local boards should advise veterans who are in business, or plan to become so engaged, to make use of the counseling and other assistance offered by the Department of Commerce through its field offices. The Department also has available for veterans many informational sheets, books, and pamphlets which will aid in the consideration of small-business undertaking.

Lists of Commerce Department field offices in the various States may be obtained by writing to: Office of Field Information Service, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

## Editor's Note

This Monthly Bulletin is not issued for general circulation.

It is published as a medium for interchange of information, advice, and suggestions between National Headquarters and the other components of the Selective Service System, who are urged to contribute to its contents and to keep its issues on file.



# National Security Crisis Confronts Congress; Leaders Plan Inquiry to Decide Military Needs

(Continued from page 1)

strength of the Regular Army, as of next July 1, as 1,070,000, with approximately one-half detailed to occupational duty.

Analyzing the problem, in a recent address to a meeting of the American Legion Auxiliary in Washington, D. C., Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, stressed that our military manpower need for the immediate future must include recruitment for organized reserve forces, which would bring the total requirements up to 2,600,000 and still would not provide for the millions that have been projected in inactive reserves.

Tabulated, this overall military manpower requirement is: Army, 1,070,000; Navy (as of 1947 and including Marine Corps), 571,000; National Guard, 681,000; Naval Reserves (active), 200,000; Marine Corps Reserves (active), 60,000.

## How and Where?

The question of how and where to obtain recruits is further complicated, General Hershey pointed out, by these facts: (1) A very large fraction of the 2,600,000 desired are not now in the armed forces; (2) About 50 percent of the men in the Army have a year or less to serve on present contracts; (3) More than 60 percent of the men enlisting are liable for draft; (4) About 40 percent of all men 18-through-25 have been allotted to the armed forces, and practically all of those physically fit 19½-through-25 are, or have been, in the armed forces.

"There are hardly enough physically fit men in the ages 18 and 19, who have had no service, to fill vacan-

## Eisenhower Warns Of "Atom Mentality"

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Army Chief of Staff, at a recent meeting of industrial associations, warned the Nation against developing an "atom-bomb mentality" with regard to preparedness for national security.

General Eisenhower declared that the United States might easily lapse into an "atom-bomb mentality" which could prove just as disastrous as the "Mugshot-Line mentality" which led to France's downfall in World War II.

cies now existing or due to occur during the next 12 months," General Hershey stated. The size of the problem can be quickly measured, he said, by the fact that all physically fit men 18, 19, and 20 years old would be required to build our Regular forces, National Guard, and Active Naval and Marine Corps Reserves to allotted strength even if no men of any other ages were included. He continued:

"I have difficulty in understanding how there can be any possible optimism as to the possibility of building this force on a voluntary basis. To maintain 1,000,000 men, even if every man was enlisted for 3 years and no one was discharged or died before he completed his enlistment, requires 30,000 men every month. But one-half of this million enlisted for 1 year or 18 months brings the requirement above 50,000 per month."

## Program Outlined

The situation, General Hershey said, is: "How can we build and maintain these forces?" He suggested:

"First, the obligation to serve in our armed forces must be left upon all, especially in the lower military ages. This obligation, however, should be waived for those who have

served, unless we have a national emergency, then it should exercise selectively upon all as men are needed.

"Second, all liable men should be permitted to enlist for at least 3 years in any of the services, Regular, National Guard, or Active Naval and Marine Corps Reserve.

"Third, the vacancies in the Regular forces should be filled by selection to serve for a period of 18 months as at present prescribed. These men could be used to man our home defenses with the hope that they would be trained for their possible duties in case of war.

"Fourth, we should train all personnel not in the forces under a universal training plan. Excellent authority to the contrary notwithstanding, a selective draft for service as required can operate concurrently with a universal training plan. To implement this plan requires: (a) An extension of the liability for service for use when and if required; (b) A universal training plan which, when in full operation, may provide a feeder to our other forces."

## File Leave Claims Now, Army Urges Veterans

To avoid a last-minute rush and resultant considerable delay in payment, Maj. Gen. William H. Kasten, chief of finance, U. S. Army, urges eligible Army veterans who have not yet filed claims, under the Terminal Leave Bill, for unused furlough time to do so immediately. Only about one-half of the estimated 11,000,000 Army eligibles have submitted applications.

Claim applications with complete instructions may be obtained at any Post Office. After filling in his application, the veteran should mail it at once, with a photostat or true copy of his discharge papers attached, to the appropriate paying office designated on the back page of the instruction sheet.

## Chronology of Selective Service

In our September 1946 issue salient events in the history of the Selective Service System from its organization in September 1910 were reviewed. The following items continue this chronology through 1946:

1916

October 11.—War Department announced second draft holiday, canceling, as of October 15, the remainder of the 25,000 September call and the 35,000 October.

October 30.—Instructions issued for inventorying the classification status of registrants between December 2 and December 20, 1946.

December 5.—War Department announced that no call would be placed on Selective Service during January 1947.

(183,642 inducted during 1946; cumulative inductions to December 31, 1946, 10,022,367.)

# 10,022,367 Men Inducted Through Selective Service

Since the first call on the Selective Service System by the Army in November 1940, a total of 10,022,367 men selected by Selective Service local boards had been inducted into the armed forces up to, the close of 1946. Of this cumulative total, 183,642 were inducted during 1946.

Inductions began in November 1940, and through December 1941 totaled 943,590. Total inductions during following years up to December 31, 1945, were: 3,033,361 during 1942; 3,323,970 during 1943; 1,591,942 during 1944; 945,862 during 1945.

## Fighters 66 Percent "Draftees"

When we entered World War II, following the attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, the trained military manpower of the United States was only about 1,000,000 officers and men. Only approximately 900,000 men inducted through Selective Service, the full complement then permitted by statutory limitation, were in training. However, these first "draftees" met the most pressing immediate need for recruits, and they were the nucleus of our victorious armies.

When the fighting was ended by the surrender of Japan on August 14, 1945, approximately 14,700,000 men had served in our armed forces, of whom 9,700,000, or approximately 66 percent, had been inducted through Selective Service. Also, among the remaining 5,000,000, a large proportion had been influenced to enlist or seek a commission because of their liability to be drafted.

## 34,000,000 Classified

More than 34,000,000 men under 45 years of age have been registered and classified by Selective Service local boards since the first registration on October 16, 1940, and an additional 14,200,000 aged 45 to 65 were registered and their occupations and skills recorded. More than 19,000,000 registrants were examined by the Selective Service System or were forwarded to the armed forces for examination to determine their physical and mental fitness.

In selecting registrants to forward to the armed forces, Selective Service local boards must take into consideration, aside from fitness for military service, such questions as the need for, the registrant in his civilian occupation, dependency, etc. The magnitude of this task of classification is indicated by the fact that local boards have been required to make more than a quarter of a billion classification actions.

## Head to Foot Aid For Disabled Veterans

Clinics at which eligible veterans may be fitted with new plastic eyes, or have repairs and alterations made to those they are wearing, have been opened by Veterans' Administration in Boston, New York City, Atlanta, Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Baltimore. Others will be opened.

The services of these clinics soon will be expanded, VA announces, to include fitting and repairs for plastic noses, ears, and hands.

VA also has completed arrangements to provide special orthopedic footwear for veterans with service-connected foot disabilities.

Veterans eligible for these services should be referred to their nearest VA office.



## Selective Service Aided 6 Million Vets in 1946

(Continued from page 1)

rights of veterans with remarkably little litigation.

Up to December 31, 1946, Selective Service had found it necessary to refer only 2,507 cases, among an estimated 5,000,000 veterans who had been demobilized with reemployment rights, to United States Attorneys—2,322 of them during 1946. More than 600 of these 2,507 cases have been settled amicably for the veterans without the necessity of any court action. Incidentally, also, 103 court decisions interpreting the reemployment provisions of the Selective Service law were rendered during 1946.

### 254 Cases Pending

Many of the difficult cases are still in the process of settlement. As of December 31, 1946, there were 254 cases pending in court, awaiting decision, and 1,372 in the hands of the various United States Attorneys, awaiting determination as to whether or not litigation would become necessary.

Effective July 16, 1946, under the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3, the function of assisting veterans in obtaining new employment was transferred from the Selective Service System to the United States Employment Service.

During the first 6 months of 1946 and prior to the transfer of this function to the United States Employment Service, Selective Service facilities and personnel had been utilized throughout the country in those areas where the United States Employment Service did not have established facilities. During this period, Selective Service local boards assisted 33,000 veterans in obtaining new employment directly and referred 700,000 veterans to other agencies more directly concerned in job-placement activities.

## Women Veterans Rate Benefits Given to Men

In connection with their responsibility for the welfare of returning veterans, local boards must keep in mind that it extends to ex-service women, although women were not required to register and were not liable for induction under the Selective Service Act.

Approximately 350,000 women who served in World War II are eligible for benefits available to all veterans, the Veterans' Administration estimates.

## Vets Must Report Earnings To Get Subsistence

Veterans in education or training under the GI bill, who are late in reporting their earnings to the Veterans' Administration, will not be penalized financially—but they won't get any subsistence checks until they do report.

The limitations set by Congress in Public Law 679, VA points out, require a reduction in the veteran's subsistence allowance when the allowance and his earnings from productive labor total more than \$175 a month (without dependents) or \$200 (with dependents).

### Two Different Groups

Explaining the steps necessary to comply with the law, VA divided veterans into two groups: (a) Those who were in school or on-the-job training last August when the bill went into effect, and (b) those who entered or reentered training later. Initial reports to be submitted differ for the two groups.

Veterans who were in school or job training last August were asked to report their earnings from productive labor to VA regional offices on a "Trainee's Report of Earnings" form which each received along with his subsistence checks. Reports were to cover August, September, and October and were due in VA offices by November 5. Immediately after that deadline, VA began to suspend temporarily from subsistence rolls those veterans who had failed to report.

Any veteran who has not reported yet can have his suspension lifted merely by reporting the necessary information to VA, by letter or postcard if he does not have the official form. He will not be penalized for reporting late, but will receive any allowance to which he is entitled, back to the date of his suspension.

### Forms for Newcomers

Veterans who were not in school or in job training in August but have started a course since then have received different forms to fill out. These forms, supplied to the veterans at the time of enrollment, were VA Form 7-1961 for those in school and 7-1962 for those in on-the-job training.

All veterans—those who were in courses in August and those who entered later—will make periodic reports at 4-month intervals to show what they have actually earned during the preceding period and what they expect to earn during the next period. This enables VA to adjust

## Lenders Have Definite Duty to Protect "Home-Hungry" Veterans Seeking Loans

Pointing to recent revelations of precarious real estate investments made by "home-hungry" veterans, the Veterans' Administration is reminding officials of banks and other lending agencies that they have a moral responsibility to investigate the proposed investment and to con-

scientiously advise the veteran who seeks a GI bill loan.

Local Board members can assist importantly in this needed protection of their veteran registrants by impressing upon local lending agencies that they have this definite obligation to investigate the safety of the investment for which a veteran requests a loan and to counsel him accordingly.

This duty of the maker of a GI bill loan to counsel the veteran was stressed by Gen. Omar N. Bradley, Veterans' Administrator, in a recent address to a meeting of the United States Savings and Loan League.

### Lender Often to Blame

"Even more than he needs your investment money, the veteran today needs your counsel," General Bradley said.

"If the veteran is caught with a fat-priced home he clearly cannot afford," he continued, "the fault often lies with the lender. You have as great a responsibility to warn the veteran of risks in high-cost purchases as you have to see that he gets a loan when prices are in line."

### Community Also Suffers

"Unless the lenders and bankers of America help to eliminate speculative profits in housing and make loans which veterans can repay, they shall have to risk the dangers of eventual large-scale foreclosures. If the American people permit speculators to scalp the veteran in his use of the GI loan, they shall have to reckon with the consequences of his disillusionment in the business community which permits it."

## Many Job Openings In Aviation Industry

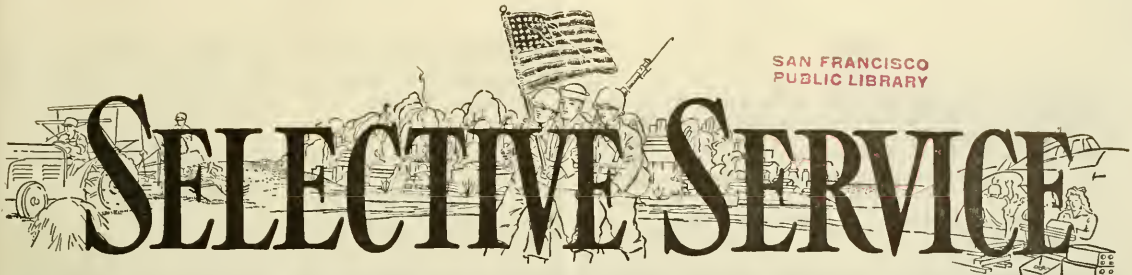
Many jobs are open for veterans, particularly skilled workers, in the aviation industry, the Aircraft Industries Association reports.

Nine companies included in a recent survey of 14 major aircraft industries, the association says, stated that there still is need for men with skills dealing with aircraft production jobs. These industries now employ about 44,000 veterans, of whom more than 1,400 are handicapped.

## Veteran Population

The New York City regional office of the Veterans' Administration serves the largest veteran population. The smallest is served by the VA regional office at Juneau, Alaska.





# SELECTIVE SERVICE

Volume VII

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, MARCH, APRIL 1947

Numbers 2, 3, and 4

## Selective Service Personnel Urged To Stay Intact

**States Would Organize Experienced Workers As Active Reserve**

When President Truman recommended that the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 be permitted to expire on March 31, 1947, he stressed that, while an entirely volunteer Regular Army is the more desirable, it might be necessary to reestablish the armed forces at strengths currently required for national security. Therefore, he addressed his message to Congress with the understanding that, if voluntary enlistments fail to maintain these required strengths through a reasonable period, reenactment of the Selective Service Act will be requested.

### An Implied Request

The President's intimation of the possibility of resuming recruiting through Selective Service to meet an emergency, together with the proposed enactment of an universal military training law, is an implied request that the experienced personnel of the Selective Service System stand by in patriotic readiness to answer possible call for renewed service. In

*(Continued on page 2, column 3)*

## Columbia U. Confers Degree on Hershey

The honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and ten other outstanding military figures of World War II by Columbia University at ceremonies in New York City on February 21.

Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, acting president of the university, cited that General Hershey, as Director of the Selective Service System, had been assigned "the master problem of balancing the needs of the armed forces against the preservation of the country's industrial and civic equilibrium; a vital and prodigious task, well accomplished."

## When S. S. S. Became O. S. S. R.



With the signature of President Truman on Monday afternoon, March 31, 1947, the bill just passed by Congress to create the Office of Selective Service Records became Public Law 26 and the 6½-year existence of the Selective Service System was ended that midnight.

Seated with the President, in the above photograph, is Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, who now is Director, Office of Selective Service Records. Standing directly behind General Hershey is Brig. Gen. Carlton S. Dargusch, deputy director, with Col. Louis H. Renfrow, chief liaison and legislative officer, on his right.

President Truman used several pens to write his signature, and presented one to each of the three witnesses.

## Selective Service Act Amended Eight Times Before Expiration

Enactment of the current law which transmuted the Selective Service System into the Office of Selective Service Records, on April 1, 1947, was the ninth change made by Congress since the original Selective Training and Service Act became effective on September 16, 1940. It was the fourth action by Congress which affected the tenure of the act.

The legislative history of Selective Service records eight amendments to meet exigencies preceding our entry into World War II, during its course, and since the cessation of hostilities.

Chronologically, and as designated by Public Law numbers, they were:

*August 16, 1941 (P. L. 206).* This amendment, enacted 4 months before the attack upon Pearl Harbor, halted induction of any registrant (other than a volunteer) who was 28 years old or over on July 1, 1941, and provided for release from military service, at the discretion of the Secretary of War, of any inductee in that age bracket. About 8,000,000 registrants 28 years old and over were affected, of whom about 120,000 had been inducted.

*(Continued on page 4, column 2)*

## Records Transfer Puts Huge Task On Local Boards

**Must Prepare 15,000 Tons Of Data for Shipment To State Depots**

When Congress, on March 28, passed the bill which created the Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System and to preserve and service the records, which bill became a law on March 31 by virtue of President Truman's signature, a stupendous task was imposed upon the members of the Selective Service local boards and their staffs. It is their duty to prepare for shipment to Federal record depots in the States approximately 15,000 tons of records pertaining to more than 44,000,000 Selective Service registrants.

### Liquidation Program

Liquidation Order No. 1, issued by National Headquarters on March 28, 1947, gives complete instructions to local boards and their clerical staffs for carrying out the liquidation program. Briefly stated, this program is:

1. Local boards now are engaged in checking and arranging in order number sequence the "Cover Sheets" for all registrants, and in arranging all registration cards (except those for the fourth registration) in alphabetical order in one single index. Cards for the fourth registration (men 45

*(Continued on page 4, column 1)*

## Pi Kappa Alpha Honor Local Board Member

Charles K. Payne of Charleston, W. Va., 87-year-old chairman of Kanawha County Local Board No. 2, not only is a veteran of the Selective Service System but also is one of the oldest living members of Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. A banquet in his honor was given by his alumni chapter on his 87th birthday anniversary.

Mr. Payne was appointed to the Charleston board in 1941 and attended every subsequent meeting.

# SELECTIVE SERVICE

National Headquarters

OFFICE OF SELECTIVE SERVICE RECORDS

21st and C Streets NW.

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Volume VII

February-April 1947

Nos. 2, 3, and 4

## "The War Could Not Have Been Won Without Your Loyal Services"

More than 6½ years ago the Congress of the United States charged the Selective Service System with the grave and difficult responsibility of increasing the strength of our armed forces to meet an emergency which even then was threatening the existence of democracy everywhere.

The war came to us within a little more than a year after that.

What followed is history we must not forget. One of the most important parts of that history is this: Our Nation—or any nation—has never witnessed a more magnificent demonstration of how the forces of a democracy wisely and vigorously put to work, can effectually crush the enemies of democracy.

As the President pointed out in his recent expression of appreciation to the personnel of the Selective Service System and printed elsewhere in this issue of the Bulletin, the process for induction of men into military service was the most democratic ever created for the purpose. First consideration was the safety and welfare of the Nation. It embraced the fundamental principle that every citizen of a free country has a solemn obligation to serve his country and it recognized the fact that local boards comprised of each citizen's own neighbors are best qualified to determine whether that service should be in uniform or helping to meet the multitudinous production demands at home.

The vast majority of the personnel of the Selective Service System were asked to perform the stupendous yet delicate task without pay. Had you not responded the way you did, there would have been no victory.

No praise is too high for the members of the Selective Service System. I repeat, the war could not have been won without your loyal services. For it was your patriotism, your foresight, and your judgment which made it possible to put more than 15 million men under arms, at the same time leaving adequate manpower to enable our factories and our farms keep the men in the field clothed, fed, and armed—to help clothe, feed, and arm our allies and to meet the unprecedented domestic production demands as well.

It has been more than a pleasure to have worked with you. It has been a privilege and a high honor. And I am certain that if the occasion demands, you stand ready to serve again, contributing knowledge and judgment multiplied in value because of experience of the past.

I extend my own thanks, together with the appreciation of a grateful Nation.

*Jewis B. Iffersley,*

Director,  
Office of Selective Service Records.

## Selective Service Personnel Urged To Stay Intact

(Continued from page 1)

either event, provision for registration, classification, and selection of potential military manpower would be a first and major need which could be met best by the personnel of Selective Service local boards because of their experience over 6½ years and their proven fairness, efficiency, and general dependability.

That this patriotic duty, to be ready to serve efficiently so long as there is possibility of recall to service, is generally appreciated by the thousands of loyal citizens who composed the Selective Service personnel is indicated by reports now reaching National Headquarters. Many States already are organizing the members of the Selective Service System into associations for continued training and to maintain an active reserve competent to staff local boards, appeal boards, and other components of an efficient State system which could be placed on active duty on short notice in case of an emergency or to cooperate in the administration of any military-preparedness legislation.

### Governors Taking Initiative

The governor of a State, through his adjutant general, is charged with the responsibility for the preparation and operation of his State's plan for manpower mobilization for national defense. The general plan includes the earmarking of certain National Guard and Reserve officers of all services for training in manpower, mobilization, and utilization philosophy and techniques as well as the holding together of the experienced Selective Service personnel.

Compensated and uncompensated personnel of the Selective Service System are urged to retain their active interest in the problems of manpower mobilization and utilization. Their experience—the "know how" they acquired through years of hard work and close attention to duty—is a most valuable asset for national security. Particularly, they should stand by in readiness for service in any emergency because replacements for them cannot be trained in any short time.

## 900,000 Veterans Quit Job-Training Programs

More than 900,000 veterans have withdrawn temporarily or permanently from vocational rehabilitation or job training since the inception of these two programs, Veterans' Administration has announced.

## 18 Million Veterans

The total veteran population of the United States on March 1 was estimated by the Veterans' Administration at approximately 18,378,000, of whom 14,500,000 were veterans of World War II.

## Official Notices

The following official communications to local boards were issued by National Headquarters, Selective Service System, on the dates indicated:

March 28 (Liquidation Order No. 1). *Subject:* "Preparation of Records for Shipment." Outlines action by Local Boards to prepare their records for shipment to Federal Record Deposits in accordance with plan authorized by Congress for transfer of Selective Service System as a records organization to the Office of Selective Service Records.

March 25 (Transmittal Memo. No. 280). *Subject:* New DSS Forms 37, 37-A, 37-B, 37-C, 37-D, 37-E, 37-F, 37-G, 37-H, 37-I, 37-J, 37-K, 37-L; Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 210, 211, 212, 212-a, 213, 213A, and 214; Discontinuance of DSS Forms 25, 42A Special, and 64.

February 26 (Transmittal Memo. No. 279). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 197-C, as amended, "Disposal of Obsolete and Discontinued DSS and Other Blank Forms," and Local Board Memorandum No. 197-E, "Filing and Disposal of Forms Received from The Armed Forces."

February 14 (Transmittal Memo. No. 278). *Subject:* Form Disposal Instructions for DSS Forms 1, 1-F, 2, 2-F, 3, 3A, 3B, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10A, 10-A, 11, 11(b), 12, 12-A, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 21-F, 22, 23, 24, 24A, 27(a), 27(b), 29, 30, 31, 31-A, 32, 32-A, 32-B, 32-C, 32-D, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40, 40-A, 40-F, 40-S, 41, 42, 42(GEN.-M.M.), 42 SUP, 42A, 42B, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 48A, 49, 50, 51, 51-A, 51-B, 52, 52-A, 56, 57, 58, 59, 59(M.M.), 59-A, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 100, 100A, 101, 102, 103, 104, 132, 140, 140-A, 151, 151A, 152, 154, 155, 156, 159, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 169-A, 170, 171, 172, 172-A, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 190, 191, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 215, 215-F, 216, 218, 219, 220, 222, 223, 224, 233, 233A, 234, 257, 270, 272, 275, 301, 302, 303, 304, 304A, 305, 306, 307, 308, 325, 326, 327, 328A, 329, 333, 351, 400, 400A, 401, 401A, 412, 416, 500, 501, 502, 503, 601, 602, 603, and 604; Form Disposal Instructions for NAVPERS 553, NAVCG 553, NAVMC-78-PD, and WD, AGO Form 53.

February 5 (Transmittal Memo. No. 277). *Subject:* Revised DSS Form 150-F, "Order to Report for Induction—Special."

January 28 (Transmittal Memo. No. 276). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 112-A, as amended, "Aliens — Status of Nondeclarant Alien Students and Trainees."

January 22 (Transmittal Memo. No. 275). *Subject:* Local Board Memorandum No. 115, as amended, "Occupational Classification," and Local Board Memorandum No. 204, "Notification to Eighteen Year Old Registrants."

## Vets Proved Good Risks

Only one out of every 4,500 GI home loans guaranteed by Veterans' Administration has been defaulted.



# President and Secretary of War Praise Selective Service Boards

## President Expresses Nation's Gratitude To All Personnel

*Expressing the Nation's gratitude to the entire personnel of the Selective Service System for their loyal and efficient work through six and one-half years, President Truman, when signing the bill creating the Office of Selective Service Records on March 31, 1947, issued the following statement:*

"The Selective Service System has rendered the Nation a service of incalculable value. Those who made possible its accomplishments during the emergency—the vast majority of whom served without compensation—deserve the country's gratitude.

"The Selective Training and Service Act expires at midnight. Its records and personnel will be transferred to the newly created Office of Selective Service Records.

"Since enactment of the Selective Training and Service Act September 16, 1940, the Selective Service System has furnished to the armed forces more than ten million men. Those fighting men, comprising approximately two-thirds of all our armed forces, were selected by local boards through the most democratic process ever created for the purpose.

"But that only begins to indicate the accomplishments of the local boards and other units of the Selective Service System. For every man who was selected to fight, many others had to be selected to stay at home to make the guns and mold the bullets for the successful prosecution of the war. Others had to stay to secure the domestic economy and to care for the health and safety of the civilian Nation. How well the process of Selective Service was carried out is recorded not alone by victories won on battlefields, but by the statistics showing the production figures in agriculture and industry—the highest in history.

*"I extend my heartfelt appreciation on behalf of the Nation to the Selective Service System, not only to the unpaid officials but to the thousands of loyal clerks who have worked so faithfully through these long years."*

## Military Training Urged by Stalin

Generalissimo Stalin has urged the Russian army to "new and greater successes in military training," according to an *Associated Press* dispatch from London.

The dispatch quoted the Moscow radio broadcast of an "order of the day" issued by Stalin on the 29th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army. According to the broadcast, Stalin declared:

"This is required of us for the sake of the consolidation of peace, for the sake of insuring the security of our motherland."

## Patterson Tenders Thanks for Vital Aid To Win War

The personnel of the Selective Service System contributed "in an outstanding manner" to the final victory in World War II, Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson declared in a letter to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

Secretary Patterson's letter, dated March 31, 1947, and addressed to General Hershey as Director of Selective Service, reads:

"The expiration of the Selective Service Act on March 31, 1947, brings to a close an organization which has served the country well during its seven years of operation.

"The Selective Service System was created during the period when our country faced the gravest danger in its history. Its purpose was selection of the men of our Nation for service in the armed forces. That the organization which you so admirably administered during the period of danger did select the vast majority of the men who won the victory is ample proof that the System accomplished the mission for which it was created.

"During the life of the Act I have noted a distinct spirit of cooperation between the Selective Service System and the War Department. Many problems directly affecting the Nation's ability to wage a successful war were solved in an atmosphere of complete cooperation. The people of your organization contributed in an outstanding manner to the final victory, and the voluntary services contributed by the many members of your local boards constitute an outstanding example of how a democratic system of government can function effectively and fairly during periods of stress.

"Upon the termination of the Selective Service System, I want to express my personal appreciation, as well as that of the War Department Staff, to you and to all members of your organization for the services rendered to the War Department and to the Nation during World War II."

## 72% Voters Favor 1-Year Training For Youth

The great majority of American voters—72 percent—believe military training of American youth is an absolute requirement for national security, according to the most recent Gallup Poll announced by the American Institute of Public Opinion.

This survey, the eleventh on the subject in four years, reveals the public holding firmly to its conviction that such training is necessary. At no time, since the first poll in December 1942, has the majority favoring military training been below 63 percent.

### All Groups Favorable

The most recent poll also indicates, George Gallup, director of the Institute, points out, that this belief in the vital need for military training is held by a majority of the voters in all sections of the country, by men and women alike, by Democrats, Republicans, and independents, by all groups in the voting ages, and by people in all occupational and educational groups.

The question asked in all of these polls is: "In the future, do you think every able-bodied young man should be required to take military or naval training for one year?" The replies in the poll just tabulated were: Yes, 72%; No, 23%; No Opinion, 5%.

### Previous Polls

The 72% favorable vote today continues the trend shown by previous polls thus: Dec., 1942, Yes, 66%; No, 27%; No Opinion, 7%. Nov. 1943, Yes, 63%; No, 29%; No Opinion, 8%. Sept. 1944, Yes, 63%; No, 23%; No Opinion, 14%. Dec. 1944, Yes, 70%; No, 25%; No Opinion, 5%. Feb. 1945, Yes, 69%; No, 22%; No Opinion, 9%. May 1945, Yes, 70%; No, 24%; No Opinion, 6%. July 1945, Yes, 69%; No, 24%; No Opinion, 7%. Oct. 1945, Yes, 70%; No, 24%; No Opinion, 6%. Nov. 1945, Yes, 75%; No, 21%; No Opinion, 4%.

The "No Opinion" vote ranged from 14% in September 1944 to 4% in November 1945 and 5% in the poll just announced. This would indicate that public opinion has been virtually unchanged in more than a year.

## Chronology of Selective Service

*In our September 1946 and January 1947 issues the history of the Selective Service System was reviewed from its organization in September 1940 through 1946. The following items continue this chronology through March 31, 1947, when the Selective Service System became the Office of Selective Service Records:*

1947  
March 3.—President Truman recommended to Congress that the Selective Service Act be permitted to expire on March 31, 1947, with the understanding that reenactment would be requested if the armed forces were unable to maintain required strengths through voluntary enlistments.

March 10.—President Truman recommended that Congress establish an Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System after March 31, 1947, and to consolidate and preserve its records.

March 28.—Congress passed an act (Public Law 26) creating the Office of Selective Service Records.

March 31.—President Truman signed the Act creating the Office of Selective Service Records.

## Reemployment Aid Transferred To Labor Dept.

With the expiration of the Selective Service Act on March 31, 1947, the functions and responsibilities under Section 8 (g) for securing veterans' reemployment rights were transferred to the United States Department of Labor and will be administered by its U. S. Employment Service and Veterans' Employment Service.

The last amendment to the Selective Service Act (P. L. 473, June 29, 1946) provided for continuation of the reemployment rights of veterans by excluding the entire Section 8 from the other provisions which expired on March 31, and further provided that the entailed responsibilities and functions should be transferred to another Federal agency then to be designated. The Department of Labor was so designated by Public Law 26 which created the Office of Selective Service Records to liquidate the Selective Service System.

### Transfer in Progress

Conferences are being held between officials of the Office of Selective Service Records and of the Department of Labor to complete all details for the transfer of reemployment functions and responsibilities. In the meantime, the Veterans' Personnel Division of Selective Service, and Selective Service local boards together with their reemployment committeemen, are co-operating with the USES and VES to protect the veterans' reemployment rights.

It is estimated that during the remainder of 1947 about 300,000 men will be separated from the armed forces, of whom approximately 125,000 will have rights to reinstatement in their former jobs. The small proportion with such rights is due to the fact that most of these separations will be of men who were 18 years old when they entered service and had no regular employment.

### 1,000,000 Aided in 1946

Approximately 1,000,000 of 6,000,000 veterans of World War II who applied to Selective Service local boards for information or assistance during 1946 required assistance regarding reemployment rights. Because of their intimate knowledge of the details in each case and their high standing in their communities, Selective Service local board members and reemployment committeemen were able to obtain statutory job rights for veterans with very little recourse to litigation.

Up to December 31, 1946, Selective Service had found it necessary to refer only 2,507 cases, among an estimated 5,000,000 veterans who had been demobilized with reemployment rights, to United States Attorneys—2,322 of them during 1946. More than 600 of these 2,507 cases have been settled amicably for the veterans without the necessity of any court action.

Many of the difficult cases are still in the process of settlement. As of March 31, 1947, there were 284 cases pending in court, awaiting decision.

## Records Transfer Puts Huge Task On Local Boards

(Continued from page 1)

or over on April 27, 1942) also will be arranged in alphabetical order but will be kept separate from the other cards.

2. As soon as a local board has its records ready for shipment, the chairman will advise the State Director of Selective Service who will arrange for transporting them to the Federal Records Depot in his State.

### Task Was Anticipated

Fortunately, this task was anticipated in its complexity as well as its hugeness by the members of our local boards, as well as by State Directors and National Headquarters, and the details were agreed upon at the semi-annual conference of Selective Service State Directors at National Headquarters, Washington, D. C., last March 20, 21, and 22.

How well these plans were made, and how efficiently they are being carried out, is shown by the fact that many local boards will be prepared to transfer these records to the OSSR custodians in their States before May 1.

### The New Law

Under the act (Public Law 26) creating the Office of Selective Service Records, of which Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey has been appointed director, provision also was made for:

1. Transfer to the Office of Selective Service Records of all property, records, personnel, and unexpended balances of the appropriations of the Selective Service System.

2. Continuance of the confidential nature of Selective Service records, with penalties for violation of these confidences.

To carry out the purposes of the act, it is necessary to reduce compensated civilian personnel from approximately 7,500 when the act became effective to 1,200 by November 1, 1947, when liquidation of the Selective Service System must be virtually completed. The act sets March 31, 1948, as the deadline for liquidation.

### Data To Aid Veterans

Certain Selective Service records, particularly the "cover sheet" for each registrant and his registration card, which are being assembled by the local boards will be transferred to the custody of Federal record depots as they are established in the several States, the District of Columbia, Territories and possessions of the United States. In charge of each depot will be a State Director of Selective Service Records who will be responsible for preserving and servicing the records.

State Directors for the Federal record depots in States are being appointed, therefore the degree to which local boards are successful in completing the data for each registrant, and in disposing of such records as have been authorized for destruction, will determine the promptness and efficiency with which the record depots will be able to operate.

## Selective Service Act of 1940 Amended Eight Times Before Its Expiration

(Continued from page 1)

Most of those inducted subsequently were released in the inactive reserve corps, but were recalled to active service after the United States entered World War II in December 1941.

(The original act of 1940 had fixed the ages for registration as 21 to 36 years old and the same bracket for liability for military training and service.)

August 18, 1941, two days after provision to eliminate men 28 years old and over from compulsory military service, Congress passed the Selective Service Extension Act of 1941 (P. L. 213) by 1 vote. This law extended the period of military service for inductees from 1 year to 18 months and removed entirely the limitation of the original act which had not permitted more than 900,000 inductees to be in military training or service at any one time.

Then came the attack upon Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, the declaration of war with Japan on December 8, and the declaration of war with Germany and Italy on December 13.

The opening of hostilities found the United States with a trained military manpower of only about 1,900,000 officers and men, including the National Guard and other reserves of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and the approximately 900,000 men inducted through Selective Service, which was the full complement then permitted by statutory limitation.

December 20, 1941, Congress again and for the third time amended the Selective Service Act (P. L. 360), extending the liability for military service to embrace ages 20 to 44, inclusive, and fixing registration ages as 18 to 64.

December 18, 1942, approximately 1 year after our entry into World War II, Congress amended the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (P. L. 772) to make registrants 18 and 19 years old liable for military service and included the so-called Tydings amendment which provided for the deferment of registrants engaged in full-time work essential to agricultural production until they could be adequately replaced.

Following the enactment of P. L. 772, President Roosevelt on December 5, 1942, issued Executive Order 9279, to place the Selective Service System

Registration cards which have been properly alphabetized will form an index to the cover sheets that will greatly facilitate future search for the record of an individual registrant. Likewise, cover sheets which have been arranged in exact numerical sequence will save many hours of work in searching for improperly filed records. If every document pertaining to a registrant, except his registration card, is filed in his cover sheet, valuable time will be saved in searching the miscellaneous files for documents alleged to have been filed by the registrant or someone in his behalf.

under the War Manpower Commission in which status it remained until December 5, 1943, when the fifth amendment of the Selective Service Act re-established it as a separate agency. Executive Order 9279 also terminated recruitment by the armed forces of volunteers 18 to 37 years of age, which was the bracket fixed for induction in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard through Selective Service. Drafting of men 38 and over was discontinued.

With the Selective Service System still functioning as a bureau of the War Manpower Commission, drafting of pre-Pearl Harbor fathers was begun on October 1, 1943, and was continued until December 19, 1945, four months after Japan's surrender, when it was ended by a directive from Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service.

December 5, 1943, Congress amended the Selective Service Act by passing Public Law 197. This amendment (1) required that deferment from induction because of occupation be reviewed by the Selective Service Appeal Board having jurisdiction at the place of employment in addition to action by the local board of the registrant; (2) required that fathers be inducted after nonfathers; (3) provided for automatic review of occupational deferments by appeal board having jurisdiction over area in which registrant was employed if outside of the area in which he was registered; (4) removed the Selective Service System from under the War Manpower Commission; (5) directed the President to appoint a five-man commission to study rejections; (6) required the Director of Selective Service to make periodical reports to the Senate and House Military Affairs Committees.

May 9, 1945, with the Selective Service Act due to expire on May 15, 1945, under the provision of the original law of 1940, Congress voted (P. L. 54) to extend the tenure to May 15, 1946, and provided that 6 months' training be given to 18-year-old inductees prior to their assignment for combat service.

May 14, 1946, the day before the act again was scheduled to expire, Congress passed P. L. 379, which extended its tenure to July 1, 1946, but amended its provisions to halt inductions of 18- and 19-year-old registrants, except volunteers, and to exempt all fathers. The age of liability for military service became 20 through 29 years.

June 29, 1946, Congress passed P. L. 473, which extended the Selective Service Act until March 31, 1947. The age bracket for liability for military service was fixed at 19 through 44 years, with provision for the induction of veterans who had not served for at least 6 months, exemption of all fathers, and a limitation of service to 18 months which was the minimum for which enlistments in the armed forces were being accepted.

## Lovelorn Lass Asks Board To Locate Fleeting Swain

Since the first skinboat skimmed the salty sea, many lassies in many ports have sought to seal their troth with fleeting swains. There is nothing novel, therefore, in connection with receipt by a Brooklyn, N. Y., local board of the following plaintive plea from Gloucester, Va.:

"I have been trying," says the Gloucester girl, "to find the home address of R— T—, who was stationed on the S. S. *Pigeon* at Yorktown, Va., during the spring of 1946. My reason: *I'm in love with him.*" (Signed) I— L. G—

If there be responsive vibrations, "R. T." may communicate with Maj. Candler Cobb, New York City Director, Office of Selective Service Records, New York 17, N. Y.

## Selective Service Job Aid Effective, Says Pa. Veteran

There was no "brush-off" or "run-around" for the veteran who sought reemployment aid from his Selective Service Local Board, declares one who writes to the editor of the *Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Times-Leader* to tell how his Plymouth (Pa.) board got his old job back for him.

"I experienced quite a bit of trouble getting my old job back after my return from service," this veteran writes. "My former employer refused to take me back, giving me this reason and that reason.

"When it seemed that I was just out of luck, I reported the facts to my local board in Plymouth and I was told I would hear from them within three days. I thought this was just another 'brush-off,' but lo and behold, on the third day after my visit to the local board office I received a card telling me to come back to their office.

"I reported and the very next day I was back at my old job, thanks to the quick and thorough assistance by the draft board."

## Vets Who Gripped at K. P. Now Run Own Restaurants

From time immemorial "GI Joe" and his sires in the service have "gripped" concerning the quantity and quality of provender provided for them, and "K.P." duty has been an especial abhorrence. But all is changed now that "GI Joe" is home from war. He is out to show up that mess sergeant in a big way.

Restaurants seem to hold the most allure for veterans going into business for themselves, according to a recent special study by the U. S. Department of Labor.

Operation of a filling station appears to be the next most attractive. Other business ventures which appeal to large numbers of veterans are garage and repair shops, electrical appliance and radio shops, and grocery stores.









